



UNITED NATIONS

**UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND  
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

(8-19 June 1961)

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INDEXED

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-SECOND SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 13B**

**NEW YORK**

## CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION .....	1-11	1
Duration of the session .....	1	1
Attendance .....	2-9	1
Agenda .....	10	2
Documents of the session .....	11	3
II. PROGRAMME ORIENTATION AND POLICY QUESTIONS .....	12-163	3
General debate .....	13-43	3
Survey of the needs of children .....	49-73	6
Survey on training .....	74-84	9
Policy on aid for malaria eradication .....	85-95	11
Social services for children .....	96-111	12
Policy on aid for local costs .....	112-117	11
Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel through OPEN .....	118-127	15
Joint Policy Committees with WHO and FAO .....	128-139	16
Report of the Programme Committee .....	140-163	17
III. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET .....	164-196	21
New financial procedures .....	165-170	21
Organizational changes .....	171-179	22
Financial reports for 1960 .....	180-182	23
Administrative and operational services budget for 1962 .....	183-189	23
Other matters .....	190-196	24
IV. RELATIONS WITH CO-OPERATING AGENCIES .....	197-211	24
Financial relations with FAO .....	197-206	24
Co-operation with United Nations technical agencies .....	207-209	26
Co-operation with non-governmental organizations .....	210-211	26
V. DOCUMENTATION .....	212-217	26

*(Continued on page 3 of cover)*

### 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.

E/3525

E/ICEF/431



UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND  
Report of the Executive Board (8-19 June 1961)

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Duration of the session

1. The main session of the Executive Board, extending from the 261st to the 276th meeting, was held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 19 June 1961.

Attendance

2. The members of the Executive Board were represented as follows:

*Chairman:*<sup>1</sup> Mr. W. A. E. Green (New Zealand).  
Afghanistan: Mr. A. H. Tabibi.  
Australia: Mr. R. H. Robertson.  
Belgium: Mr. H. Cochaux, Mr. A. Turine.  
Brazil: Dr. N. Pinto, Mr. P. Pires do Rio.  
Bulgaria: Mr. D. D. Stamboliev.  
Chile: Mr. C. Mardones.  
China: Mr. P. Y. Tsao.  
Dominican Republic: (not represented).  
Ecuador: Mr. L. Valencia.  
El Salvador: Mr. F. A. Carrillo.  
Federal Republic of Germany: Prof. W. O. Germer, Mr. G. Brunner.  
France: Prof. R. Debre, Mr. J. M. Bouquin.  
Greece: Mr. J. Retalis.  
Indonesia: Mr. E. J. Lapien, Mr. J. B. Maramis, Mr. Tan Bian Kit.  
Iran: Dr. M. Daftari, Mr. M. Ehsassi.  
Italy: Mr. L. Montini, Miss M. Cao-Pinna.  
Japan: Mr. B. Hoshi, Miss A. Matsuoka, Mr. Y. Nagashima.  
Mexico: Mr. I. L. Coq Guichard, Mr. J. Calvillo.  
Pakistan: Mr. I. Akhund, Mr. B. W. Walke.  
Poland: Dr. B. Kozusznik, Mr. W. S. Pawlik.  
Republic of Viet-Nam: Mrs. M. Tran van Chuong, Mr. Truong Buu-Khanh.  
Sweden: Mrs. A. Rössel, Mr. N. Thedin, Mr. B. Holmquist.  
Switzerland: Mr. O. Exchaquet, Mr. M. Von Schenck.  
Tunisia: Dr. A. Farah, Mr. C. Ayari.  
Turkey: Prof. S. Payzin, Mr. M. Kustaloglu.  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Prof. G. Miterev, Mr. N. M. Talanov, Dr. L. Melnikov, Mrs. L. Tcherkasskaya.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Prof. A. A. Moncrieff, Mr. W. Bentley.

United States of America: Mr. P. F. DelliQuadri, Dr. K. Bain, Mr. G. Long, Mr. S. M. Finger, Mr. H. Smythe.

Yugoslavia: Dr. H. Kraus, Mr. B. Karapandza.

3. The following Member States sent Observers:

Canada: Mr. Euen Smith, Mr. J. Robichaud.

India: Mr. V. A. Kidwai, Mr. R. K. Kapur.

Israel: Miss H. Hareli, Miss H. Bitan.

Madagascar: Mr. R. Andriamaharo.

Nigeria: Mr. G. C. B. Okany.

4. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat was represented by Miss J. Henderson, Miss M. Branscombe and Miss P. Burns.

5. The specialized agencies were represented as follows:

*International Labour Organisation (ILO):* Mr. A. H. Brown, Mr. H. Reymond, Mr. E. Zmiron.

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):* Mr. J. L. Orr, Dr. M. Autret, Dr. B. M. Nicol, Mr. H. Pedersen.

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

*World Health Organization (WHO):* Dr. M. G. Candau, Dr. F. Grundy, Dr. G. Garcin, Dr. C. Alvarado, Dr. D. Thomson, Dr. W. Winnicka, Dr. V. Patwardhan.

6. One inter-agency body, the Protein Advisory Group (FAO/WHO/UNICEF), was represented by its Chairman, Dr. P. Gyorgy.

7. The following inter-governmental or governmental bodies were represented:

Inter-American Children's Institute: Miss K. Lenroot.  
International Children's Centre: Dr. E. Berthet.

8. The Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF was represented by Mrs. A. Dunn. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with UNICEF were represented as follows:

All Pakistan Women's Association: Begum S. M. Shaikh.

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. E. S. Roberts, Mrs. R. L. Craig, Mrs. H. MacDonald.

CARE: Mr. H. Muson.

<sup>1</sup> During parts of the 266th and 273rd meetings, the First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Board, Mr. Tabibi, took the Chair.

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss J. E. Hoey, Mrs. C. Giroux.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mr. A. D. Micheli.

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations: Mrs. H. B. Kadane.

Dairy Society International: Mr. G. W. Weigold.

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mrs. R. B. Perera.

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. M. R. Johnston, Miss A. Lagemann.

International Association of Schools of Social Work: Miss A. E. King.

International Catholic Child Bureau: Mrs. C. de Hedervary.

International Catholic Migration Commission: Miss S. Kennedy.

International Committee of Catholic Nurses: Miss D. Kelly.

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. L. Longarzo.

International Conference of Social Work: Miss R. Williams, Miss S. Ehrlich.

International Cooperative Alliance: Mrs. M. L. Woodcock.

International Cooperative Women's Guild: Mrs. M. Bender.

International Council of Nurses: Miss M. L. Cole.

International Council of Women: Miss M. Forsyth.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers: Mrs. L. Billingsley.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Miss J. Skinner, Miss M. A. Rieper, Miss W. J. Yates.

International Federation of Social Workers: Miss M. E. Adams.

International Social Service: Mrs. S. Pettiss.

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled: Dr. H. A. Rusk, Mr. D. Wilson, Mrs. D. Warmus, Mr. J. Nesbitt, Miss H. B. Holdnak.

International Union Against Tuberculosis: Dr. J. E. Perkins, Mrs. A. L. Dunn.

International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses: Mrs. J. Tuller.

International Union for Child Welfare: Mr. L. Mayo, Miss F. S. Miller, Mrs. F. A. Doyle.

International Union for Health Education of the Public: Prof. C. E. Turner.

International Union of Nutritional Sciences: Dr. P. Gyorgy.

Junior Chamber International: Mr. M. L. Meron.

League of Red Cross Societies: Mr. G. M. Elsey, Mrs. J. Sheppard.

Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association: Mrs. H. G. Fowler, Mrs. R. Zakaria, Mrs. E. Forrest Beadman.

Salvation Army: Col. C. R. Brown, Lt. Col. J. Wrieden.

Soroptimist International Association: Miss W. Mahr, Mrs. V. K. Frank.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. A. N. Baker, Mrs. K. Pittman.

Women's International Zionist Organization: Miss E. Kroo.

World Assembly of Youth: Mrs. E. J. Rich.

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Mrs. E. F. Johnson.

World Federation for Mental Health: Dr. B. Schaffner, Mrs. M. Torre.

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mr. H. Barratt-Brown.

World Jewish Congress: Mr. H. H. Grossman.

World Union for Progressive Judaism: Mrs. A. V. Goodman, Mrs. H. Morrison.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss J. Gartlan, Mrs. A. R. Spelman.

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. G. Britt.

Chairman *ex officio* NGO Committee on UNICEF: Mrs. F. M. Freeman.

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

Canadian Committee for UNICEF: Mrs. G. Richards.

Belgian Committee for UNICEF: Mr. H. Cochaux.

Iranian UNICEF Committee: Dr. M. Daftari.

UNICEF Association of Japan, Inc.: Miss A. Matsuoka.

Swedish Committee for UNICEF: Mr. N. Thedin.

United States Committee for UNICEF: Mrs. H. Pantaleoni, Mr. C. L. Bailey.

9. Mr. Danny Kaye attended the 265th and 266th meetings as a special guest.

#### Agenda

10. The agenda (E/ICEF/428/Rev.1), as adopted at the 261st meeting, was as follows:

1. Adoption of agenda.
2. Appointment of a drafting committee.
3. Progress reports of Executive Director (E/ICEF/409 and Add.1-7):
  - (a) Main issues to be considered at the June 1961 Board session;
  - (b) Orientation of UNICEF-aided programmes;
  - (c) Regional programme orientation.
4. Programme policy questions:
  - (a) Survey of the needs of children: reports by the Executive Director and co-operating technical agencies (E/ICEF/410-415);
  - (b) Survey on training (E/ICEF/420 and Add.1-4, 421, 422 and Corr.1, 425, 429);
  - (c) Aid for malaria eradication (E/ICEF/416, 417 and Add.1);
  - (d) Payment of local costs (E/ICEF/418);
  - (e) Payment for OPEX personnel (E/ICEF/423);
  - (f) Report of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee on its third session (E/ICEF/424).
5. Report of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/P/L.91).
6. Financial and administrative questions: reports of the Committee on Administrative Budget on its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (E/ICEF/AB/L.2 and L.10).
7. Relations with co-operating agencies:
  - (a) Financial relations with FAO (E/ICEF/427);



- (b) Action of relevance to UNICEF taken by other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies;
  - (c) Non-governmental organizations.
8. Election of UNICEF Board representatives to Joint Policy Committees.

9. Report of the Sub-Committee on Documentation.  
10. Other business.

#### Documents of the session

11. A list of the documents issued for the session is given in E/ICEF/INF./19/Rev.1.

## II. PROGRAMME ORIENTATION AND POLICY QUESTIONS

12. Introductory statements reviewing progress in UNICEF activities during the past year and outlining major policy issues confronting the Fund and the Board for the future were presented by the Executive Director, his deputies and UNICEF regional directors. These statements were followed by a general debate on programme orientation and policy. The statements and the debate occupied eight meetings. Summaries of the proceedings are embodied in the records of the meetings (E/ICEF/SR.261-268). At the close of the general debate and in the course of the subsequent eight meetings, the Executive Board dealt with a number of specific proposals submitted by the Executive Director, prominent among which were recommendations arising from the survey on the needs of children, conclusions based on surveys of training by the Executive Director and co-operating agencies, and recommendations regarding aid for malaria eradication during the next two years.<sup>2</sup>

### General debate

13. During the course of the general debate statements were made by twenty-six delegations, and by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, FAO, WHO, UNESCO and the ILO. One inter-governmental and twenty-five non-governmental organizations also made oral or written statements to the Executive Board.

14. In his opening statement,<sup>3</sup> the Executive Director observed that some countries, notably in Asia, were already in a position to use substantially increased help because their national development plans were going ahead with more assurance, and increasing numbers of trained personnel were available. Other countries, notably in Africa, were in need of special help to meet the mounting responsibilities arising from their recently acquired political independence.

15. Calling the Board's attention to the increasing flow of public capital to developing countries through bilateral and multilateral channels, the Executive Director pointed out that the resources of UNICEF were increasing at a slower pace than were the total resources available for the assistance of developing countries. The assistance given by UNICEF was therefore coming to occupy a smaller part of the field, a circumstance which could create either a problem or an opportunity.

16. It would be necessary for UNICEF to adapt to the changing environment. This was all the more important as investment in children, while recognized in the abstract as requiring as much attention as investment in natural resources, tended in practice to receive low priority in the face of more immediate pressure for development in the industrial or other economic fields.

17. The preliminary survey of the needs of children had presented a terrible picture of widespread suffering and privation. One of the principle tasks of UNICEF in the 1960's should therefore be to demonstrate how a reasonable share of the greater resources available for economic and social development could be directed to the welfare of children. The aim should be fuller development of the country's human as well as its material resources.

18. One of the most useful ways in which UNICEF could direct its policy would be for it to encourage countries, as they drew up comprehensive plans for social and economic development, to incorporate in them appropriate provision for the special needs of children. Where necessary, UNICEF might assist in the formulation of the part of the larger plans designed to meet the needs of children.

19. The Executive Director believed that many UNICEF staff members, trained to cope with a wide variety of problems having broad implications, were well placed to provide Governments with a type of help that was not readily available elsewhere at the current time. Technical support would be supplied by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the relevant specialized agencies. These agencies were themselves encouraging Governments to adopt more comprehensive programmes in the fields with which they were concerned.

20. The Executive Director pointed out that the survey of the needs of children showed that many countries gave high priority to certain measures for child welfare not covered by existing types of UNICEF aid. He recommended that, as part of the new approach, the Board should be prepared to consider new types of aid brought to light by surveys of child needs in the recipient countries which, in their view, had a high priority and for which practical action was feasible.

21. Referring to the financial policy of UNICEF, the Executive Director believed that UNICEF should revise its policy of accumulating capital to fulfill approved allocations. Past financial policies had been conservative. He suggested the adoption of policies for disbursing resources at a faster rate over the next few years.<sup>4</sup> Such a policy would facilitate the more flexible approach he had outlined. If his main proposal was accepted by the Board, an amount of the order of 10 per cent of the resources available for allocation for 1962 and 1963 could be used for new fields of assistance. He believed these new fields of assistance could be introduced without neglecting existing successful types of programmes, and without any fragmentation of the work of UNICEF.

22. The Executive Director believed that the new approach would attract more secure long-term govern-

<sup>2</sup> These subjects are dealt with in the section on "General debate" which follows.

<sup>3</sup> Subsequently reproduced as document E/ICEF/430.

<sup>4</sup> For Board action on financial procedures see paragraphs 165-170.

mental support for UNICEF-aided programmes within the assisted countries. He also believed that UNICEF might well be more dynamic in raising the resources which an increased tempo of work would require for the future.

23. In the general debate, members of the Executive Board warmly supported the new approach and its basic premise that each Government should assess its own priority needs and devise its own strategy for meeting those needs in full knowledge of the possibilities of international assistance.

24. The Board endorsed the proposal that UNICEF should be prepared to aid Governments, at their request, in surveying child needs and in planning to meet them within the framework of their broader programmes for economic and social development. There was general support for the proposal that UNICEF should allocate funds for that purpose.

25. The Board noted that many recipient Governments had recommended a broadening of the categories of aid offered by UNICEF in order to enable the Fund to direct its aid to projects to which they gave a high priority and in which the opportunity existed for effective action. A number of members of the Board and representatives of technical agencies and non-governmental organizations urged that such categories should meet not only the physical needs of children and youth, but also their intellectual, vocational and emotional needs.

26. At the same time, many members of the Board were concerned that any broadening of categories of aid should not imply a departure from types of programmes proved by experience to constitute effective ways of helping developing countries. Many delegations felt it was important that current endeavours should not be fragmented, or the resources of the Fund dissipated on too many small or unrelated commitments for new types of aid. New activities should therefore be undertaken gradually and progressively as available and as foreseeable resources permitted. Attention was drawn to the importance of supporting programmes having a regional priority (as, for example, malaria eradication programmes).<sup>5</sup>

27. Because of the interdependence of children's problems, considerable stress was placed on the value of multi-purpose projects which combined several related elements, such as health, nutrition, agriculture and home economics extension, social services and education. In some countries such projects were developed within community development programmes. While such projects usually required co-ordination of the work of several governmental ministries, they also required simplified co-ordination procedures among two or more international agencies. It was important to continue to secure the technical approval of the responsible agencies in order to ensure that projects submitted to the Board should continue to be technically sound.

28. Board members stressed that it was equally important to keep the overhead costs associated with co-ordination at a reasonable level, and to avoid giving support to too many small projects requiring technical approval by more than one agency. In this connexion, the Director-General of WHO expressed the view that the basic soundness and long-term implications of a programme were often more important than the speed

with which it could be implemented. The point was made by Board members that full advantage should be taken of the co-ordination procedures afforded by the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board.

29. Drawing on their own experience, several delegations emphasized the importance of full co-ordination within each country at the higher levels of Government in order to ensure that the initiative taken with regard to children's needs should lead to broadly conceived and integrated programmes to meet those needs. In this way the effectiveness of the country's programmes and of any international assistance would be augmented. This would also facilitate the co-ordination of UNICEF aid with the assistance available from other international sources or from bilateral programmes. Each collaborating agency could then see more clearly what future requests it would be able to meet in order to help bring to fruition the plans worked out by Governments.

30. Several delegations emphasized the value of liaison with bilateral aid programmes. In some cases international and bilateral programmes could be developed in such a way as to complement each other. Such liaison could also result in more bilateral funds being made available for programmes benefiting children.

31. Another aspect of co-ordination that was frequently mentioned in the debate related to the activities of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Board heard, with considerable interest, a statement by the representative of the Inter-American Children's Institute (CRP/61-B/22) outlining the views of the Institute with regard to the chief problems affecting children in the Americas. The statement suggested ways in which UNICEF, and its co-operating agencies within the United Nations framework, working with the Inter-American Children's Institute and other agencies of the Organization of American States and with bilateral aid programmes, could achieve results far beyond those flowing from the resources directly allocated by UNICEF and matched by Governments.

32. The Board noted that one-third of the projects submitted to the Board at this session involved participation by voluntary agencies within the country concerned. The participation of voluntary groups was, in the opinion of several delegations, important for the development of strong national programmes for children. This point was also emphasized in a number of statements made to the Board by non-governmental organizations. Some of these, such as the International Union for Child Welfare, made suggestions regarding new approaches towards more comprehensive child welfare services in developing countries. Other organizations indicated their interest in particular aspects of child care, such as nutrition,<sup>6</sup> social services,<sup>7</sup> teacher and nurses' training

<sup>6</sup> Associated Country Women of the World (CRP/61-B/21); Dairy Society International (CRP/61-B/29); Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (CRP/61-B/15); World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (CRP/61-B/19); International Conference of Catholic Charities (CRP/61-B/4); All Pakistan Women's Association (CRP/61-B/20).

<sup>7</sup> Catholic International Union for Social Service (CRP/61-B/18); International Association of Schools of Social Work (CRP/61-B/23); International Social Service (CRP/61-B/14); International Catholic Child Bureau (CRP/61-B/13); International Union Against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses (E/ICEF/NGO/73); Salvation Army (CRP/61-B/6); World Federation for Mental Health (E/ICEF/NGO/68). See also paragraph 104.

<sup>5</sup> For a further discussion of matters referred to in paragraphs 23-26 see paragraphs 49-73.

and programme participation,<sup>8</sup> health education,<sup>9</sup> handicapped children,<sup>10</sup> tuberculosis,<sup>11</sup> and emergency relief.<sup>12</sup> Many of these agencies stated their desire to collaborate more closely with UNICEF in these fields. Attention was also directed to the fact that non-governmental organizations, including National Committees for UNICEF, could materially assist in their own countries in publicizing the needs of children and the work of UNICEF, and in organizing fund-raising activities. This required consultation regarding UNICEF publicity and other activities affecting their work.<sup>13</sup>

33. Members of the Board recognized that the new approach arising from the survey of needs would place heavy demands on the skill of UNICEF staff, and that considerable experience, imagination and initiative would be required on their part if they were to help countries develop comprehensive and integrated measures for meeting the needs of their children and youth. This called for a strong field staff. Members of the Board noted that decisions taken following the administrative survey would strengthen the field structure of UNICEF and improve the salary grading of certain field posts.<sup>14</sup> These changes would, it was believed, provide a foundation for the gradual implementation of the new approach. Among the qualities mentioned as desirable in UNICEF field staff were a general understanding of the broad implications of maternal and child welfare programmes, competence in collaborating with the agencies responsible for technical advice on UNICEF programmes, and fluency in a local language.

34. The less developed countries would need trained national staff to complete surveys and assess measures for meeting their child needs. During the course of the debate, repeated emphasis was laid on the lack of trained staff, which was regarded as one of the greatest handicaps to the full development of services benefiting children, and to the fullest use of available UNICEF aid. In this respect, members of the Board welcomed and endorsed the measures proposed by the Executive Director and the technical agencies for increasing UNICEF aid for the training of national personnel. Board members expressed the hope that the greater part of such aid would be devoted to national training schemes.<sup>15</sup>

35. In the opinion of several Board members, the need for trained staff was only one of a number of special needs of newly independent countries, particularly in Africa. Some members expressed the hope that the interest of African countries would be more adequately reflected in the Board by the election of more Governments from that continent to the Executive Board in the future. Other members, while fully appreciating the need for UNICEF help to African countries, emphasized that urgent assistance was still required by

<sup>8</sup>World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (E/ICEF/NGO/70); International Council of Nurses (CRP/61-B/25); League of Red Cross Societies (CRP/61-B/35); International Cooperative Alliance (CRP/61-B/17); World Veterans Federation (E/ICEF/NGO/72).

<sup>9</sup>International Union for Health Education of the Public (CRP/61-B/5).

<sup>10</sup>International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (E/ICEF/NGO/67).

<sup>11</sup>International Union Against Tuberculosis (E/ICEF/NGO/6).

<sup>12</sup>League of Red Cross Societies (E/ICEF/NGO/66 and CRP/61-B/24).

<sup>13</sup>For a further discussion of matters referred to in paragraphs 27-32 see paragraphs 207-211.

<sup>14</sup>See paragraphs 171-179.

<sup>15</sup>See paragraphs 74-84.

countries in Asia, the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean. The view was also put forward that, in the use of UNICEF resources, the fact of recent accession to independence should not be permitted to overshadow aid on the basis of needs. Some delegations urged that UNICEF give special attention to projects in countries which had received only small amounts of bilateral aid and which had therefore to rely more heavily on aid from United Nations agencies.<sup>16</sup>

#### TYPES OF UNICEF AID

36. During the course of the general debate, many comments were made about the orientation of UNICEF programmes for particular types of aid. (For reference to the value of multi-purpose projects, see paragraph 27.) One of the essential needs was an adequate "infra-structure" in the social sector including basic services for health, nutrition and social welfare.

37. Concern was expressed at the fact that progress in the field of comprehensive maternal and child health services, to which UNICEF had long given an especially high priority, had been relatively slow. It was recognized that much of the help given by UNICEF would increase in effectiveness if countries developed a network of national, provincial and local health services which combined maternal and child health services with general health services, including environmental sanitation, communicable disease control, and health education.

38. Greater help was also needed in the rapidly growing urban fringe areas where the health and social problems of children and youth were acute. It was also suggested that UNICEF, in collaboration with other agencies, should help countries to restore an urban-rural balance. The suggestion was made that when aid was being given by UNICEF for new types of programmes, particularly where these dealt with problems of great magnitude or complexity, the programmes should be designed as pilot projects.

39. The question of policy in regard to UNICEF aid for malaria eradication was one of the more important items on the Board's agenda. Some members urged that there should be no reduction in UNICEF support of the programme. Others felt that the current level of aid represented a disproportionate share of the total assistance given by UNICEF, to the detriment of other important needs. Others, again, felt that a more critical appraisal of the malaria programmes was timely. Some withdrawal of aid should be considered where conditions in particular countries would not lead to eradication within a reasonable period. Some representatives believed that WHO might, in time, assume responsibility for all aspects of the campaign. The Director-General of WHO expressed the belief that it was essential for WHO, UNICEF and the Governments concerned to continue, and intensify, their campaigns against this disease. The consensus of Board members' views was in favour of maintaining, for the time being, the ceiling of \$10 million a year for allocations to malaria programmes.<sup>17</sup>

40. Some representatives advocated more assistance for the prevention and elimination of tuberculosis, while others cautioned against an over-ambitious programme especially in mass X-rays until new curative methods

<sup>16</sup>For the views of several delegations regarding UNICEF aid to Non-Self-Governing Territories, see paragraphs 155-157.

<sup>17</sup>For a further discussion of this question see paragraphs 85-95.



had been more fully tested. The Board believed that the subject of aid for tuberculosis control was ripe for review by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.<sup>18</sup> The Board paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Camille Guérin, co-originator of BCG vaccine, who had died recently at the age of 89. By the end of 1960 BCG vaccine had been used for the vaccination of over 133 million children in UNICEF-assisted programmes.

41. Several delegations supported the energetic prosecution of campaigns against such diseases as trachoma, leprosy, yaws, treponematosiis and certain others not so far included in UNICEF programmes. At the same time members noted the technical and other difficulties hampering the speedy progress of large-scale campaigns in some of these fields.

42. Many delegations stressed the importance of providing more help in the field of nutrition. As in other fields, more comprehensive planning would bring quicker results. It was felt that UNICEF should concentrate more on helping to develop increased production and distribution of high protein and other local protective foods and on training staff in productive methods, than on providing surplus foodstuffs from abroad. The latter, although a very valuable temporary measure, should be regarded as a "holding operation" until the country concerned was able to meet its own food needs or satisfy them from imports as a result of normal commercial operations. Reference was made to the importance of conserving local milk supplies and developing local supplies of fish flour, vitamin A, oilseed flour, meat meal, and legumes. In connexion with the latter, the work of the Protein Advisory Committee (WHO/FAO/UNICEF) was highly commended.<sup>19</sup>

43. Stress was laid on the special attention required for the crucial needs of pre-school children who were difficult to reach through existing methods and projects. The importance of supplementary feeding through maternal and child health centres and schools was noted. Much remained to be done in the field of nutrition education of teachers, housewives and children. It was suggested that the policy of encouraging the production of cash crops should be accompanied by a policy of improving local consumption; in many areas it was important that money earned from the sale of crops should be used to purchase additional essential food items not available locally. It was suggested that UNICEF should increase its co-operation with FAO in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and that, so far as possible, UNICEF should assist in the use of surplus foodstuffs (primarily milk products) through FAO "Development through Food" proposals.

44. Many representatives stressed that education was as vital an aspect of children's needs as were health and food, and that this field of potential assistance should not be overlooked. Some delegations urged UNICEF assistance in this field, particularly to the newly independent countries of Africa. While it was generally recognized that more emphasis should be laid on training teachers in health and nutrition education, it was believed that wider forms of assistance, in association with UNESCO, might be developed, covering

selected phases of primary education where the Government accorded education a high priority in its plans for the improvement of child welfare. In some countries it might be desirable to assist secondary education with a view to remedying the shortage of candidates who could be trained to provide children's services.

45. In the wider field of preparing children and young people for the responsibilities of adult life, UNICEF should pay attention to the possibilities of providing help in programmes for youth guidance, pre-vocational and vocational training, and job placement. Close co-operation with the ILO would be necessary in all such activities.<sup>20</sup>

46. Members also emphasized the need for more assistance from UNICEF in the development of family and child welfare services—both in the improvement of conditions of family life and in helping children in need of part-time or full-time care outside the home. Aid for homecraft and mothercraft projects, such as have been developed in Africa, was believed to be especially valuable; however, attention was drawn to the importance of paying greater attention to the quality of training in these projects. The special problems of child beggars, young prostitutes, vagrants, juvenile delinquents and handicapped children also called for attention. All family and child welfare services for children should be related to local conditions, and the health and nutrition aspects of such services should not be overlooked; similarly the family and child welfare aspects of many health and nutrition projects should be considered.<sup>21</sup>

47. The view was expressed that UNICEF aid for physically handicapped children should be more generous than in the past. Although the initial cost was relatively high for centres providing services for a limited number of handicapped children, the services continued over an indefinite period. Prosthetic devices had a relatively low unit cost. Moreover, with proper leadership, a great deal could be done (including orientation towards special care for the handicapped in the training of staff) with relatively small outlays of funds. Attention was directed towards the desirability of aid from UNICEF for the physical and social rehabilitation of children and youth afflicted with leprosy.

48. Several delegations mentioned the rapid rate of population growth in many areas of the world. It was noted that if population continued to expand at the predicted rate, an improvement in the living standards of a substantial proportion of the world's children might not be achieved. It was suggested that Governments ought to assume the responsibility of making parents aware of the advantages of having smaller and better-spaced families to give children a better start in life. Several delegations took the view that countries faced with this problem might desire to receive aid in family planning from United Nations bodies. They believed that UNICEF, as the United Nations agency concerned with the health and welfare of children, should be prepared to render assistance in this field.

#### Survey of the needs of children<sup>22</sup>

49. In accordance with the decision taken by the Executive Board in March 1960 (E/3336-E/ICF/

<sup>18</sup> See paragraph 129.

<sup>19</sup> The Board had the opportunity, at the 265th meeting, of hearing the Chairman of the Protein Advisory Group (WHO/FAO/UNICEF) speak on progress in the development of protein-rich foods.

<sup>20</sup> In connexion with the points raised in paragraphs 44-45 see paragraphs 73 and 207.

<sup>21</sup> For a further discussion of these points see paragraphs 96-111.

<sup>22</sup> See also paragraphs 13-48.

398,<sup>23</sup> paras. 41-46), the Executive Director had consulted with beneficiary and other participating countries, and the technical agencies concerned, to ascertain the priority needs of children and determine the fields in which UNICEF might assist to the greatest advantage for their present and future welfare. Twenty-four beneficiary Governments had submitted comments,<sup>24</sup> and each of the technical agencies had made surveys.<sup>25</sup>

50. On the basis of the information received, the Executive Director had submitted his preliminary review of the needs of children (E/ICEF/410) and his recommendations for further action (E/ICEF/410/Add.1). In response to the request of the Board in March 1960 for the Executive Director's advice "as to the desirability of making any wider survey", he had concluded that the information obtained from Governments and the various agencies made a global survey unnecessary at the current time.

51. The Executive Director's review analysed the needs of children as seen by the less developed countries in the fields of health, nutrition, education, social welfare, working conditions and preparation for the responsibilities of adult life. The needs of children varied not only from country to country, but also from locality to locality, as between different age-groups and as between urban and rural environments. Moreover, it had become evident that the practical possibilities for action within a given country might not always correspond to the most urgent needs.

52. The Executive Director drew the conclusion that any action designed to meet the needs of children should depend on the judgement of the Government of the country concerned, based whenever possible upon a comprehensive national survey, as well as on the technical justification and feasibility of the remedial measures proposed. Such projects should be so planned as to form an integral part of the Government's over-all programmes of social and economic development. The identification of established needs and the possibility of effective assistance from UNICEF would justify the provision of aid for types of projects not covered by past policy.

53. While this new approach to programming would probably involve no radical change in the fields of assistance, it would justify a gradual but progressive development of new types of UNICEF aid. Aid for such projects would, of course, be subject to full examination and approval by the Executive Board.

54. In the course of the general debate, members of the Board welcomed the comprehensive reports submitted by the Executive Director, the collaborating agencies, and the Governments concerned, and endorsed the general lines of the recommendations for future action.

55. During the general debate on programme policy questions and the detailed consideration of the Executive Director's recommendations, members of the Board drew attention to a number of advantages that would result from the proposed policy. They also specified

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2A.*

<sup>24</sup> For a list of Governments that submitted comments see E/ICEF/INF.18.

<sup>25</sup> Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; the ILO (E/ICEF/412 and CRP/61-B/1); FAO/WHO (E/ICEF/413 and Corr.1-2); UNESCO (E/ICEF/414); and WHO (E/ICEF/415 and Add.1). Statements had also been submitted by the Inter-American Children's Institute and the International Union for Child Welfare.

a number of qualifications which they requested the Executive Director to bear in mind in his implementation of the recommendations. These advantages and qualifications are elaborated in paragraphs 58 to 72.

56. The recommendations, as approved by the Board, were as follows:

(1) Receiving Governments should be advised that UNICEF is prepared to assist them, in co-operation with the technical agencies, to survey the needs of their children and to plan programmes, within the framework of their economic and social development plans, designed to meet children's needs considered to be of high priority and for which effective action is possible.

(2) The technical agencies in the United Nations family, the multilateral and bilateral organizations, and the voluntary organizations should be requested to collaborate in such surveys.

(3) Where requested, assistance should be provided to enable countries to make such surveys of child needs as they may desire to undertake. An initial amount of \$100,000 was allocated by the Board to assist countries to undertake such studies either for the country as a whole or for sections of the country. The aid provided by UNICEF could take the form of supplies, transport, local expenses, and international personnel.

57. The Board also:

(1) Decided that the time had come to review the range of UNICEF aid that was being offered, with a view to broadening the fields in which it now operated and opening new fields. While all the Governments that replied recognized the importance to them of UNICEF aid for projects in nutrition, health (including basic health services and control of communicable diseases), and family and child welfare services, a number of them requested the broadening of the scope of such aid in relation to needs to which they assigned high priority in their own countries.<sup>26</sup>

(2) Deferred action, for the present, on any global survey of the priority needs of children. The Board believed it was more urgent to assist those Governments that lacked the necessary resources to survey the needs of their own children, establish priorities, and plan programmes of action. The resumption of a global survey of child needs, and of their financial aspects in relation to international aid, might be usefully considered at a later date, particularly if much larger amounts were placed at the disposition of the United Nations.

58. Among the advantages which members of the Board believed would flow from the Board's decision was that surveys of child needs would provide many new ideas for meeting the widespread and terrible conditions of child suffering and privation. This should serve to attract increased support for further development of the work of UNICEF.

59. The point was made by Board members that the reports of the Executive Director and of the collaborating agencies would in themselves be valuable not only to Governments but also to UNICEF and the technical agencies of the United Nations family. They should provide the Governments of less developed countries with a comprehensive assessment of the whole range of children's needs and thereby create an awareness of their own child welfare problems and the action necessary to resolve them; they should demonstrate to

<sup>26</sup> See paragraph 73.

the contributing Governments the wide scale of assistance required from UNICEF and, therefore, its need for substantially increased resources; they should enable the Executive Board and the UNICEF secretariat to plan integrated programmes of assistance, thereby avoiding the dissipation of resources on small unrelated projects; they should assist the technical agencies of the United Nations family to give special attention to the needs of children within the scope of their wider activities and to achieve closer co-ordination in all activities affecting the younger generation.

60. The offer of UNICEF aid for national surveys should encourage Governments to assess their own children's needs and would create an incentive for relating those needs to their over-all plans for social and economic development.

61. The new approach was also welcomed because it took into account the variation in needs from country to country, recognizing that no one fixed pattern of assistance was universally applicable. The greater flexibility in programming permitted would facilitate a cautious extension of UNICEF assistance into new fields.

62. Moreover, the formulation of integrated programmes to meet child needs should attract a greater volume of international aid for these purposes, in both relative and absolute terms. It was stressed that investment in child health, education and welfare would ultimately produce returns out of all proportion to the assistance provided.

63. Members stressed the opportunity offered by national surveys for a more advantageous collaboration between UNICEF, the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and the representatives of specialized agencies and appropriate non-governmental organizations in meeting the priority needs of children. In the course of the discussion, the representatives of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO drew attention to the sections of the survey which their organizations had provided, and promised full co-operation in country surveys and in the further development of the work of UNICEF in existing and new fields. The Director-General of WHO assured the Board of his organization's full co-operation with regard to the new direction of UNICEF activities and its intention to furnish all the technical personnel requested by Governments to undertake the health aspects of surveys of children's needs.

64. Members of the Board congratulated the various organizations on the comprehensive and stimulating character of their contributions and commended their suggestions to Governments in their planning of long-term programmes for child care. The view was expressed that it would be useful to invite TAB representatives to participate in the surveys.

65. In approving the recommendations set forth in paragraphs 56 and 57, a number of delegations brought to the attention of the Executive Director certain qualifications, which they asked him to bear in mind in implementing the new policy.

66. With respect to the country surveys of child needs (paragraph 56 (1)) it was believed that Governments should be encouraged to establish national co-ordinating arrangements so as to ensure full internal integration of child welfare programmes. Although UNICEF help would not be dependent upon such

arrangements being made in each assisted country, it was recognized that adequate co-ordination would assist both the recipient country and UNICEF to define areas within the framework of a country's over-all economic and social objectives in which UNICEF aid could be of the greatest help.

67. With respect to collaboration with other agencies (paragraph 56 (2)), the Executive Director was requested to maintain full co-operation with the technical agencies concerned in order that the aid provided by each agency should contribute to the greatest possible benefit of the recipient countries. For this reason the view was expressed that it would be desirable to invite TAB representatives to participate in country surveys. Furthermore, appropriate co-ordination should be maintained with bilateral programmes of assistance.

68. With respect to the allocation of \$100,000 to aid country surveys (paragraph 56 (3)), some delegations believed that the amount might prove insufficient. These delegations suggested that a further allocation should be made if, by the time of the session of the Board in December 1961, the Executive Director had found that additional funds were required for the purpose.

69. Several delegations expressed reservations regarding the use of funds from the allocation for the provision of international expert personnel, especially if this would mean using UNICEF funds for the provision of staff by other international agencies. Other delegations felt that it would depend on the needs of the recipient country whether the money should be used for the provision of personnel or for the other proposed items of expenditure, namely supplies, transport or local expenses. In general, delegations considered it preferable for a minimum of international personnel to be provided for the direction of national surveys to enable Governments to carry on the surveys with their own local experts or, in appropriate cases, to facilitate in-service training of local experts. It was generally understood that UNICEF assistance for surveys could take various forms, and that it would be the prerogative of Governments to choose the forms best suited to their own particular circumstances.

70. With respect to broadening the range of UNICEF aid (paragraph 57 (1)), the original recommendation of the Executive Director had included a list of possible new or extended fields for possible UNICEF assistance based on the replies furnished by Governments pursuant to the Executive Director's consultations with them. It was agreed that the list should be regarded as illustrative of the various possible new types of aid which Governments believed would reflect more accurately their priority needs. The Board noted that aid of the types listed might be requested by Governments, particularly as a result of the findings of comprehensive surveys of child needs, and in that event, they would come before the Programme Committee under its normal procedures. Since the new types of aid would not be based upon established criteria of the Board, it was suggested that Governments should be informed that the approval of the Programme Committee could not be falling under more clearly established criteria of the Board. The list of new or extended types of aid is contained in paragraph 73 below.

71. The Board was in agreement, in this respect, that assistance to projects benefiting children need not



be restricted to UNICEF's past fields of activity, but that the Executive Director should be permitted flexibility in proposing the new types of aid such as those listed in paragraph 73 in cases where recipient countries gave high priority to such assistance. New activities, however, should not be undertaken at the expense of activities that were being carried out successfully nor should they result in fragmentation or dissipation of UNICEF resources and personnel. Any new type of project would, like currently aided types of projects, require the endorsement of the appropriate co-operating technical agency to the effect that the request was technically justifiable and its proposed implementation technically sound. Some representatives preferred that any broadening of the scope of UNICEF aid should be put forward within the context of a co-ordinated country child welfare policy and should not involve a shift of UNICEF resources to activities that were more properly the responsibility of the specialized agencies.

72. With respect to a global survey on needs (paragraph 57 (2)) one delegation believed it would still be desirable to appoint a panel of experts in various fields to report on the ways in which UNICEF, given its resources and objectives, could best assist children in the various regions of the world.

73. The examples of new or extended fields for UNICEF aid considered of high priority by Governments (see paragraphs 70-71) are as follows:

(a) *Broad social services*

(i) Aid for the establishment or expansion of various types of social services within the framework of family services and directed towards the specific child needs within each community;

Aid to programmes of rural and urban community development, with special reference to programmes of environmental sanitation and housing;

(ii) Extension of training programmes for social services at three levels:

Multi-purpose workers at the village level;

Persons occupying key positions;

Specialized personnel for training of social workers or for field operations;

(iii) Aid to programmes for abandoned children;

(iv) Aid in establishing a legal status for protection of the child, with special reference to the establishment or extension of a birth registration service that will give each child a legal identity at birth and permit it later to enjoy full rights at the family, city and national level;

(v) Extension of aid for handicapped children.

(b) *Preparation of the child for adult life*

(i) Certain aspects of elementary education;

Training of normal school instructors;

Teacher training;

Training of home economics instructors;

(ii) Certain aspects of agricultural education (nutrition, production at village level);

Training of agricultural extension service agents.

(iii) Certain aspects of vocational training for various occupations (handicrafts and industry);

Preparation of pilot projects for vocational training programmes in rural areas for children of rural inhabitants where land and agricultural facilities may be in short supply;

Training of extension service workers.

For these three types of operations, aid could be considered for:

Equipping centres for teacher training and for vocational schools;

Equipping field demonstration and training centres and areas;

Production of school materials and teaching aids;

Aid in the form of honoraria, stipends, teaching grants, etc.

(iv) Aid to pilot youth centres, including:

A vocational guidance section;

A section to prepare youth for certain occupations, and to give refresher courses for young workers;

Labour protection of youth.

(v) Multi-purpose demonstration programmes covering a number of practical activities.

### Survey on training<sup>27</sup>

74. In accordance with a decision taken at its March 1960 session (E/3336-E/ICEF/398,<sup>28</sup> paras. 47-51) the Executive Director decided to undertake a thorough review of UNICEF aid for training as a basis for future policy. It was clear to the Board that the drastic shortage of trained staff to plan and administer projects was a major obstacle to the extension, and to the improvement of the quality, of services for children.

75. As a basis for its review the Board had requested the Executive Director to undertake a survey with the co-operation of the technical agencies. The World Health Organization had engaged two consultants (one for medical questions and one for nursing), who had engaged in extensive field visits in Africa, Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean. On the basis of their observations, WHO had presented to the Executive Board of UNICEF a report which included recommendations for UNICEF action (E/ICEF/426). In the field of nutrition, teams of consultants representing FAO and WHO had visited India and selected countries in Africa and the Americas. Their main conclusions were presented to the Board by the Executive Director, together with his own recommendations for UNICEF action based upon their conclusions (E/ICEF/420/Add.1).<sup>29</sup> In the field of milk conservation the Board had before it a report and recommendations by a special FAO/UNICEF consultant (E/ICEF/422 and Corr.1). In the field of family and child welfare the Bureau of Social Affairs had prepared a report on existing facilities for training and the difficulties in expanding them, and had presented to the Board a series of recommendations for UNICEF aid (E/ICEF/421). The Board expressed its appreciation to the agencies concerned for their most useful reports.

76. The Executive Director's recommendations regarding the suggestions made in the various reports for UNICEF aid to training were presented in documents E/ICEF/420/Add.1-4.

77. The Executive Director also presented to the Board over-all conclusions and recommendations

<sup>27</sup> See also paragraph 34.

<sup>28</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2A.*

<sup>29</sup> The Board also had before it two examples of the field reports by the consultants, one a study of training and education in nutrition in Africa south of the Sahara (E/ICEF/425) and the other a study on nutrition training in the Americas (E/ICEF/429).

(E/ICEF/420), which, he noted, required no significant departure from, but rather a continuation of, the general trend of Board policy on training aid. Almost all forms of assistance recommended had already been provided in some degree in individual projects. The need for the future was to broaden the scope of such training aid and use it more extensively and flexibly in the various fields of services to children and for all levels of work—planning, directing, teaching, professional and auxiliary.

78. The Board fully supported the recommendations of the technical agencies and the Executive Director. Aid for the training of various levels of workers was considered to be an urgent need, and a more liberal policy on the part of UNICEF in this respect was especially important for the many countries which, faced with enormous difficulties in carrying out their economic and social development plans, were unable to meet the priority needs of their children.

79. The chief emphasis in UNICEF aid should continue to be for training schemes within the countries. A number of representatives believed that it was more urgent to aid national training schemes than international training centres. Others wished to maintain support for international (including regional) training centres in addition to providing more aid for national schemes. In this connexion it was suggested that the UNICEF secretaries should take into account a recent analysis made by the Technical Assistance Board of experience with aid to national and regional training institutes<sup>30</sup>. It was believed important that the teachers in the national training schemes should, to the greatest extent possible, be nationals of the country; greater stress on the training of teachers was therefore essential. The increased emphasis on the teaching of obstetrics was noted with approval. A suggestion that mental hygiene be added to the fields for which teaching grants would be available was approved by the Board. The suggestion was made that greater help be given to the establishment of libraries and the acquisition of books and scientific periodicals as part of the aid to training. The view was also expressed that UNICEF should avoid heavy expenditures on the production of local text books.

80. Attention was called to the interrelationship of health, nutrition, social service and education programmes, and to the consequent desirability of introducing cross-discipline elements into the training programmes for workers in these fields so that they would then be able to undertake broader responsibilities or to co-operate more effectively with their colleagues trained in other fields. A number of representatives stressed the fact that some assistance from UNICEF was needed for limited periods of time for the salaries of the trained personnel who would be appointed to key posts in projects aided by UNICEF.

81. The Board adopted the following statement of policy with regard to UNICEF aid for training:

(1) Training assistance should be available for all categories of personnel who furnish services relating to the welfare of children and mothers. It would be appropriate to help meet requirements as they appear from surveys of needs and the plans of Governments, and not to set rigid limits to the forms of assistance, which should be adapted to local conditions.

(2) As in the past, assistance should continue to be given to existing centres, which can serve as a nucleus for the training of appropriate categories of personnel. However, in most cases it will be necessary to increase the number of training centres. In many cases, also, it will be necessary to improve the quality and to widen the content of the training given.

(3) The forms of assistance which may be provided are as follows:

(i) In training centres which already have some qualified teaching personnel, assistance may be given to allow them to recruit and pay tutorial personnel in disciplines that are not represented so as to widen the content of training and, if necessary, to increase the number of students. In most countries, it may be necessary to plan either a new centre or a substantial addition to an existing centre. In that case it would be necessary to call on teachers from outside, or to send selected candidates abroad for under-graduate or post-graduate training. It may often be necessary to assist national or regional training centres with stipends for students, grants for paying salaries, and honoraria. This assistance would need to be continued until the Government could take over.

(ii) Aid may take the form of teaching aids (including the preparation and printing of texts), and technical and service equipment for institutions and for demonstration fields where the students do practical training. For example, technical equipment may be given not only in the form of a few imported items, but for equipping a paediatric or obstetric service in a teaching hospital. For environmental sanitation, equipment may be given for field work which also serves demonstration purposes. Aid may also be given for service equipment for a training institution (e.g. beds, kitchen equipment, for lodging students etc.).

(iii) The importance of stipends is pointed out in all of the reports submitted in connexion with the training survey. International assistance given in this form in the past is recognized as having been one of the most effective forms of aid. Its extension is needed, particularly where central governments or local governments cannot provide all the costs of training the numerous categories required.

(4) As in the past, it is necessary that the Governments commit themselves, in plans of operations, to the use of the personnel who have been trained in public services at the state or local government level. The possibility should be opened in certain cases for UNICEF to make a grant for salaries during a limited period for trained personnel to be appointed to key posts in projects which UNICEF is assisting.

(5) Transport may be provided to enable students of all categories to gain varied field work experience.

(6) In many countries it would be useful to give assistance for the basic education of students since there are often only a small number of candidates, male or female, with sufficient schooling. Assistance may therefore be given to certain secondary schools, or for special courses of pre-professional training; stipends could also be provided.

82. In accepting this statement of policy some delegations stressed that in so far as it related to the payment of training stipends, the Executive Director should not overlook the general principle that UNICEF should agree to meet local costs only in exceptional circumstances and for limited periods.

<sup>30</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 5, chap. VI.*



83. In addition to the policy stated in paragraph 81 above, the Board approved a series of recommendations, consistent with this policy, for training aid in the fields of health, nutrition, milk conservation, and family and child welfare services. These are reproduced in annex I.

84. The Board noted that the various reports submitted to it in connexion with the training survey gave only limited information concerning the recruitment, use and remuneration of trained personnel. The needs which appeared in the different field studies were so great that the attention of the experts was given primarily to the analysis of training shortages and of ways to overcome them. The Board requested the Executive Director to present to it in 1963 a report on the recruitment, use and remuneration of trained personnel. It expressed the hope that the technical agencies would co-operate with the Executive Director in the preparation of this report.

### **Policy on aid for malaria eradication<sup>31</sup>**

85. In September 1959 the UNICEF Board reviewed progress in UNICEF-aided malaria campaigns, established criteria for continued aid to such campaigns, reaffirmed the ceiling of annual allocations of \$10 million a year, and decided to review again the scope of its aid in June 1961 (E/3304-E/ICEF/391/Rev.1,<sup>32</sup> paras. 51-74). The Board therefore had before it the recommendations of the Executive Director on policy regarding future aid for malaria campaigns (E/ICEF/416). It also had before it a comprehensive report from WHO which included a detailed and critical appraisal of the results and prospects of each of the UNICEF-assisted malaria programmes (E/ICEF/417 and Add.1).

86. While some delegations hoped that there would be a gradual reduction in UNICEF expenditures for malaria campaigns, others doubted that this would be possible. It was recognized that as UNICEF allocations rose, the \$10 million annual allocation ceiling for malaria campaigns, which had previously been set by the Board, would constitute a smaller proportion of the total allocations. Subject to the qualifications expressed by some delegations as summarized below, the Board was prepared to endorse continued UNICEF financial participation in malaria campaigns, maintaining the allocation ceiling of \$10 million a year. There was also general support for the other recommendations of the Executive Director (see paragraph 95).

87. The WHO report called attention to the progress made in the course of the last two years, during which areas with a total population of 27 million persons had entered the consolidation phase, and to the advances made in the field of epidemiological evaluation. Organizational and administrative causes were shown as the most important of the factors leading to delays or partial failures in campaigns. Results of pilot projects have shown that it is technically feasible to interrupt transmission in tropical Africa. Consequently WHO recommended that in Africa, pilot projects should be discontinued and converted, if possible, to eradication or pre-eradication programmes. However, success in eradication depended on the meeting of administrative and operational requirements and on the

availability of adequate finances. The most essential elements in a campaign were sound planning and thoroughness in execution.

88. Several delegations, while not desiring to prejudice or terminate sound malaria eradication programmes, questioned the high proportion of UNICEF resources devoted to them. They believed that malaria eradication was less a primary task for UNICEF than other types of programmes, and that continued large expenditures for malaria limited the flexibility of UNICEF to meet new and increasing needs.

89. The decision of the WHO Assembly in March 1961 to include in its regular budget the costs formerly met from the Malaria Eradication Special Account was noted, and a question raised regarding the possibility of WHO's assuming larger responsibility in the financing of malaria campaigns. The Director General of WHO advised that the World Health Assembly, when adopting its new policy, had, at the same time, expressed the hope that UNICEF would maintain its current level of aid. The World Health Organization intended to maintain its assistance until campaigns reached the point where expenditure could be reduced. It was essential, in his opinion, for WHO, UNICEF and the Governments concerned to continue and intensify their campaigns against this disease. The Director General pointed out that in addition to the great efforts made by the Governments in running their campaigns, very substantial aid was being made available from bilateral sources.

90. In support of continued UNICEF aid for malaria campaigns stress was laid on the importance of ensuring that the large investments already made should not be wasted. The benefits arising from malaria eradication campaigns for child health and in the wider field of economic and social development were noted. Examples of new areas opened for land settlement and development, including those seen during the visit of the Programme Committee to Mexico, were mentioned.

91. Several delegations felt that campaigns should be supported only where they had been well planned and were being efficiently executed with good prospects for success, and where countries considered this one of the priority needs of children. One delegation believed that UNICEF aid should not be withheld when a Government was unable, for purely economic reasons, to commit the necessary support funds in advance. One delegation referred to the promising outlook for eradication in Africa, and considered that UNICEF assistance should be extended to that region. Several representatives referred to the regional planning under which campaigns had been started, and pointed out the importance of continuing such campaigns to a successful conclusion, since it would be ineffective to continue campaigns in one country and ignore the neighbouring ones.

92. Repeated emphasis was placed on the responsibility on the part of countries with malaria campaigns to develop to the fullest extent their basic health services. It was clear that the development of such health services, into which the surveillance activities of the maintenance phase of campaigns could be integrated, were not only important for the efficiency and economy of the campaigns, but were also related to the prime interest of UNICEF in mother and child welfare.

93. Reference was made to the difficulty of determining whether a campaign conformed to technical administrative and financial requirements, and it was

<sup>31</sup> See also paragraph 39.

<sup>32</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

suggested that it would be helpful to UNICEF if WHO would establish criteria for the purpose. The representative of WHO pointed out that strict criteria had been used to evaluate each campaign for the WHO report presented to the Board, and that the Eighth WHO Expert Committee on Malaria had devoted a major part of its report to that point. Should UNICEF so desire, WHO would include this as an item in the agenda of the next session of the Expert Committee on Malaria, which was to meet in 1962.

94. In response to queries, the UNICEF secretariat stated that it was not possible at present to tell whether the \$10 million ceiling could be reduced after 1963. The Executive Board should be left free to determine its position at that time, after it had undertaken another policy review.

95. The Board decided to maintain the ceiling of \$10 million per year for allocations for malaria programmes and approved the following statement of policy:

(1) In countries where the chances of eradication appear to be good, where the Government has made every effort to establish an efficient organization and where the programme is assured of regular financial support, UNICEF assistance may be extended and prolonged until the eradication criteria have been fulfilled, under the conditions laid down by the Board at its September 1959 session;

(2) In countries where the chances of eradication appear to be extremely remote, the UNICEF secretariat, in consultation with WHO, shall open negotiations with the Governments with a view to:

(a) The suspension of the programmes in all or part of the territory if they appear to be of no appreciable benefit to the people; or

(b) The conversion of eradication programmes into pre-eradication programmes, assistance being provided in such circumstances for a limited period.

(3) In countries where additional means can be mobilized, but where there are still serious difficulties, negotiations shall be resumed with the Governments with a view to ensuring that the necessary efforts shall be made to remedy the financial, administrative and organizational deficiencies of the programmes;

(4) A formal warning shall be addressed to those Governments, impressing upon them the importance of the goal and the need to provide adequate resources for programmes and stating that assistance will not be renewed if the situation remains unchanged by the end of the succeeding operational year. In this connexion, the following points might be considered in the course of future negotiations:

(a) Existing legislation;

(b) The budget of the eradication organization;

(c) The administrative organization and the degree of independence of the eradication organization;

(d) Shortcomings in the spraying operations;

(e) The surveillance organization;

(f) Measures the Government intends to take, particularly with regard to the recruitment and retention of staff for the duration of the malaria eradication programme;

(g) Assurance that the Government will continue the programme to the end, whatever its duration and financial implications.

(5) The secretariat shall continue, as in the past, to work in close co-ordination with WHO and the United States International Cooperation Administration, and funds shall be used with the strictest economy in accordance with the directives laid down by the Board in September 1959 (E/3304-E/ICEF/391/Rev. 1, para. 70), and elaborated at the session in June 1961.

(6) The secretariat is authorized, within the limits of the stipulated ceiling, to submit for consideration as new programmes:

(a) Recommendations for assistance for pre-eradication programmes, in special circumstances, in countries where malaria control is a priority need for child welfare and only in cases where basic public health service projects are undertaken by the Government;

(b) Recommendations for assistance for eradication programmes in countries where programmes have already received UNICEF assistance (Zanzibar, North Borneo) or for which formal undertakings have been made (Tunisia and Egypt).

(7) The Board shall re-examine the question of UNICEF aid for malaria campaigns again in 1963 in the light of the progress made and the priority needs of children in countries affected by malaria.

### Social services for children<sup>33</sup>

96. In the course of the sessions of the Programme Committee and the Board, UNICEF aid for social service projects for children were discussed extensively. The following main points emerged from the debate.

(a) Projects in this field were considered to be as important to the well-being of children as those providing tangible physical benefits and were an essential element in assuring well-balanced national programmes for children. The survey of the needs of children clearly indicated the interest of Governments in strengthening social services for children of all age groups. Rapid social and economic change, including particularly urbanization, the growth and movement of population, and the serious social conditions associated with industrialization, have had their greatest effects on family life and on children. More attention was needed for services which would protect the integrity and safeguard the quality of family life, improve family levels of living, and be directed towards child protection, and the prevention of child dependency, neglect, abandonment and juvenile delinquency. Comprehensive projects which were co-ordinated with, or contained, essential health, nutrition and education elements were especially important. It was equally important that sufficient attention be paid to the social welfare aspects of health, nutrition, and other types of programmes. This interrelationship was important not only in planning services but also in training schemes.

(b) The projects already approved gave evidence of the significant potential of UNICEF aid in stimulating the development of planning and co-ordination bodies; in creating training schemes for all types and levels of personnel engaged in social services for children; in encouraging improved legislation for child welfare; and in up-grading existing services and establishing new services on a demonstration basis.

(c) There was considerable disappointment with the slow pace of project development since the Board's approval in principle of aid in this field in March 1959.

<sup>33</sup> See also paragraphs 32 and 46.

Only two new projects had been approved at the June 1961 session, bringing to only eleven the number of projects aided in this field. While about a dozen more projects were in preparation the shortage of personnel competent in this field and of travel funds in the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs had prevented the presentation of a number of these to the Board at its June session; in addition, there were a number of other countries which desired technical help from the Bureau in developing project proposals.

#### PROPOSAL FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF STAFF COSTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

97. In order to expedite more comprehensive social service projects for children, one delegation suggested for the Board's consideration the possibility of an allocation to reimburse the Bureau of Social Affairs for a temporary period for the cost and travel of three Headquarters officers to be assigned on a regional basis to help project development. These costs were estimated to be approximately \$60,000 per annum. The Bureau would be expected to assume the costs in its regular budget within a reasonable period of time.

98. In response to an invitation to comment, the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, who had discussed the matter with those responsible for budget preparation in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, pointed out that without additional staff in the regional offices, the Bureau could not increase the pace of its advisory services to social service projects for which UNICEF aid would be requested. At present there was only one social services officer for each of the regional offices (Africa, Asia, the Far East, the Middle East, and Latin America) and one temporarily, until July, in the Mexico City office of ECLA. Because of their many other responsibilities these officers could not devote more than 25 to 30 per cent of their time to the development of social service projects to be aided by UNICEF. At Headquarters there was only one staff member working full-time on UNICEF-assisted projects. In eight countries there were technical assistance advisers to projects receiving UNICEF aid who were provided under the United Nations regular programme. While this was the most flexible aspect of the aid given by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to UNICEF-assisted projects, any substantial increase in requests for project personnel might be difficult to meet unless Governments included them in their requests for technical assistance under the Expanded Programme. The Director of the Bureau pointed out that at its recent session the Social Commission was aware of the inadequacies in the Bureau's staffing in relation to the work to be done, including services for projects which could be aided by UNICEF. The Social Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session contains resolutions calling attention to the need to strengthen the Bureau's staff and the social affairs staffs in the regional offices.<sup>34</sup>

99. The Director of the Bureau stated that recent correspondence with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and discussions with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for

Latin America indicated that priority needs for staff existed in areas more directly related to economic development (housing and urbanization, community development and population) rather than in social services. She pointed out that the responsibility for the financing of any staff increases rested ultimately not with the Secretary-General but with the General Assembly on the advice of the Economic and Social Council.

100. In conclusion, the Director of the Bureau stated that the temporary financing by UNICEF of additional staff to help develop social service projects for UNICEF aid would certainly speed up the pace of such project development, but she could not say what the views of the General Assembly would be with regard to increasing staff on a continuing basis. If the proposed financing were provided, the Bureau would use it fully. The Bureau was grateful for the offers which representatives of various non-governmental organizations had made of the co-operation of their field staff, and hoped to take advantage of those offers as far as possible.

101. The Executive Director of UNICEF reminded the Board that one function of UNICEF was to speak for a group that was unable to speak for itself. This had led the Board in the past to take the initiative in stimulating activities it believed to be essential on behalf of children. He cited as illustrations the reimbursement made in the past for WHO personnel, now fully assumed by WHO, and the assistance currently given to FAO to meet staff requirements for nutrition projects in which UNICEF was interested. The proposal for temporary reimbursement for Bureau personnel was therefore based upon precedent. He believed it would be a sound investment and gave it his full support.

102. Although a substantial number of delegations expressed reservations about the proposal, all members who spoke agreed on the need for more UNICEF-aided social service programmes and recognized the need for more technical service in their preparation.

103. Those who endorsed the proposal stressed its consistency with the new policies already approved at the session; the demonstrated value of "seed" money in getting new UNICEF-aided programmes started; and the special and unique role played by UNICEF in demonstrating the importance of such services to children. It was pointed out that the sum involved, although relatively small, could have far-reaching effects in improving the welfare of children. To wait until the General Assembly acted on the Social Commission's recommendations to increase the Bureau's staff would, in view of the time required for the preparation of projects, involve holding up UNICEF aid for some projects for eighteen months or more.

104. The proposal was also warmly supported by ten non-governmental organizations<sup>35</sup> in a joint statement to the Board.

105. Notwithstanding the urgent need for more UNICEF aid to social services for children, a number of members had reservations in principle on a financing method which involved UNICEF reimbursement of

<sup>34</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 12*, para. 118, resolution 6 (XIII), on "Strengthening of the work of the United Nations in the social field"; and para. 134, resolution 8 (XIII), on "Social services".

<sup>35</sup> The Catholic International Union for Social Service; International Association of Schools of Social Work; International Conference of Social Work; International Federation of Social Workers; International Social Service; International Union for Child Welfare; International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled; League of Red Cross Societies; the Salvation Army; the World Y.W.C.A.



services provided by another agency. It was held that the various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should finance their own services, and there was reluctance to add further to the exceptions UNICEF had already made to this principle. One view expressed was that if UNICEF financed such services it would be more desirable for it to do so by employing its own consultants or staff. While there were still outstanding issues to be settled with FAO regarding the financing of project personnel it was noted that all co-operating agencies, including FAO, had accepted the principle that they should meet the costs of their own Headquarters personnel.

106. It was also pointed out that resolutions of the Social Commission dealing with the critical staff situation in the Bureau, and including a specific reference to co-operation with UNICEF, were to be presented to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session. Therefore UNICEF action at this stage would be ill-advised.

107. One view put forward was that, as the General Assembly on the advice of its committees was sovereign in matters of budget, specific action of the kind proposed might be regarded as undue pressure, especially since the proposal anticipated the eventual absorption of the staff costs into the budget of the Bureau. One delegation suggested that since the forthcoming inter-agency meeting under the aegis of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on relationships between UNICEF and all technical agencies might shed some light on needs in this field, its findings should not be prejudged. It might also be preferable for the UNICEF Committee on Administrative Budget to study the proposal and make a recommendation to the Board.

108. Several members wished more specific information about the actual time implied in the terms "temporary" reimbursement and assumption by the Bureau of the cost of the personnel "within a reasonable period of time". Other members wished clarification of the functions of the proposed officers, especially in relation to UNICEF staff and national personnel. A document giving the financial implications of the proposal was circulated (CRP/61-B/36).

109. Some members emphasized the need for greater co-ordination among representatives of the same Governments to United Nations and specialized agency bodies. It was also pointed out that since the proposal, which presented complex issues, had not been on the Board's agenda, some delegations were not able to take a position on the matter. The Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, commenting on the suggestion that consultants should be employed, pointed out that this presented practical problems since it was difficult to persuade qualified experts to leave their posts for a period of six months or so.

110. The delegation which had advanced the proposal stated its satisfaction that the discussion had brought forth clearly the desire of the Board that the Bureau of Social Affairs should have more adequate staff and travel funds to provide the necessary technical services for the development of social service projects for children. It therefore did not submit the proposal as a formal draft resolution.

111. The Board decided to bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council its strong support for an increase in the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs for the purpose of speeding up the preparation of UNICEF-assisted projects in the field of social services

for children and in this respect the Board endorsed the relevant resolutions of the Social Commission (see paragraph 98). For its December session the Board requested the Executive Director to inform it of developments which had taken place in the meantime, including any action taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

### Policy on aid for local costs

112. Arising from the survey of needs, the Executive Director had recommended to the Board not only a more flexible approach to the determination of types of projects to be aided but also in forms which aid could take. In this spirit he recommended greater flexibility in the provision of UNICEF funds to meet local expenditures for projects where this was the most effective way of aiding the project and funds were not available from other sources (E/ICEF/418).

113. Delegations generally favoured the adoption of the Executive Director's proposal. Among fields in which such a relaxation could be particularly helpful delegations mentioned training projects, in which connexion some stressed the imperative need for help in establishing local training schools, programmes relating to community development, and possibly also new types of activity undertaken on an experimental basis. It was also pointed out that in many instances, particularly in newly independent countries of Africa, the execution of projects would depend on UNICEF's paying at least part of the local costs. One representative drew attention to the fact that the financial position of some recipient Governments was liable to be adversely affected by decreases in the prices of primary commodities and that this fact should be borne in mind in considering cases for a relaxation of policy.

114. A number of delegations believed that, while the proposal for some relaxation was acceptable, the general principle should be maintained that aid for local costs should be regarded as being of an exceptional character and extended for limited periods.

115. The suggestion was made that allocations for local costs at any one session should be limited to a predetermined percentage of total project allocations. Another suggestion was that a minimum percentage figure might be fixed below which the liability of Governments to meet local costs should not be reduced. However, the general view was that as projects varied so greatly in character and in the extent to which local help could be provided, no arbitrary figure should be set.

116. The Board agreed that no particular type of local expenditure should be excluded, but that all proposals should be considered on their individual merits in relation to the needs which the project served, and to the local resources which were available. There was general agreement that the principle of Government "matching" should be maintained.

117. In the light of the discussion the Board decided on the following policy with regard to local costs:

(a) The objective of UNICEF must be to make child care programmes effective, if necessary by providing for local costs as well as by providing imported supplies. The Executive Director would investigate in each set of circumstances the ability of the Government to meet the essential local requirements of a given project, and would recommend the allocation of UNICEF funds to cover those requirements for which the Gov-

ernment was unable to budget. The Executive Director would require assurance that every effort had been made to secure the necessary funds from the Government itself or from bilateral or multilateral funds which might be available to the country, or from voluntary agencies. The provision of funds by UNICEF to meet such costs would be proposed in the event that no other resources could be found to meet the cost of items essential to the successful fruition of the project.

(b) The additional discretion allowed to the Executive Director with respect to UNICEF provisions to cover local costs would be exercised on the understanding that it would not alter the basic principle, namely that the requesting Government should generally assume responsibility for local costs.

(c) The Executive Director would report to future sessions of the Board concerning experience with respect to UNICEF's provision of funds for local costs, recommending from time to time any changes in policy that might appear necessary.

### **Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel through OPEX**

118. The Executive Director recommended to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/423) that the attention of Governments should be drawn to the possibility of establishing OPEX posts for UNICEF-assisted programmes under the United Nations scheme for the provision of personnel to perform functions of an "operational, executive and administrative" character as servants of the Government to which they were supplied, and that the Board should allocate the sum of \$30,000, to be used, if the funds provided under the OPEX programme proved insufficient, for the payment of OPEX personnel in UNICEF-assisted programmes.

119. A number of delegations expressed reservations on this proposal. Some of these related to the general concept of the OPEX programme, while others related to the appropriateness of the procedure recommended. On the other hand, some delegations not only believed the proposal essential but felt that a larger sum than that proposed by the Executive Director should be allocated by UNICEF for the purpose. Following the Board's debate on the subject, the Executive Director modified his recommendations. The recommendations, as modified, were adopted by the Board (see paragraphs 126-127).

120. In introducing his proposal, the Executive Director drew the attention of the Board to the serious handicap to the successful prosecution of UNICEF-assisted projects caused by the shortage of key national personnel and other qualified staff. Governments could call upon the United Nations and the specialized agencies, or upon bilateral aid, for advice concerning the scope and technical aspects of their programmes of economic and social development, but they were often lacking in personnel of an operational, executive and administrative character, which was essential for the administration of a programme or the implementation of a project.

121. It was explained to the Board that, so far, the United Nations had received requests from forty-eight Governments for OPEX personnel in 250 different fields of activity in connexion with programmes of economic and social development. However, thus far only twenty-three appointments had been made for service in thirteen different countries. A further seven appoint-

ments were in process of being filled and an additional forty posts had been established and recruitment was being actively pursued. The budget available for OPEX operations in 1961 was \$850,000. The cost to the United Nations of the appointments made was not less than \$10,000 for each individual per annum. Consequently annual commitments of at least \$700,000 were already foreseen.

122. So far, Governments had not applied for OPEX personnel specifically to administer projects in the field of UNICEF assistance. In the main, this had doubtless been due to the fact that, of necessity, Governments had tended to accord higher priority to their need for administrators in the fields of financial, economic and industrial development and in the well-defined fields of the specialized agencies. Furthermore, no attention had been drawn to the specific possibility of OPEX assistance in UNICEF-assisted projects.

123. The Executive Director believed that OPEX personnel might be especially useful both at the planning and at the operational stages for comprehensive child welfare programmes (embracing health, nutrition, education, social services, etc.), and for such programmes as nutrition or family and child welfare, where a permanent secretariat for planning and co-ordination involving several ministries or departments would be needed.

124. Some representatives felt that the necessity for financial help from UNICEF had not been substantiated, particularly as no Government had yet requested it. It was further argued that the allocation of a specific sum to this purpose might be in conflict with the principle, previously approved, of recognizing the right of Governments themselves to determine the type of assistance they needed. Apprehension was also expressed that the high standards required of international personnel might not be maintained under such a system, and that there might be a tendency for the appointment of such officers to be regarded as a substitute for training nationals of the countries concerned to carry out the duties involved. Some representatives expressed concern lest such a scheme might lead to political criticism and embarrassment of the OPEX officers appointed from outside, and lest they might find it difficult to exercise adequate control over national subordinates.

125. On the other hand it was pointed out that the principles of the OPEX programme had been thoroughly discussed by the General Assembly, and after a two-year experimental programme the General Assembly had considered that the results justified placing the programme on a continuing basis. The Assembly had voted the sum of \$1.4 million for the first three years of the programme. All appointments were for a limited period and the requirement was rigidly applied that one of the main responsibilities of the OPEX nominee was to train nationals of the country in which he was employed to take over his duties at the earliest possible moment. It was also explained that the Executive Director's proposal entailed no compulsion or pressure on beneficiary Governments, any more than did the designation of other forms of aid available through UNICEF, and it was believed that this form of aid would be especially welcomed in newly independent countries. It was entirely open to Governments to take advantage of the service or not.

126. In the light of the discussion the Executive Director modified his original proposal; while he did not recommend any allocation by the Board, he proposed

that, if the United Nations OPEX funds proved to be insufficient to meet a request, he should be authorized to include the necessary amount in a country project recommendation. The total amount recommended to the next two Board sessions under this procedure would not exceed \$50,000.

127. The Board then decided:

(a) That the attention of Governments should be drawn to the admissibility, in principle, of the establishment of OPEX posts (under the United Nations OPEX programme) for UNICEF-assisted projects, where Governments made such requests and accorded them high priority. To the extent that its funds permitted, the United Nations would consider such requests for implementation. The choice of persons to fill such posts would be made, in accordance with the existing OPEX procedure, in agreement with the requesting Government, UNICEF, the specialized agency concerned and the United Nations;

(b) Should OPEX funds prove to be insufficient to meet a request related to the effective execution of a UNICEF-assisted project, the necessary amount might be included in an appropriate project recommendation submitted to the UNICEF Executive Board, on the understanding that the total amount which might be recommended to the Board at its next two sessions for this purpose should not exceed \$50,000. The procedure to be adopted in selecting persons to fill such posts would follow that laid down in sub-paragraph (a) above.

### Joint Policy Committees with WHO and FAO

#### UNICEF/WHO JOINT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH POLICY

128. In view of the fact that the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) had not met since the UNICEF representatives to it had last been elected, the Board decided to make no change in the UNICEF membership until its December session, by which time it was expected that the Committee would have met.<sup>36</sup>

129. The Board noted that, in addition to a number of other matters, the whole question of the possibility of, and the criteria for, extended aid for tuberculosis control would be on the agenda of the next session of the JCHP. In view of its urgency, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Programme Committee, agreed to place the question on the agenda of its December 1961 session rather than wait until June 1962. In the Programme Committee's discussion on tuberculosis control projects, considerable interest was displayed in the use of isoniazid as a preventive measure for very young children who showed a positive reaction to tuberculosis (E/ICEF/P/L.91, para. 67).

130. Some general views with regard to the functioning of both the JCHP and the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee are set forth in paragraph 139 below.

<sup>36</sup> The UNICEF representation consists of the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Chairman of the Programme Committee (by virtue of their office), Dr. K. Bain (United States of America), Dr. R. Debré (France) and Dr. W. Germer (Federal Republic of Germany). The alternates are: Dr. M. Daftari (Iran), Dr. I. Dogramaci (Turkey) and Dr. B. Kozusznik (Poland).

#### REPORT OF FAO/UNICEF JOINT POLICY COMMITTEE

131. On behalf of the UNICEF representatives at the third session of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee, the Chairman of the Board introduced the Committee's report on the session (E/ICEF/424) to the Board. He felt bound to admit that in regard to its function of pre-digesting policy and technical issues for the Executive Board, the session had fallen short of expectations. Although this was due in part to the fact that no crucial policy issues (with the exception of financial relations with FAO) had been included in the agenda, he believed it had resulted at least in part from the composition of the Committee. The UNICEF representatives had included members appointed as representatives of Governments, who, although conversant with certain aspects of the work of UNICEF in their own countries, were unfamiliar with the procedures and general policies of the Executive Board, and therefore not in a position to contribute fully to the Committee's discussions.

132. Regarding the lack of substantial policy issues at the third session, it would be noted that the Committee had suggested that further meetings be held only when there were such matters requiring consideration. As to the composition of the Committee, he suggested that the Board might well reconsider the method of appointing UNICEF representatives. As the Committee's report included the recommendation that a fourth session should not be held for at least two years, the Executive Board would have ample time to review its appointment procedure. The Board might wish to defer any decision on this question until December. One possibility which had been proved successful was that used for UNICEF membership on the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, namely, that of selecting outstanding individuals (in addition to the Chairmen of the Board and Programme Committee) who were members of their countries' delegations to the Executive Board of UNICEF, who were fully conversant with Board policy, and who could therefore guide the decisions of the Committee on policy issues affecting the Fund. Another alternative would be the selection of experts with special competence in the field of interest covered by the FAO/UNICEF Committee, but it appeared that this might be less successful than the method first mentioned.

133. Among the matters of special interest<sup>37</sup> drawn to the Board's attention were suggestions that preparatory steps should be taken for further evaluation of milk conservation programmes and of nutrition education and related activities. Of interest also was the progress that was being made in the transition from laboratory testing to mass production of high protein foods. The Joint Policy Committee had drawn the attention of UNICEF and FAO to the desirability of co-ordinating projects for school gardens with the work of other agencies in regard to community gardens. This was one example of the general need to avoid fragmentation of the work in the field of nutrition by the various agencies involved in rendering assistance under programmes such as the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or the Special Fund or the other assistance programmes of FAO, WHO and UNICEF.

<sup>37</sup> The most important matter dealt with by the Joint Policy Committee, that of financial relations with FAO, was considered in connexion with the Board's discussion of relations with co-operating agencies (see paragraphs 197-206).



134. Attention was drawn to an important annex in the Committee's report listing possibilities for international assistance for the training of nutritionists. The Committee had also received suggestions for facilitating the recruitment of suitable personnel for field work.

135. Among the points brought out in the Board's discussion in connexion with the report of the Committee and the joint report of FAO and WHO on nutrition of children and mothers prepared for the survey of needs (E/ICEF/413 and Corr.1-2) was the necessity for greater attention to the use of fat supplies to furnish calories as well as to make good other nutritional deficiencies. It might be more practical and cheaper to use fats and oils fortified with vitamin A than to add vitamin A to skim milk, as was presently being planned; moreover, recourse to vitamin A concentrates could be avoided if people learned to use the sources of carotene available to them. The influence on nutrition of rapid urbanization and other cultural changes required more attention than it had received. The representative of FAO assured the Board of his organization's awareness of these important points and cited activities under way, or planned, to meet them.

136. The FAO/UNICEF Policy Committee suggested that it be convened again when there were substantial questions meriting the consideration of the Committee, but in any event in not less than two years' time. It suggested that its next session might appropriately be held in New York. It was agreed that the timing and place of the meeting should be decided upon by agreement between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director of UNICEF.

137. In discussing these suggestions and the question of the composition of the Committee raised by the Chairman (see paragraphs 131-132), varying views were presented by members. Some representatives, including those who had attended the Committee's session, concurred in the Chairman's views regarding selection of members of the Committee. The point was also made that unless there were important policy issues to discuss, there would be no point in having the Committee meet annually. Other delegations believed it best to continue the current arrangements for the selection of representatives, but to ask Governments to designate specialists in nutrition who were also familiar with UNICEF programmes and Board policy.

138. In the light of this discussion, and the views summarized in the next paragraph, the Board took note of the report of the Committee and deferred until the December Board session any decision on the future composition of UNICEF representation and on the frequency of meetings. As a basis for its action at that time, it requested the Executive Director to report on these questions.

#### FUNCTIONING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES

139. The comments of the Chairman of the Board brought forth a number of suggestions for enhancing the usefulness of the joint policy committees with WHO and FAO. It was essential that more solid preparation be made by the secretariats for the meetings. It was important also that the relevant documents be circulated in good time and in the requisite working languages. The Executive Board should be given the opportunity at its session preceding a joint committee session to

review the proposed items to be placed on the agenda of the joint committee concerned and to make suggestions. Among other points mentioned by various delegations was a preference for meetings to be held at the headquarters of the specialized agency concerned because of the value of having available the highly qualified technical staff of the agency. If there was thus better preparation for the sessions it was also believed that the joint policy committees would be able to serve a useful function in carefully examining and analysing specific problems, in reconciling difficulties in policy which could not be resolved by the secretariats, and in giving some members of the governing bodies of both organizations a deeper understanding of the policy and technical issues involved, which they could then bring to the deliberations of their governing bodies.

### Report of the Programme Committee

#### ALLOCATIONS

140. The Programme Committee met from 5 to 7 June 1961 and reviewed eighty-eight project recommendations presented by the Executive Director involving aid proposed for eighty-three projects in fifty-one countries and territories as well as several regional or interregional projects.

141. The Chairman of the Programme Committee introduced the Committee's report to the Board (E/ICEF/P/L.91), which called attention to the main policy issues arising out of the Programme Committee's review of individual project recommendations and summarized various considerations which arose in the discussion of certain projects or groups of projects. In the field of health services, increasing stress was being laid in the Programme Committee on the desirability of projects in which permanent services would be established to maintain the results achieved in disease control campaigns. Although there had been some increase in the proportion of allocations devoted to training, it was believed that the proportion should be higher. Many of the points which emerged in the Programme Committee in connexion with projects for social services for children,<sup>38</sup> for malaria eradication,<sup>39</sup> and for tuberculosis control<sup>40</sup> were taken up in the Executive Board and are referred to elsewhere in this report. Several matters which were discussed in the Programme Committee, or which arose out of its report to the Board, are discussed in paragraphs 143-161 below. A brief description of the projects for which allocations were made by the Board are given in annex II.

142. Including allocations for administrative and operational services expenditures for the last six months of 1961, the Executive Board approved allocations totalling \$11,392,414. Funds available for allocation totalled \$17,269,224. Thus at the end of the Board session there remained an unallocated balance of \$5,876,810. Commitments for future allocations to approved projects totalled \$2,746,000. Table 1 shows the allocations made by the Board by programme and geographical area, and gives a percentage distribution of the allocations by programme.

<sup>38</sup> See paragraphs 96-111.

<sup>39</sup> See paragraphs 85-95.

<sup>40</sup> See paragraph 129.

Table 1

## ALLOCATIONS APPROVED AT THE JUNE 1961 SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, BY PROGRAMME AND AREA

(In US dollars)

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total	Per cent
Health services .....	517,000	574,500	6,500	122,200	965,000	50,000	2,235,200	21.40
Family and child welfare services .....	339,000	—	8,600	—	28,000	—	375,600	4.10
Disease control .....	612,500	1,408,330	930,500	—	1,118,000	—	4,099,330	41.76
Malaria eradication and control .....	78,000	893,330	750,000	—	1,050,000	—	2,771,330	30.26
TB/BCG .....	130,000	268,000	—	—	—	—	398,000	4.34
Leprosy control .....	304,000	96,000	22,000	—	68,000	—	490,000	5.35
Yaws control .....	51,000	—	—	—	—	—	51,000	0.56
Trachoma control .....	79,500	140,000	138,500	—	—	—	358,000	3.91
Other <sup>a</sup> .....	—	11,000	20,000	—	—	—	31,000	0.34
Nutrition .....	619,000	865,000	225,000	—	253,000	1,184	1,963,184	21.43
Nutrition education and related activities .....	619,000	—	50,000	—	253,000	1,184	923,184	10.08
Milk conservation .....	—	865,000	175,000	—	—	—	1,040,000	11.35
Primary education:								
Health and nutrition aspects .....	—	—	—	95,000	86,000	—	181,000	1.98
Aid for project preparation .....	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	25,000	1.40
Survey on needs of children .....	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	100,000	
Training survey .....	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	
TOTAL FOR LONG-RANGE AID	2,117,500	2,847,830	1,170,600	217,200	2,450,000	179,184	8,982,314	98.07
Emergency aid .....							177,000	1.93
Grand total for programme aid .....							9,159,314	100.00
Estimated operational services <sup>b</sup> .....							1,248,400	
Estimated administrative costs <sup>b</sup> .....							984,700	
GRAND TOTAL .....							11,392,414	

<sup>a</sup> Includes penicillin production \$11,000; vaccine production \$20,000.<sup>b</sup> Last six months 1961.

## RETURN OF UNUSED ALLOCATIONS

143. The funds available for allocation included the return of unused allocation balances totalling \$2,007,303. Included in the amount were some returns made as a result of the Board's adoption, at the session, of the rule that all allocations which had not given rise to any expenditure during the preceding five years should be returned to general resources (see paragraph 167). The largest unused allocation was \$1,536,000 remaining from a block allocation made for programmes on the mainland of China in 1947 and 1948. In view of the circumstances that have prevented the use of the Chinese allocation, the Board agreed that special consideration should be given to future applications that might be made for assistance to Chinese children.

## INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE

144. The Programme Committee engaged in an extensive discussion of the basis on which continued aid should be given to the International Children's Centre (ICC). A summary of the main points raised is given

in the Committee's report (E/ICEF/P/L.91, paras. 38-47). Similar views were also expressed in the Board.

145. A large number of representatives, many of them from countries whose nationals had benefited from the Centre's training programmes, expressed warm appreciation of the valuable work of the Centre, and there was general agreement regarding continued aid to the Centre. However, some members expressed reservations concerning certain features of the Executive Director's proposal for continued aid.

146. The representative of France, who was also Chairman of the Executive Board of the Centre, expressed his appreciation of the suggestions made by various members regarding the work of the Centre. He believed certain points had emerged very clearly from the discussions. First, UNICEF wanted the Centre to develop its work in the direction of Africa, rather than Europe; that was also the view and the intention of the Executive Board of the ICC. Secondly, the relations between the ICC and all the agencies in the United Nations family were of very great importance. Although



they were already excellent, improvement was always possible, and there the ICC Technical Advisory Committee, on which UNICEF was represented, could play an important role. In that connexion, he assured the Executive Board that the views of the Technical Advisory Committee were always followed up as quickly as possible. Thirdly, there was the question of the relations between the ICC and the Inter-American Children's Institute at Montevideo. The ICC was in fact co-operating closely with the Institute and they had recently jointly organized a course in Spanish for participants from eleven countries. On all three points he felt that, while there was still room for improvement, no radical changes were called for.

147. The Chairman of the ICC Executive Board pointed out that there were certain legal difficulties in connexion with a more direct and larger UNICEF representation on the ICC Board, as suggested by the Chairman of the UNICEF Board and some other Board members. He proposed that when vacancies occurred on the ICC Board, which co-opts a proportion of its members, the Board should ask for the views of UNICEF and the French Government before filling them. In addition, the Chairman of the ICC Board would invite UNICEF and the French Government to send observers to its meetings whenever matters of interest to them were to be discussed, in order to enable them to make their views known. He expressed the opinion that this would involve attendance at virtually all sessions.

148. A number of delegations stressed the prime importance of UNICEF aid for the establishment of training centres at the national, local or regional level. Some delegations, while recognizing this need, expressed the view that international centres, such as the ICC, also performed a valuable function and that UNICEF should continue also to assist in meeting their costs. While many delegations expressed general satisfaction with current trends in the orientation of the Centre's activities, there was a feeling that the trend towards meeting the particular needs of developing countries should be accelerated, and that the training activities of the ICC should be extended to a wider range of such countries.

149. The WHO representative stated that the Centre served a very valuable purpose, especially in the field of training. He explained the nature of the relations between WHO and the Centre, adding that co-operation between the two was very good and that WHO would like the close collaboration to continue, and to include particularly its Regional Directors.

150. With respect to the governing body of the ICC some delegations believed provision should be made for UNICEF representation; others believed that the opportunity should exist for UNICEF to give its views on the composition of that body for the purpose of wide geographical representation and the inclusion of persons with competence in the broader field of UNICEF interests. A number of delegations, however, were satisfied with the existing pattern of representation.

151. As there had been no disagreement with the recommendation of the Programme Committee that UNICEF should approve in principle the continuation of UNICEF assistance to the Centre for a five-year period on the same basis as in the past, namely that it should share financial responsibility equally with the Government of France, the recommendation was adopted by the UNICEF Board with the understanding that

UNICEF's share would be increased by stages up to a ceiling of \$400,000 per annum.

152. The Board also recommended that the activities of the Centre should be increasingly oriented towards the needs of a wider group of economically under-developed countries.

153. As regards representation on the governing body, the Board endorsed the proposal that when the Board of the Centre co-opted to vacant places, it should do so in consultation with the French Government and the Executive Director of UNICEF. It was understood that this would enable UNICEF to express its views regarding the geographical distribution of the membership and the appropriate professional competences which might be embraced by the membership of the governing body and would help to ensure that it should include persons familiar with and able to reflect the interests of UNICEF.

154. The Board took note with appreciation of the proposal of the representative of France that both UNICEF and the French Government should be invited to be represented by observers at meetings of the governing body, and decided that the proposal should be brought to the attention of the Executive Director.

#### AID FOR NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

155. After the Board had approved all of the allocations as recommended by the Programme Committee, several delegations placed on record their Governments' reservations, particularly in view of the limited resources of UNICEF, regarding the practice of using UNICEF resources for projects in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. While sympathetic to the needs of mothers and children in dependent territories, these delegations drew attention to Article 73 of the Charter, under which the metropolitan Powers had assumed the primary obligation to improve economic and social conditions in the Territories. Some of these delegations felt that the proportion of UNICEF resources going to those Territories was relatively too large. Of the approximately \$9 million of programme allocations at the session, almost 10 per cent was for allocations to finance projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Nearly all of the latter amount was destined for programmes in territories administered by highly developed States, whose contributions to UNICEF in 1960 totalled only slightly more than that figure. The suggestion was made that the economically developed countries should increase their contributions to UNICEF in proportion to their ability to do so and to the benefits they derived from their association with UNICEF. The suggestion was also made that the UNICEF Board should reconsider its policy with regard to UNICEF aid for Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

156. In response to these points, other delegations expressed doubt that UNICEF, as the United Nations body specifically designed to meet children's needs, could transfer its responsibilities to administering Powers which bore the major share of responsibility for programmes in the territories, and necessarily regarded children's needs as only one of many problems.

157. The view was also advanced that Non-Self-Governing Territories had as much right to aid from the United Nations and associated organizations as any other under-developed area. Despite large sums provided by administering Powers, the needs in these Territories remained urgent, and the Governments of the Territories were justified in trying to fill the gap through the United

Nations. Article 73 of the Charter enjoined on administering Powers the obligation to co-operate with the United Nations and its agencies in furthering the economic and social development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and this obligation had been reinforced by many resolutions of the General Assembly and other bodies, most of them adopted unanimously. By complying with those resolutions, the administering Powers have ensured that Territories emerging to independence should have increasing contacts with the international community. The territories drew up requests for UNICEF aid themselves and planned programmes in direct consultation with UNICEF field staff and these contacts provided invaluable preparation for full independence.

#### VISIT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE TO MEXICO

158. On the generous invitation of the Mexican Government, the Programme Committee visited Mexico from 27 May to 3 June 1961, immediately before its session. Members of the Committee had an opportunity to see examples of many problems affecting children and the energetic action that was being taken by the Government to meet them.

159. The visit afforded Committee members a first-hand view of the Government's efforts in the field of disease control, particularly malaria eradication, where the campaign in Mexico was one of the largest and most successful in the world. In the Tampico region the group saw settlement projects on lands that had recently been reclaimed after being freed from malaria. The group also observed basic maternal child health and welfare services developed as part of rural social welfare programmes (including concerted activities in education, agriculture, health and housing) as well as community development and environmental sanitation projects. The members of the Committee were received by the President and had an opportunity for close association with many key government officials as well as local authorities, workers on various projects, and the people themselves.

160. Members of the Committee were deeply moved by the warmth of Mexican hospitality at every stage

of the journey. As a result of the trip they had gained a valuable frame of reference for the consideration of UNICEF aid to projects in developing countries generally.

161. Upon its return from the trip, the Programme Committee sent a cable of appreciation to the Government (E/ICEF/P/L.91, para. 7) and the Executive Board also expressed its gratitude to the Mexican Government for the increased perspective which its generosity had brought to the Board's deliberations.

#### CURRENTLY ASSISTED COUNTRIES AND PROJECTS AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

162. As a result of the allocations approved by the Board at the session, UNICEF is currently providing aid to 428 projects, as shown in table 2. This includes aid to 105 countries and territories and aid for three inter-regional projects. A complete list of currently and previously assisted countries and projects is given in document E/ICEF/432.

163. Although figures are not available on all benefiting children and expectant and nursing mothers, it is estimated that during 1961 some 57 million will benefit from the principal large-scale disease-control campaigns and supplementary feeding projects assisted by UNICEF. This compares with a total of more than 56 million who benefited in 1960.<sup>41</sup> Table 3 shows the number of children and mothers who benefited during 1960 and the targets for 1961 of some of the main UNICEF-aided programmes.

<sup>41</sup>The figures given are for children and expectant and nursing mothers receiving direct benefits, e.g. vaccinated (rather than tested) in BCG campaigns, and treated (rather than examined) in yaws, trachoma and leprosy campaigns. Not included in the total are the large number of children and mothers who receive benefits (other than milk) from health centres, clinics and children's and maternity hospitals aided by UNICEF or who benefit from UNICEF-aided milk conservation plants and nutrition education programmes. By the end of 1960 UNICEF had provided technical equipment for some 6,500 main health centres, and 12,300 village centres and sub-centres and for 760 district and urban centres and maternity and paediatric wards of hospitals. By the end of 1960 also a total of 156 milk plants which had received UNICEF aid were in operation.

Table 2

#### PROJECTS CURRENTLY ASSISTED

Area	Health services	Family and child welfare services	Disease control	Nutrition	Primary education*	Emergency	Total
<i>Africa</i>							
Thirty-five countries and territories .....	27	11	51	17	1	5	112
<i>Asia</i>							
Twenty countries and territories .....	27	4	49	22	1	1	104
<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>							
Twelve countries and territories .....	13	3	28	18	—	1	63
<i>Europe</i>							
Five countries .....	9	—	4	7	1	—	21
<i>The Americas</i>							
Thirty-three countries and territories .....	42	3	35	43	1	1	125
<i>Interregional</i> .....	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
<b>TOTAL ALL AREAS</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>428</b>

\* Health and nutrition aspects.

Table 3

BENEFICIARIES OF UNICEF-AIDED PROGRAMMES 1960 AND TARGETS FOR 1961<sup>a</sup>  
SUMMARY

	<i>Estimate accomplished 1960</i>	<i>Target 1961</i>
<i>Anti-malaria campaigns</i>		
Children and mothers protected with UNICEF insecticides ..	30,370,000	33,170,000
<i>BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination</i>		
Children vaccinated .....	14,975,000	15,100,000
<i>Yaws control</i>		
Children and mothers treated .....	1,940,000	1,560,000
<i>Control of trachoma and related eye diseases</i> .....	1,780,000	1,930,000
<i>Leprosy</i>		
Children and mothers under treatment .....	465,000	635,000
<i>Supplementary feeding</i>		
Average number of children and mothers receiving daily milk rations .....	5,300,000	5,055,000

<sup>a</sup> In addition to the figures given for 1960, approximately 1.3 million mothers and children were treated in anti-typhus campaigns and more than 200,000 in anti-syphilis campaigns.

### III. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

164. The reports of the Committee on its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (E/ICEF/AB/L.2 and E/ICEF/AB/L.10)<sup>42</sup> were introduced by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who called attention to those recommendations of the Committee which required the Board's action, namely those regarding new financial procedures, organizational changes and the administrative and operational services budget for 1962.

#### New financial procedures

165. In October 1960 the Committee on Administrative Budget decided to examine annually the relationship between income, allocations, expenditures and resources. The Executive Director prepares an annual report for the Board providing a forecast of allocations in relation to resources. The Committee believed it

<sup>42</sup> The following documents were considered by the Committee on Administrative Budget and are referred to in the Committee's reports:

#### Financial procedures

Forecast by the Executive Director of allocations in relation to resources: E/ICEF/419 and Corr.1.

#### Organizational changes arising from the administrative survey

Documentation relating to the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget on its twenty-eighth session: E/ICEF/AB/L.1.

#### Financial reports

1960 financial reports and report to the Board of Auditors: E/ICEF/AB/L.4 and Add.1-2;

Report on 1960 administrative and operational services expenditures: E/ICEF/AB/L.3;

Special Fund for Certain UNICEF Public Information Revenue-Producing Activities: E/ICEF/AB/L.6/Rev.1.

#### Budgets

1962 administrative and operational services budget: E/ICEF/R.1034;

Greeting Card Fund budget: 1961 Supplemental estimates: E/ICEF/AB/L.7;

Greeting Card Budget 1962: E/ICEF/AB/L.5.

would be useful for it to examine this report in detail before the report was considered by the Board.

166. In a report to the Committee in May 1961 the Executive Director analysed past and current financial procedures, and proposed changes in financial procedures which would meet the desire of the Board, as expressed at previous sessions, to accelerate the use of UNICEF resources and reduce the total amount of funds earmarked for the implementation of UNICEF-assisted projects (E/ICEF/419 and Corr.1).

167. The Committee on Administrative Budget carefully examined this proposal at its twenty-ninth session and in the light of points brought out in its discussion, recommended the approval of the following proposals of the Executive Director:

(a) The application to all types of projects of the allocation procedures adopted by the Board in September 1959 for certain types of projects, whereby the Board would approve a project as a whole but, whenever significant sums of money were involved, would limit the allocations to the expenditures required for the next twelve months;

(b) The return to general resources of all unexpended allocations which have not given rise to any expenditures in the preceding five years.<sup>43</sup>

(c) The allocation at the December Board session of a portion of the contributions announced for the following year, these allocations to take effect on 1 January of the following year.

168. The Committee proposed that the procedure indicated in sub-paragraph (c) above should take effect progressively over a four-year period beginning in December 1961. Depending on the estimates of the rate of increase of income and various other factors contained

<sup>43</sup> See paragraph 143.

in his forecast for the period, the Executive Director anticipated that allocations at the December session would take into account, in addition to available resources, contributions announced for the following year up to a maximum of \$4 million in 1961, \$8 million in 1962, \$12 million in 1963 and \$16 million in 1964. Moreover, the Committee proposed that, beginning in June 1962, allocations made at the first session of each year (normally in June), should be based on resources foreseen for the year as a whole (after deduction of the amount charged to allocations on 1 January of that year).

169. The following points emerged in the discussions of the Executive Director's proposals in the Committee on Administrative Budget and the Executive Board:

(a) Earmarked funds have in recent years been increasing as a result of the time gap between allocations for projects (which have been increasing each year) and the expenditures (which have been made in fulfilment of a previous year's lower allocation level). Under the proposed new procedures, the time gap between allocations and expenditures would be reduced as a result of a fuller application of the practice of limiting allocations to expenditure requirements for a twelve-month period; in addition, a substantial increase in allocations during the period 1961-1965, based upon both income for the current year and a portion of the following year's income, would also bring about an increase in expenditures. As a result of the increase in expenditures, earmarked funds would be reduced to a safe but not excessive level. Once the desirable level had been reached, there would be a stable relationship between income, allocations, and expenditures.

(b) While it would be reasonable to hold in reserve funds equal to the unfulfilled commitments for projects, this was not in line with the practices generally followed for extra-budgetary funds in the United Nations and had certain undesirable consequences.

(c) Funds held by UNICEF for the fulfilment of projects in future years were not always understood to be earmarked for this purpose. In particular, some contributors were inclined to question the need for further contributions in view of the financial situation of the Fund.

(d) It was noted that the changes proposed would be introduced progressively and would therefore not cause any sudden changes in the workload of the staff.

(e) Earmarked funds, which at the end of 1960 had been equivalent to over 150 per cent of that year's expenditure, should in the future be maintained at a level equivalent to approximately two-thirds of the annual rate of expenditure. This level would provide sufficient working capital.

(f) There was a strong element of estimation in the examples given by the Executive Director as to how the procedure would work out. Although approving the general procedure proposed, the Board would be able to adapt its action each year to the actual situation, including the actual growth of contributions.

(g) The financial terminology used in the Executive Director's forecast of allocations (E/ICEF/419 and Corr.1, paras. 22-29) was considered useful. It was suggested that it should be used as far as possible in presenting future information about the financial status of the Fund.

170. On the basis of the foregoing points, the Executive Board approved the allocation procedures set

forth in paragraphs 167-168 above. The Executive Director was requested to present to the Board in June 1963 a progress report on experience with these procedures, including any necessary recommendations concerning future procedures.

### Organizational changes

171. At its January 1961 session the Board had approved organizational changes for 1961 which involved the establishment of a resident director's office for Africa south of the Sahara; the provision of a similar arrangement in the Eastern Mediterranean to be achieved through decentralization of a number of functions from Beirut to area offices; and the creation of the office of a resident director for Afghanistan, Ceylon and India (stationed at New Delhi). The resident directors would report direct to Headquarters. This action had resulted in a field structure which included six senior officials at the D-1 level.

172. At the same time the Board had delegated to the Committee authority to permit the Executive Director to reclassify certain field posts in the 1961 manning table. At its June 1961 session the Board noted that this permission had been granted by the Committee at its twenty-eighth session (E/ICEF/AB/L.2, para. 19).

173. The Committee had reported to the Board in January 1961 that it was not at that time in a position to make a recommendation in principle on the administrative structure of UNICEF going beyond the proposals contained in the administrative budget for 1961. The Board requested the Committee to continue its examination of the main recommendation in the administrative survey (E/ICEF/R.974), namely a shift from a three-level to a two-level system of administrative organization.

174. At its twenty-eighth session the Committee examined carefully the possible effects of a shift to a two-level organization.<sup>44</sup> (For a summary of the Committee's discussion see E/ICEF/AB/L.2, paras. 7-17.)

175. On the basis of its deliberations, the Committee felt itself in a position to conclude its consideration of the administrative survey and of the Executive Director's plan gradually to implement a shift from a three-level to a two-level administrative structure. It expressed appreciation to the author of the administrative survey, Mr. Laurence Michelmore, Deputy Director of the United Nations Office of Personnel, and to the Executive Director for his comments on the survey. It also requested the Executive Director to keep under constant review the experience of the new organizational arrangements, and to submit a further report to the Committee giving his appraisal of that experience in two or three years.

176. During the discussion in the Board, several delegations drew attention to the value of the work of the regional or resident directors in the field and pointed out that the need for that function would be increased by the Board's decision to consider a wider range of requests from Governments and to link UNICEF assistance to a greater extent to national economic and social development plans (see paragraph 33).

177. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administrative Budget, the Board decided:

<sup>44</sup> The documentation placed before the Committee is reproduced in document E/ICEF/AB/L.1.



(a) To take note of the administrative survey (E/ICEF/R.974) and the Executive Director's comments thereon (E/ICEF/R.975; E/ICEF/AB/L.1, parts I and III) and to commend Mr. Michelmore and the Executive Director for their objective approach to the survey;

(b) To take note of the intention of the Executive Director to maintain the six senior field posts currently classified at the D-1 level;

(c) To take note with approval of the staff savings indicated in the draft organizational plan (E/ICEF/AB/L.1, part III, annex II).

178. It was understood that any further changes in administrative organization proposed by the Executive Director would be considered by the Committee on Administrative Budget and the Executive Board in connexion with their consideration of the Executive Director's annual administrative and operational services budget estimates.

179. In addition to the recommendation regarding a shift from a three-level to a two-level organization, the administrative survey had contained other recommendations relating to the simplification of administrative methods and procedures. The Board noted that a report by the Executive Director on progress in the implementation of these recommendations (E/ICEF/AB/L.8) had been examined by the Committee, and that the Committee had welcomed the progress already made, and had requested the Executive Director to report to it again next year, particularly on matters on which no action, or only initial action, had been taken.

### Financial reports for 1960

180. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed and approved the following financial reports: (a) financial report for the year ended 31 December 1960 (E/ICEF/AB/L.4); (b) UNICEF Greeting Card Fund: financial report for the year ended 31 January 1961 (E/ICEF/AB/L.4/Add.1); and (c) administrative and operational services expenditures for 1960 (E/ICEF/AB/L.3).

181. The Committee also noted the report of the Board of Auditors to the General Assembly on the audit of the accounts of UNICEF for the year ended 31 December 1960 (E/ICEF/AB/L.4). The section of the report of the Board of Auditors dealing with the accounts of the Greeting Card Fund were not available at the time of the Committee and Board sessions. A report on it will be submitted to the Board at a later date.

182. A summary of the main points that emerged in the Committee's discussion of these reports is contained in document E/ICEF/AB/L.10, paragraphs 20-26.

### Administrative and operational services budget for 1962

183. The Executive Board approved the administrative and operational services budget for 1962 as submitted by the Executive Director and recommended by the Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/R.1034). The estimates provide a gross amount of \$1,959,100 for administration and \$2,894,800 for operational services. The total net budget estimates amount to \$4,365,800 after deduction of the estimated net revenues. The gross budget estimates constitute an increase of \$387,700 over 1961, or 8.7 per cent. Of

this amount, mandatory increases account for 4.4 per cent; increases resulting from changes in posts for 3.1 per cent; and increases in other expenses (mainly field travel and field office expenses) for 1.2 per cent.

Table 4

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES BUDGET FOR 1962

	\$
<i>Section 1:</i>	
Salaries, wages and common staff costs	4,165,450
<i>Section 2:</i>	
Permanent equipment and other expenses	638,450
	4,803,900
CONTINGENCY FUND	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,853,900</b>

184. The budget is based on the organization of UNICEF as modified by the decision of the Board in January 1961 (see paragraphs 171-172 above) and provides for no further organizational changes. This organization leaves in place the Regional Offices for Asia and the Americas; provides for resident directors in India-Afghanistan-Ceylon, Africa south of the Sahara, and the Eastern Mediterranean; and provides for the appointment of a director in Paris who will also have particular functions as special representative of the Executive Director.

185. The budget provides for 194 international posts and 232 local posts financed by UNICEF, or a total of 426 posts, as compared with 430 for 1961. In addition, the budget provides for 165 local posts financed by assisted Governments under basic agreements with UNICEF. (This compares with 138 such local posts financed in 1961.) The total number of posts provided for in the 1962 budget is 591.

186. There is no change in the number of international professional posts proposed for 1962. (In 1961 the number of such posts was reduced by one from the number in 1960.) However, there were some important changes in the location and level of staff, the most significant of which were the abolition of seven professional posts in the Paris office and a corresponding increase of seven professional posts in Africa south of the Sahara, and a reduction of two international posts in the Regional Office at Bangkok, which are transferred to field offices in Asia. These developments, which began in 1961, represent an important change towards a strengthening of the field offices, which need to be staffed by senior personnel dealing directly and with greater authority with assisted Governments.

187. The budget was approved by the Board in such a way as to give the Executive Director authority to transfer posts and funds between Headquarters and the field, provided that the total number of posts at each grade, as approved in the budget, was not exceeded. This will give the Executive Director a certain flexibility in his administrative organization, which is particularly important during the first years of the development of the new organizational form.

188. Several representatives expressed satisfaction at the fact that the 1962 administrative and operational services budget estimates contained no increase in the number of international professional posts. One delegation noted that staff replacements were made slowly

and asked whether the conditions offered were sufficient to recruit competent personnel. In reply, the Executive Director said that UNICEF followed the United Nations salary scales, though it had been noted that the level of certain posts was slightly lower than that of comparable posts in other branches. Moreover, UNICEF was awaiting with interest the results of the review that was being made of the United Nations salary scale.

189. The question of the necessity of broadening the geographical distribution of UNICEF staff was raised in the discussion both of the Committee on Administrative Budget and of the Executive Board. The Executive Director pointed out that nationality imbalances had been created in the early days of the Fund when the emergency character of the operation had required a rapid recruitment of experienced personnel. The relative stability of personnel in the ensuing period made a correction of this imbalance difficult to achieve. In recent years a certain amount of staff turnover and a strict limitation on recruitment from over-represented countries had resulted in some improvements in the balance. The Executive Director gave assurances of his deep concern with this problem and expressed the hope that representatives from under-represented countries would help him in recruiting persons with the training and experience required.

#### Other matters

##### GREETING CARD BUDGET ESTIMATES

190. In approving the 1961 Greeting Card budget of \$671,225 (gross) the Committee on Administrative Budget also authorized the Executive Director to spend an additional amount of up to 10 per cent of the budget if necessary. It appeared that 24 million cards would be required (rather than the 20 million originally estimated) and that the additional 10 per cent would not be sufficient to meet the increased costs, amounting to \$80,000 (E/ICEF/AB/L.7). The Board noted that, as a consequence, the Committee had authorized an increase in the total budget to \$751,225 gross, and had also authorized the Executive Director to spend an additional amount of up to 5 per cent of the revised gross budget should a re-run of cards prove necessary.

191. The Board furthermore noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had approved the budget estimates of the Greeting Card Fund for the 1962 season (1 February 1962 to 31 January 1963) of \$823,160 (gross) as detailed in the estimates submitted by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/AB/L.5). The Committee had also authorized the Executive Director to spend an additional amount of up to 10 per cent of the gross budget, if necessary, to meet the costs of expanded production and sales, should the demand for greeting cards increase beyond the current forecast.

192. The growing success of the Greeting Card Fund both financially and as a means of publicizing UNICEF

was noted with satisfaction. One delegation suggested that a greater variety of cards be offered, in order to reach a wider public.

##### SPECIAL FUND FOR CERTAIN UNICEF PUBLIC INFORMATION REVENUE-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES

193. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed the report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/AB/L.6/Rev.1) on the transactions of the Special Fund for Certain UNICEF Public Information Revenue-Producing Activities from its inception to the end of 1960, and the estimated transactions for 1961. The Committee decided that the amount of the Special Fund for 1961 should remain at the level of \$32,500 approved for 1960, on the understanding that the operations of the Special Fund would be reviewed by the Sub-Committee on Public Information when a suitable time for a meeting could be arranged (see E/ICEF/AB/L.10, paras. 41-45).

##### SUB-COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

194. The Board noted that the Committee had decided to maintain in existence its Sub-Committee on Public Information on an *ad hoc* basis, while leaving the nature of the Committee open for further consideration. The Sub-Committee would continue its review of progress in the field of public information, particularly the question of a planned pattern of fund-raising as a basis for public information activities by UNICEF's own Public Information Division, while the Division relied to the fullest possible extent on the services of the United Nations Office of Public Information.

##### CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

195. In its report (E/ICEF/AB/L.10, para. 49) the Committee on Administrative Budget informed the Board as follows:

"On 2 May 1961, in view of the financial stringency facing the United Nations in early 1961, the United States Government had transmitted to the Secretary-General, in advance of the usual date of transfer to UNICEF, the sum of \$10 million out of the \$12 million United States pledge made to UNICEF for the calendar year 1961. This transfer took account of the authority given to the Secretary-General by General Assembly resolution 1586 (XV) of 20 December 1960. It was anticipated by the Executive Director that the \$10 million would be made available to UNICEF within the fourth quarter of 1961."

196. One delegation pointed out that UNICEF was not responsible for funds before they were transferred to its custody. Another delegation asked the Member States represented in the General Assembly to bear in mind the various sources of UNICEF funds, in the event of another discussion similar to the one which had led to the adoption of resolution 1586 (XV).

## IV. RELATIONS WITH CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

### Financial relations with FAO

197. The question of financial relations with FAO, which had been discussed by the UNICEF Board in September 1959 (E/3304-E/ICEF/391/Rev.1,<sup>45</sup> paras.

<sup>45</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2.*

165-178) and in January 1961 (E/3439-E/ICEF/407,<sup>46</sup> paras. 51-66) was discussed again at the June 1961 Board session. As a temporary measure, the Board in September 1959 approved the reimbursement of FAO for international project personnel and fellowships re-

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 13.*

quired to service projects jointly assisted by FAO and UNICEF in excess of the amount that could be provided from funds made available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

198. In January 1961 the Board was informed of the result of the discussions between the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director of UNICEF, who had agreed to present to their respective governing bodies the following points:

"(a) As a matter of principle, FAO should be responsible for the provision of personnel within the field of competence of FAO, and as a step in this direction the Director-General of FAO should include for the 1962-1963 biennium an additional provision for 'headquarters' costs in his regular budget for planning and supervisory personnel to serve UNICEF-aided projects; and (b) in the meanwhile, UNICEF should continue to 'bridge the gap' by meeting such costs of FAO project personnel and fellowships as could not be met by FAO or under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

"The Director-General of FAO had expressed the view with respect to point (a) that it might still be necessary in certain circumstances to ask UNICEF to pay the costs of providing FAO planning and supervisory 'headquarters' personnel (if, for example, there was a sudden increase in the number of joint programmes calling for 'programme planning' during the course of one of the FAO biennium budgetary periods). With respect to point (b), he believed it would be necessary for UNICEF to continue to reimburse FAO, as sufficient funds would not become available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to meet the costs of providing all the necessary project personnel or the appropriate number of fellowships. The situation for the following biennium could not be foreseen. The FAO Council endorsed the arrangements set forth in points (a) and (b) at its twenty-fourth session in October 1960." (E/3439-E/ICEF/407, paras. 56-57).

199. At its session in January 1961 the Board had adopted a decision in which it stated the belief "that the payment by UNICEF of the costs of employment by FAO of the technical personnel on jointly assisted projects should be of a temporary character and should be reduced and eliminated within a reasonably short period of time" (E/3439-E/ICEF/407, para. 65).

200. In response to the Board's request, the Executive Director presented to the Board a further report on this question (E/ICEF/429) for consideration at its June 1961 session. In addition, the Board had before it the report of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee on its May 1961 session, which included a section on financial relations between the two organizations (E/ICEF/424, paras. 31-43).

201. The Chairman of the Board, speaking on behalf of the UNICEF representatives on the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee, told the Board that the Committee had been informed of the budgetary situation facing FAO. In order to carry out urgent tasks, the Director General's budget estimates for the two years 1962 and 1963 were expected to reach \$30 million, compared with \$22 million for 1960 and 1961. In those circumstances, the Director-General of FAO thought it inopportune to ask the FAO Conference to consider a request for funds to provide for project personnel to serve programmes jointly assisted by FAO and

UNICEF. However, the Committee had been informed that the FAO budget estimates for 1962-1963 would include a request for \$500,000 more than had been approved for the preceding biennium for professional and supporting general service headquarters staff dealing with jointly aided programmes.

202. The Chairman further stated that the FAO members of the Joint Policy Committee were unwilling to incorporate into the Committee's report any recommendations that FAO's governing bodies should take action to place in the FAO budget financial provision for project personnel. In the circumstances, the best compromise that could be reached was to include in the Joint Policy Committee's report the statement that:

"the Committee expressed the view that the stage had been reached at which it was desirable for the FAO Council and Conference to consider what further steps, if any, they might take to meet the financial problems . . . including the problem of financing project personnel and fellowships" (E/ICEF/424, para. 42).

203. In the light of the above considerations, it appeared that the prospects of FAO's assuming in its regular budget the costs of any project personnel in 1962/1963 appeared slight, and in the meantime UNICEF would be required to "bridge the gap" of any such costs not available under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In the light of the requests submitted to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance the Executive Director would present to the Board in December 1961 recommendations for allocations covering those personnel for 1962 programmes whose cost could be borne neither by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance nor by FAO.

204. Several delegations supported the view of the Joint Committee that major reliance should be placed on the use of resources available under the Expanded Programme, and that Governments should accord their requests sufficiently high priority to ensure the provision of the necessary project personnel. They were glad to note that resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board were being informed of the problem and their help requested. One delegation, however, drew attention to the principle of allowing Governments discretion to use the assistance furnished by United Nations programmes in accordance with their own assessment of priorities.

205. Nevertheless, it was generally felt that sole reliance could not be placed at the present time on resources available under the Expanded Programme. Several delegations expressed the view that FAO should assume as soon as possible the costs of project personnel not covered by the Expanded Programme. They regretted that the Joint Committee had not found it possible to go further in suggesting practical steps to be taken. One delegation pointed out that if this problem were to be solved, a great deal would depend on the proposals made to the FAO governing bodies by the Director-General of FAO. Another delegation recalled its adherence to the principle that the activities of extra-budgetary funds such as UNICEF should have no financial repercussions on the regular budgets financed in accordance with a scale of assessment.

206. There was general support of the proposals of the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director of UNICEF concerning interim measures to avoid curtailment of the development and implementa-

tion of programmes associated with child nutrition (see paragraph 198). Accordingly the Board took note of the relevant section of the report of the Joint Policy Committee (see paragraph 202) and the joint recommendations of the two executive heads of the agencies (paragraph 198). The Board reaffirmed the interim character of its decision to assume the costs of certain project personnel (paragraph 199).

#### **Co-operation with United Nations technical agencies<sup>47</sup>**

207. In the course of the Board's deliberations, a number of representatives expressed appreciation of the valuable reports and information provided by the various co-operating technical agencies of the United Nations family. It was hoped that activities in the future would bring UNICEF into closer relationship with the ILO and UNESCO along the lines already developed between UNICEF and other agencies.<sup>48</sup>

208. In regard to the development of close contact between UNICEF and other international organizations, stress was laid on the importance of close co-operation between their respective field staffs. In particular, it was believed that maximum use should be made of the services of TAB resident representatives, who were in a position both to influence the general lines of planning for economic and social development in the countries to which they were accredited, and to emphasize the importance of providing for the inclusion of technical experts in the "country programme" of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, which was essential to the implementation of UNICEF-aided projects. For its part, UNICEF should strive to maintain the interest and support of the resident representatives in the development of services for children in the coun-

<sup>47</sup> See paragraphs 27-31 and 96-111. See also *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 13A (E/3442-E/ICEF/408)*, paras. 5-15.

<sup>48</sup> See paragraphs 44-45.

tries' general economic and social programmes, and to keep the resident representatives informed, from the beginning, of any project likely to require personnel financed under the Expanded Programme. It was noted that in six countries where, at present, UNICEF does not have a full-time representative, joint representation had been arranged with the office of the Technical Assistance Board.

209. Attention was directed to the importance of streamlining procedures in cases where projects were proposed which involved the technical services or advice of more than one agency. It was hoped that the inter-agency meeting to be held in Geneva in August, under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, would help develop clearance procedures which could be as simple and expeditious as possible, and would, at the same time, satisfy the needs and interest of all parties.

#### **Co-operation with non-governmental organizations<sup>49</sup>**

210. The Board expressed gratification at the number of non-governmental organizations that offered help, in one way or another, to UNICEF in its efforts to provide more effective aid to countries.

211. In the course of the Board's session, reference was made to the growing importance of UNICEF National Committees in the education of citizens regarding children's needs and international efforts to meet them, and in fund-raising. The value in this respect of the information contained in many of the documents prepared for the session was emphasized. The recent Reunion of European National Committees for UNICEF gave evidence of the ways in which National Committees could create a favourable atmosphere for both private and governmental support of UNICEF activities.

<sup>49</sup> See also paragraphs 32, 100 and 104.

### **V. DOCUMENTATION**

212. At its session in January 1961, and in response to points raised by the Committee on Administrative Budget and the Programme Committee, the Executive Board had adopted, on a trial basis, a system for the preparation of project proposal documents. It had also established a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board and the Chairmen of the two Committees, assisted by the Reports Officer of UNICEF, to examine documentation placed before the Board and its committees with a view to their rationalization (E/3439-F/ICEF/407,<sup>50</sup> paras. 92-96).

213. The Board had requested the Sub-Committee to report to it at its June 1961 session. An oral report of the Sub-Committee was made to the Board and its conclusions and the details of the Board's decisions with respect to them are given in annex V. The Board hopes that as a result of these decisions there will be a substantial saving in the volume of documentation and

<sup>50</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 13.*

that it will be easier for delegations to distinguish the main issues to which they should devote their attention.

214. Special attention was given to the problems arising from the fact that documents were not available in all the working languages. The Board noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had called attention to this problem and had instructed the Executive Director to express its concern about this to the Under-Secretary for Conference Services (E/ICEF/AB/L.2, para. 23).

215. A number of delegations stressed not only the need to have documents available in the working languages in order to enable all delegations to participate in the deliberations of the Executive Board and its committees, but also the importance, in a large number of countries, of having many of the UNICEF documents available in the appropriate language for the use of government officials and other key persons.

216. The Board noted that this problem was one of deep concern to the UNICEF secretariat. It had



been the subject of constant consultations between the UNICEF secretariat and the United Nations Bureau of Documents. The UNICEF secretariat believed UNICEF was receiving its fair share of services from the United Nations Bureau of Documents.

217. The Board noted that the situation, for the most part, reflected a larger problem affecting the United Nations as a whole. Attention was drawn to the fact that the solution rested with the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly and the Assembly itself.



## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I

#### Recommendations for UNICEF aid for training in the fields of health, nutrition, milk conservation and family and child welfare, as adopted by the UNICEF Executive Board at its June 1961 session

##### A. HEALTH

(E/ICEF/420/Add.3, para. 18)

The Executive Director recommends:

1. That UNICEF assistance for training should be not only continued as in the past, but considerably expanded, and that it should be extended to Governments which request it for the following categories of personnel: doctors, medical assistants, nurses, midwives, auxiliary midwifery nurses, auxiliary midwives, traditional birth attendants, and supervisory and auxiliary environmental sanitation personnel;

2. That this assistance should be given for basic training and for specialization, refresher courses, and for orientation or re-orientation training;

3. That this assistance should be given:

(a) To the training institutions and training centres which already exist or for which specific plans have been made;

(b) For the organization of short courses and seminars at which problems of public health, training, environmental sanitation at all levels, and the other aspects of maternal and child health would be considered;

4. That the following types of training aid already being given should be provided either separately or in conjunction, according to circumstances;

(a) Grants for the payment of the salaries of teachers or other teaching staff (assistants, lecturers, etc.), giving courses in pediatrics, obstetrics, preventive and social medicine, or mental hygiene, and teaching in the field of practice training of different aspects of child welfare;

(b) Total or partial payment of salaries or honoraria for the teaching staff of professional schools of nursing, schools for auxiliary nurses, schools for midwives, schools for midwifery nurses, schools or courses for auxiliary midwives and for traditional birth attendants;

(c) Stipends for all the staff listed above in paragraph 1 either for short-term refresher courses, orientation courses etc., or longer-term courses providing basic training (with the exception, however, of medical students for whom stipends should be granted only under exceptional circumstances);

(d) Provision of teaching and technical equipment for all types of institutions to be used for training in the field of health;

(e) Provision of service equipment for educational institutions;

(f) Provision of technical and service equipment for clinical, hospital and consultation services and equipment and supplies needed for field practice;

(g) Payment of transportation for staff from the place of recruitment to the training schools and *vice versa*;

(h) Provision of the necessary means of transport to cover field practice training;

5. That UNICEF assistance for each project should be given for a number of years to be determined in the light of the special circumstances of the project concerned.

##### B. NUTRITION

(E/ICEF/420/Add.1, paras. 32-34)

1. The Executive Director recommends that UNICEF aid be broadened, under the technical guidance of FAO and WHO,

to include assistance in the nutrition training and education of the personnel listed in the annex to document E/ICEF/420/Add.1. This can be effected by providing aid to centres and institutions of learning where nutrition is, or should be, included in the curriculum, and aid for the organization of seminars, courses and refresher courses at which the study of national nutrition problems and the training and education of personnel at all levels in nutrition and related disciplines are undertaken.

2. The types of assistance might, depending on the circumstances, take the form of:

(a) The provision of *salaries* for chairs of nutrition and lectureships in related disciplines at regional or national nutrition centres, including institutes of food technology;

(b) The provision of *salaries* for lectureships in nutrition and related disciplines in university faculties and colleges where a study of nutrition is included in the curriculum;

(c) The sharing of the costs of, or the provision of *honoraria* for, national and international staff specially employed to introduce and teach human nutrition as a subject in the curricula of permanent institutions, and when taking part in seminars, courses or refresher courses;

(d) The provision of *stipends* for professional training of those persons who will work full time in nutrition programmes, and for participants in seminars and courses;

(e) The provision of *fellowships*, overseas or regional, for the training of key personnel at all levels;

(f) The supply of technical equipment for centres, departments and colleges and of suitable *teaching materials* for use in centres, institutions, seminars and courses, and for field demonstration areas;

(g) The *payment of transportation* for overseas journeys made by recruited staff and fellows, and for the local travel of participants in seminars and courses organized on a country basis;

(h) The provision of the *additional transport* made necessary by the introduction and expansion of all forms of nutrition training and education;

(i) Some subsidies for the employment of trained personnel in key posts, over a limited period of years, on scales adapted to local conditions.

3. It is recommended that such support should be made available for a specific number of years to be determined in the light of circumstances in the case of each project.

##### C. MILK CONSERVATION

(E/ICEF/422, para. 136)

The most useful forms of international aid would be along the following lines:

1. Aid for the physical improvement of existing dairy training centres or for the development of new centres, particularly for urgently needed modern teaching equipment in the class laboratories, in the pilot dairy plant, and in the milk production facilities.

2. Aid for a programme to strengthen and up-grade the tutorial staff of training institutions, involving (a) the appointment of international experts qualified to teach dairying from the commercial standpoint who will participate actively in the

training programmes of the institutions to which they are assigned; (b) the development of annual country-wide or regional workshops for staff members of dairy training centres to enable them to improve their teaching material and methods; (c) the supplementing of staff salaries of dairy training centres where this is necessary to attract the best qualified personnel and to provide salaries based on merit.

3. Training stipends for graduates of non-dairy institutions to permit their participation in special dairy training, conducted, if possible, within the country. These will include graduate and diploma engineers, and graduates from science, business and agricultural colleges who are needed for important functions related to dairy projects. This recommendation applies particularly to countries in which dairy training centres are not yet able to provide sufficient trained manpower for all categories.

4. Aid for periodic country-wide or regional short-term conferences dealing with basic industry problems. These conferences would be especially designed to meet the needs of all interested groups such as those concerned with dairy plant operations, the milk supply, health and regulatory agencies, and training centres.

5. Aid for milk supply improvement programmes designed to create a quantity of extension (field) workers and to train milk producers in principles of hygiene, milk production methods, and live-stock management.

6. Aid for short-term foreign fellowships for carefully selected mature persons for the purpose of preparing them for specific positions of responsibility with milk schemes or with closely related activities.

#### D. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

(Summarized from E/ICEF/421, paras. 26-43)

1. In cases where a training programme already exists in a country, it should be strengthened and supported. If the situation calls for the establishment of a new training programme, this should as far as possible be undertaken in co-operation with the existing training institutions.

2. The establishment of training facilities in a country should be encouraged and local resources should be fully explored for the purpose. It often happens that, even when training facilities exist, they cannot be utilized for in-service training for personnel employed in agencies owing to lack of personnel and funds. In such cases, UNICEF may consider providing for a senior staff member for family and child welfare in the training centre for a limited period, for the purpose of strengthening the curriculum and focusing it to the needs of children, and of working closely with child welfare agencies to promote the standard of service. If the conditions in a country permit, the person provided by UNICEF might be attached to a council of child welfare agencies and his or her services shared with the training institution(s).

3. In order to improve the training of workers it is necessary to have teaching materials related to the local conditions.

UNICEF should help develop such materials on a local and regional basis either by financing an international person or, preferably, by contracting with a local person when available. Moreover, UNICEF should provide assistance for the translation and/or adaptation of literature from another country into the language of the country in which it is to be used.

4. Assistance in the form of stipends for trainees is essential for the promotion of training, particularly when the personnel already on the job is encouraged to undergo in-service training. The granting of stipends for the training of personnel within their own country is recommended.

5. In addition to organized training for a period of a year or more, short-term training in the form of seminars, discussion groups, observation programmes etc., is also necessary. The cost of travel and subsistence during the period of the meetings could be provided by UNICEF. In order to ensure a high level of discussion at such meetings, UNICEF could also finance the services of one or more persons in a consultative capacity.

6. Short-term training programmes for workers on the job should be supported. This is necessary particularly for personnel who are unable, because of age or educational background or both, to qualify for full training.

7. In countries where training for social welfare is a relatively new development, the services of a senior person in a supervisory capacity are greatly needed. To meet this need, UNICEF could make available the services of a consultant on the job for a limited period to help improve the quality of the work. In countries where personnel at the supervisory level is available, an opportunity may be provided with UNICEF aid for them to come together to discuss ways and means of resolving problems confronting them in the field.

8. With a view to ensuring the development of training in line with local needs and to the extent that local resources could support them on a long-term basis, action-studies should be set up. These should preferably be located in academic institutions.

9. In so far as trained personnel is needed at all levels of work, UNICEF should support and assist in strengthening and up-grading existing training programmes at the graduate, undergraduate and/or elementary level depending on the requirements of each country. It is as important to train the trainers, the planners and administrators as it is to train workers for direct services to children and their families.

10. Where there are no training facilities in a country or in the region, UNICEF could help initiate training institutions either for the country or, if social and economic conditions are comparable, for the region.

11. In conclusion, there is a need for the development of training facilities for every level of work in child welfare services, and UNICEF should be prepared to assist each country in its efforts to promote training in line with their plans for economic and social development.

## ANNEX II

### Description of projects approved in June 1961

**AFRICA—\$2,294,500**

#### **Basutoland**

E/ICEF/P/L.52 Tuberculosis control (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$65,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

Technical approval: WHO

As a first step toward a national tuberculosis control programme, a national pilot area project will be organized, based

upon active case-finding; ambulatory and domiciliary treatment of cases and potential cases with drugs; and mass BCG vaccination of negative reactors. The pilot area will be located in the more densely populated and easily accessible lowlands, with an estimated population of 50,000 living in some 40 rural communities. A complete survey, including tuberculin testing, X-ray and bacteriological examination, will be undertaken in the area, and control activities will commence at the same time. UNICEF will provide X-ray, vaccination, laboratory and statistical equipment, drugs to treat 2,500 cases for one year, 2 special vehicles for X-ray and generator, 3 vehicles for

supervision, 20 scooters and transport spares. The allocation includes \$3,000 to cover local costs of maintaining X-ray units. WHO will provide initially a medical officer, a statistician and two public health nurses, and later an X-ray technician and a laboratory technician, also medical books and periodicals and fellowships as requested.

*E/ICEF/P/L.60. Nutrition education (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$69,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

Technical approval: FAO, WHO

The aim of the project is to raise levels of nutrition through a programme of education in nutrition, increased production and consumption of protective foods, and school feeding carried out through the schools and the community in co-operation with the Departments of Agriculture, Education and Health. The project will be carried out in three pilot areas with a total population of 28,000 including 4,500 school children attending 37 schools with 80 teachers. Training will be provided for: 30 local government officers and chiefs, school, health and agricultural personnel, leaders of progressive farmers' and women's groups and other organizations, some of whom will be selected to act as instructors, and others to provide leadership and supervision; 80 school teachers; 260 agricultural demonstrators; 150 selected farmers and chiefs to impart practical knowledge of improved agricultural practices and nutrition; 200 poultry-keeping demonstrators, 100 progressive farmers' wives and leaders in women's organizations with emphasis on agricultural tasks for which women are responsible, nutrition education, health education and simple food preservation; 52 nurse-midwives and dispensers in practical nutrition and methods of teaching and demonstration and 50 rural maternity aides in midwifery, sanitation, practical nutrition and home economics. A school lunch scheme will be established in 37 schools, using locally available foods and the produce of school or community gardens and other food production projects. Practical instruction in nutrition will also be given in the schools to benefit 4,500 children. As nurse-midwives, dispensers and rural maternity aides complete training, they will introduce nutrition education to mothers through health centres and clinics. UNICEF will provide supplies and equipment for school and community gardens and poultry keeping, educational materials, funds to cover printing costs and books, 8 vehicles including 1 audio-visual van, and stipends for 80 school teachers, 260 agricultural demonstrators, 50 rural maternity aides and 60 community leaders. WHO has provided a medical nutritionist and a general nutritionist for survey and preparatory work and will provide a nutritionist for the project. FAO will provide an expert in nutrition education and an agricultural extension specialist.

**Cameroun**

*E/ICEF/P/L.67. Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$27,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1957

Previous assistance: \$99,700

Technical approval: WHO

Of 35,000 registered leprosy cases, 27,306 were under treatment at the end of 1960, 21,070 of these under regular treatment, and 2,658 put under observation without treatment. This allocation will help to continue the leprosy control and treatment project through 1963. The target for 1961 is to treat 30,000 cases. It is expected that the number of "burnt out" or "arrested" cases to be put under observation without treatment will increase rapidly in the next two years. To replace vehicles furnished by UNICEF in 1957 and 1958, now deteriorated beyond use, UNICEF will provide 14 vehicles, 40 bicycles and transport spares; also sulfone drugs and injection equipment.

**Central African Republic**

*E/ICEF/P/L.61. Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$19,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1959<sup>a</sup>

Previous assistance: \$55,400

Technical approval: WHO

Out of 63,645 registered cases, 52,740 were under treatment in 1960 of which 42,810 were under regular treatment. In the next two years it is foreseen that registration of cases will reach 65,000, of which 60,000 will be under treatment. Efforts will be made to increase the regularity of attendance for treatment. Plans for 1962-63 involve 110 treatment centres, and 4 automobile, 94 bicycle and 2 boat circuits, grouped into five sectors. UNICEF will provide sulfone drugs, 6 vehicles, 100 bicycles, transport spares and injection equipment.

**Chad**

*E/ICEF/P/L.77. Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$61,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1959<sup>a</sup>

Previous assistance: \$46,100

Technical approval: WHO

In 1960 out of 59,270 cases registered, 43,245 were under treatment (32,417 under regular treatment). Over the next two years (1962 and 1963) it is foreseen that 60,000 cases will be under registration and 50,000 under treatment. Efforts will be made to increase the regularity of attendance for treatment. Plans for 1962-1963 involve 100 treatment centres, 20 automobile circuits and 64 bicycle circuits, grouped into six sectors. UNICEF will provide sulfone drugs, 12 vehicles, 70 bicycles, 4 outboard motors, transport spares and injection equipment.

**Congo (Brazzaville)**

*E/ICEF/P/L.74. Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$25,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1959<sup>a</sup>

Previous assistance: \$19,200

Technical approval: WHO

Out of 15,780 registered cases, 9,232 were under treatment in 1960 of which 6,672 were under regular treatment. Over the next two years it is foreseen that there will be 16,000 cases under treatment and efforts will be made to increase the regularity of attendance for treatment. Plans for 1962/63 involve 50 treatment centres, 8 automobile circuits, 60 bicycle circuits and 2 boat circuits grouped into 4 sectors. UNICEF will provide sulfone drugs, 8 vehicles, 70 bicycles, transport spares and injection equipment.

**Congo (Leopoldville)**

*E/ICEF/P/L.83. Health services (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$206,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

UNICEF aid first approved: Nov. 1960

Previous assistance: \$140,000

Technical approval: FAO, WHO

In November and December 1960, in connexion with emergency allocations approved by mail poll, the Board approved the provision of vehicles for mobile health teams as well as drugs, equipment and 6 vehicles for Red Cross/WHO special teams. The new allocation will provide 55 station wagons and 5 trucks to help overcome the dearth of transport which has

<sup>a</sup> Prior to independence, leprosy control efforts were aided by UNICEF allocations to French Equatorial Africa.

been a major handicap to services of medical officers assigned to rural districts. The 35 vehicles previously provided have permitted mobile health teams to reach areas threatened by epidemics and have considerably increased the usefulness of field doctors. The additional vehicles will be used as follows:

45 vehicles for doctors to make regular visits to dispensaries which will re-establish mother and child health care, milk distribution to prevent outbreaks of kwashiorkor, and control other epidemics such as smallpox and trypanosomiasis;

5 vehicles for provincial health teams stressing early detection of sleeping sickness and organization of vaccination campaigns;

5 vehicles for provincial sanitation teams doing water inspection, epidemiological investigations and disinfection work;

5 trucks for provincial capitals to make inland deliveries of drugs and to transport personnel.

WHO continues to assist the Government in re-establishing and organizing its health services.

*E/ICEF/P/L.90. Social services: Youth training  
(first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$23,000

Period of aid: July 1961-June 1962

Technical approval: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAO, WHO

The aid is for a pilot demonstration project to initiate a training scheme for unemployed youth in the province of Kasai as the first phase of a wider programme of community development and stimulation of self-help at the village level. About 150 young men will be trained over the next two years and will be provided with land within their own tribal areas. Co-operative methods will be applied and the young men will be trained as leaders to stimulate the application of community development principles. As experience is gained, the scheme will be extended within the province. The project has been prepared by the Social Welfare Adviser of the United Nations Civilian Operations with the close participation of experts and consultants of FAO, WHO and UNESCO, whose advice and technical guidance will continue during the present emergency period. The United Nations Public Works will undertake the repair of the premises of the training centre and clearing of the grounds. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs will continue to provide a social welfare adviser. FAO will provide an expert in agricultural extension and horticulture. WHO will make available short-term experts to assist in the training courses as required. UNESCO will provide an instructor in fundamental education. UNICEF will provide teaching and training equipment including audio-visual aids and books; small farming equipment, agricultural and horticultural tools, seeds, poultry and small-animal raising supplies and transport.

*E/ICEF/P/L.84. Emergency (Famine prevention)  
(continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$177,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

UNICEF aid first approved: Nov. 1960

Previous assistance: \$335,000

Fears of recurrent famine and kwashiorkor conditions, such as occurred disastrously in the Kasai and Kivu provinces last year, have brought interested national and international groups to agree on the urgent need to establish a preventive programme of milk distribution and emergency reserve food stocks in each province, to be handled as far as possible by the indigenous population, specifically by young people attached to the Congolese Junior Red Cross, an important element in all sections of the country, with a growing membership now nearing 20,000. A central committee, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Red Cross, the United Nations Civilian Operations, UNICEF, and, as necessary, voluntary agencies, will co-ordinate requirements and review the needs and operation of the project on a monthly basis. In each province, an experienced and qualified delegate of the League of Red Cross Societies will undertake the organization of a network of food distribution centres, the recruitment

and training of Junior Red Cross personnel and the over-all supervision of the work. A stock of milk and such additional foods as are available from contributions already made or pledged to the United Nations Civilian Operations will be established in each provincial capital and in three or four subsidiary towns of each province. These stocks will be maintained at a level sufficient to ensure continuing emergency reserves and milk distribution to mothers and children in selected areas, according to local needs, through medical centres and schools, for a 12-month period. Congolese youth will be trained in first aid, sanitation and hygiene, simple nutrition and social welfare activities which will enable them to stimulate improvement of home and community living in their home communities. The training course will be organized by the Congolese Red Cross Society with teachers from the League of Red Cross Societies and WHO. UNICEF will provide transport, mixing equipment for milk distribution, stipends and travel costs for 30 selected youth leaders, and will subsidize the Congolese Red Cross to pay wages of 15 supervisors, 30 drivers and 5 warehousemen.

**Dahomey**

*E/ICEF/P/L.50. Yaws control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$11,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1959<sup>b</sup>

Previous assistance: b

Technical approval: WHO

A control survey, started in 1958, in which 175,000 persons have been examined and 85,000 treated, has shown active cases reduced to 1.4 per cent of the population from five per cent when the survey began. The control survey will be intensified and brought to completion by the end of 1961. An estimated 600,000 will be examined and 125,000 treated in 1961. Following a second control survey in which 770,000 will be examined and 65,000 treated, the campaign is to be consolidated within the public health services. It is expected that the incidence of the disease will be reduced in 1962 to less than 0.5 per cent of the population. UNICEF will provide penicillin for the treatment of 190,000 persons, campaign equipment and 3 vehicles.

**Gabon**

*E/ICEF/P/L.76. Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$15,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1959<sup>a</sup>

Previous assistance: \$16,200

Technical approval: WHO

Out of 10,263 registered cases, 8,107 were under treatment in 1960 (an increase of 1,000 over the 1958 treatment load) and 5,952 under regular treatment. Over the next two years it is foreseen that there will be 10,500 cases under registration of which 9,000 will be under treatment. Efforts will be made to increase the regularity of attendance for treatment. Plans for 1962-1963 involve 44 treatment centres, 6 automobile circuits, 40 bicycle circuits and 3 boat circuits, grouped into 4 sectors. UNICEF will provide sulfone drugs, 4 vehicles, 40 bicycles, transport spares and injection equipment.

**Guinea**

*E/ICEF/P/L.56. Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$69,000

Period of aid: 1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1959<sup>b</sup>

Previous assistance: \$41,000<sup>b</sup>

Technical approval: WHO

At the close of 1960, there were 61,200 cases registered, 40,000 under treatment (14,300 under regular treatment). The

<sup>b</sup> Previous assistance to this campaign was given under allocations to French West Africa.



campaign has shown gradual improvement in 1961, but severe transport difficulties continue. The following measures are expected to facilitate progress of the campaign in 1962: (a) creation of a directorate of the SGE (*Service des Grandes Endémies*); (b) improved organization of health services and education of the population, especially at the local level; (c) a larger health budget which will make it possible to organize new circuits and to improve the functioning of the service generally; (d) recruitment of additional personnel; (e) improvement of salaries of health personnel; and (f) provision of new vehicles by the Government and UNICEF. It is expected that there will be 75,000 registered cases in 1962 and 37,000 under treatment. It is planned to put 36 automobile circuits and 116 bicycle circuits into operation. Local authorities will provide 6 vehicles; UNICEF will provide 30 vehicles and 2 motor boats as well as 152 sets of injection material.

*E/ICEF/P/L.33. Yaws control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$10,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1956<sup>b</sup>  
 Previous assistance: <sup>b</sup>  
 Technical approval: WHO

The incidence of the disease has been considerably reduced in three of the six sectors of meso-endemicity. During the next two years, the initial survey will be completed; mass treatment will be resumed in the areas of meso- and hyper-endemicity; and control surveys will continue to be made once a year until the incidence of the disease is reduced to a level at which consolidation is possible so that regular follow-up will suffice to eliminate the remaining cases. The targets are to examine 1,430,000 and treat 233,000 in 1961; to examine 1,650,000 and treat 318,000 in 1962. UNICEF will provide sufficient penicillin to treat this number of cases, campaign equipment and seven vehicles.

**Ivory Coast**

*E/ICEF/P/L.38. Mothercraft and homecraft (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$50,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 Technical approval: FAO

The aim of the project is to disseminate knowledge of basic health and sanitation, nutrition, home improvement and child care, by extensive educational activities, utilizing all existing services and in particular by direct contacts at the village level with women and young people. The plan is to be carried out by a National Institute, rural education centres, full-time leaders and voluntary leaders. Assistance approved is for the first phase of the Government's long-term plan to raise living standards and improve social conditions by local initiative. Courses for basic and refresher training are provided at the National Institute for teaching staff and for full-time and voluntary leaders. Fifteen-day courses will be given for about 1,000 voluntary leaders by the end of 1962. Eighty full-time leaders will be trained and assigned to the rural centres. Beginning in 1962, the training of voluntary leaders will be delegated to the rural centres. The ultimate objective is to provide at least one trained leader for each of the estimated 8,000 villages in the country. Five rural education centres are in operation and 10 more are to be opened each year until 45 are in operation. The centres will concentrate on stimulating self-help projects for village improvement, such as improved garbage disposal, better homemaking, provision and conservation of pure water supplies, literacy, homecraft, child care, cooking, sewing and agriculture. Voluntary leaders will be in constant contact with full-time supervisors and the latter in turn will receive guidance, instructions and answers to their problems from the Institute. Radio broadcasts and educational propaganda for the public will be a daily feature. UNICEF will provide equipment for the National Training Institute and for the 10 rural education centres; vehicles for supervision and radio receiving sets. An FAO nutritionist will be assigned

to the Ivory Coast to assist in the development of nutrition aspects. WHO has approved the health aspects of the project subject to certain modifications to the plan. The Bureau of Social Affairs will provide 2 experts to a correlated village aid project and has made certain suggestions for improving the efficiency of this project.

*E/ICEF/P/L.49. Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$23,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1960<sup>c</sup>  
 Previous assistance: \$28,100<sup>c</sup>  
 Technical approval: WHO

The number of those under treatment increased from 12,000 in 1957 to 45,000 in 1960 of which about 20,000 were under regular treatment. Intensified case-finding and treatment will be carried out in 1961 and 1962 through the National Endemic Disease Service in close co-operation with fixed medical centres and institutions. Continued mass health publicity, intensified training of supervisory and auxiliary staff and extended legislation to secure improved co-operation of the population will permit further extension of the campaign. The reorganization of the National Endemic Disease Service will be completed by the end of 1962. Seven vehicle circuits will be opened in addition to the existing 40 vehicle and 70 bicycle circuits in order to bring treatment closer to the patient and to cope with the increased number of treatments per circuit unit. UNICEF will provide 14 vehicles.

*E/ICEF/P/L.57 and Corr.1. Nutrition education (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$8,700  
 Period of aid: 1961-1963  
 Technical approval: FAO, WHO

As first steps in the development of a comprehensive nutrition programme, including scientific and technological research and nutrition education, the Government proposes:

(a) *An exploratory survey of nutrition conditions* to help the Government determine the best methods for future nutrition work and nutrition training and to plan a comprehensive nutrition education project;

(b) *A pilot school scheme*: demonstration school gardens will be started in 15 schools and teaching of nutrition will be extended through the schools as the first phase of the broader nutrition education project;

(c) *Acceptability trials for various protein-rich products* with a view to encouraging their production and use and to bringing them within reach of low-income groups.

The Government is also considering the creation of an Institute of Nutrition. FAO has appointed a consultant for a period of two years to conduct the survey and work out an acceptable plan for a comprehensive nutrition project. UNICEF will provide groundnut flour and other suitable demonstration food products; seeds, tools, and fertilizers for 15 school gardens; and a vehicle for survey and supervision. WHO will participate in the nationwide nutrition survey which, it is anticipated, will constitute a later development toward a nutrition programme.

**Kenya**

*E/ICEF/P/L.62. Basic MCH: Environmental sanitation (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$27,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1963  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1959  
 Previous assistance: \$54,500  
 Technical approval: WHO

The favourable response of local authorities in the three districts where UNICEF has helped in improvement of water

<sup>c</sup>Prior to independence, leprosy control work was assisted under allocations to French West Africa.

supplies, waste disposal measures, vector control and health education has prompted the Government to extend similar demonstration schemes to each district in the Territory. The plan is to complete the original scheme in one district and to start 7 additional projects. In the 8 districts, with a combined total population of 2,753,000, approximately 106,000 persons will benefit from improved water supplies and sanitary facilities. Water supply improvements will include protection of springs, digging and drilling of wells, improved water distribution by gravity supply or by pumping water to storage tanks and distribution to standpipes, improvement of existing wells, and take-off facilities for dams. Aqua privies and latrine slabs will be constructed to demonstrate improved sanitary facilities in schools and markets. More than 90 schools will benefit. An environmental sanitation demonstration area will be developed in 1962 in the vicinity of a model health centre to be established at Limuru (Kiambu District) to provide practical field training for medical personnel. Additional training facilities will be developed at the Faculty of Hygiene for African health personnel. Efforts will be made to improve the sanitation education of the public. UNICEF will provide equipment for well and latrine construction and for a central workshop: equipment for water analysis, milk testing, survey, drawing and training, and 6 utility vehicles. WHO will continue the services of its sanitary engineer and will provide a team of workers for the model health centre.

*E/ICEF/P/L.87. Mothercraft and homecraft (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$95,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1956

Previous assistance: \$84,700

Technical approval: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAO and WHO

The women's club movement, affiliated with the Government-sponsored "Progress of Women" organization helps to introduce the self-help principle through the broad community development programme in the districts. So much progress has been made by these groups that the Government is prepared to withdraw its tutelage and to recognize the association as a voluntary self-supporting body, which has, in the meantime, been entirely "Africanized". Steady progress in the training of personnel has been achieved in the past 2 years: some 150 locational leaders completed a one-year course in 1959 and 1960 and 1,500 women were given basic homecraft training at the district training centres. Refresher courses were continued for the training of community leaders. The plan includes:

(a) *Mothercraft and homecraft*: The women's club movement will continue practical homecraft education at the village level through 643 registered clubs with a total membership of about 13,500.

(b) *Youth training*: Facilities of 155 youth centres will be improved to strengthen the programme of practical instruction in literacy, cooking, tailoring, leather-work, metal-work, etc.

(c) *Social services*: Facilities of day nurseries will be improved and their personnel will be trained.

(d) *Central training*: The number and the categories of workers who will undergo training at the Central Training School (Jeanes School at Kabete) will be increased considerably; 300 students will be trained in 1961 and 1962. In addition to the community development staff, who will receive their entire training there, various staff members of other specialties will receive shorter courses in community development methods.

(e) *District training*: District training centres (there were 6 in 1957, 9 in 1959, and there will be 11 in 1962) will continue to train women leaders on a three to five-months' basis and will undertake homemakers' courses for women and their husbands.

UNICEF will provide basic homecraft equipment; vocational training tools; 4 utility vehicles, 50 motorcycles, 50 scooters, 100 bicycles and spare parts; stipends for trainees; and the salary of a community development officer for 2 years.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is prepared to provide an adviser in 1962 and WHO will provide assistance through its mother and child health services programme in Kenya.

**Morocco**

*E/ICEF/P/L.51. Basic MCH (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$97,000

Period of aid: 1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1957

Previous assistance: \$174,100

Technical approval: WHO

The Ministry of Health had decided to interrupt temporarily the construction of new hospitals and to concentrate all efforts on strengthening public health, particularly in rural areas, and on the training of personnel. Training will be reoriented toward public health activities and emphasis will be placed on practical training. A Medical Faculty is to be opened in October 1961 with international help; an estimated 150 Moroccan medical students will be graduated in the next five years. About 65 new nursing students will be enrolled for diplomas during the school year 1961/62. In the category of "certificate nurses" it is expected that an average of 450 will graduate each year for the next three years. A total of 780 health auxiliaries have been trained since 1957 and another 560 will be trained in 1961, 440 to be assigned to public health duties and the rest to hospital services. Special training in public health techniques will be given to all categories of personnel to staff health centres and dispensaries. Nurses and health auxiliaries meet periodically in Rabat for short teacher-training courses. At present the instructors are chiefly foreigners who are to be replaced later by Moroccan instructors drawn from specially qualified nurses. Under the five-year health plan, one health centre is to be provided for each 45,000 of the population and one dispensary for each 15,000. Eleven health centres and 155 new dispensaries will be opened in 1961/62; 160 existing dispensaries and *salles de visite* will be rebuilt, completely staffed and their activities reoriented. Improved supervision will ensure standard and more efficient methods in all centres. Three WHO nurses, a sanitarian and a sanitary engineer are assigned to Morocco and working closely with those responsible for the project. UNICEF will provide teaching equipment, transport and honoraria for the training of doctors, nurses and health auxiliaries; and equipment and transport for health centres and sanitarians.

*E/ICEF/P/L.7/Rev.1. Control of trachoma and related eye diseases (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$36,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1952

Previous assistance: \$402,700

Technical approval: WHO

Automatic treatment will be continued in the first two primary grades of all rural areas and small towns, reaching an estimated 570,000 children in these grades in the next school year. Although the incidence of trachoma among first-graders is still high almost everywhere, most cases are eliminated after the second course of treatment which is administered in the second year. In areas of high endemicity the entire population has been treated, at first by mobile teams, then by self-treatment. In 1962 the mass campaign will be limited to self-treatment with all available staff concentrated on supervision and consolidation. Although geographical limits of the mass campaign will be the same as in 1960, it is expected that self-treatment will spread unofficially throughout the entire country. UNICEF will provide 570,000 tubes of antibiotic ointment and six vehicles to replace transport which has served for over five years. 1962 is expected to be the final year of UNICEF assistance. During 1961/1962, the WHO project adviser will



help to determine the most suitable method for putting control of eye diseases on a semi-permanent basis.

### Nyasaland

E/ICEF/P/L.42. *Mothercraft and homecraft (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$35,000

Period of aid: mid-1961 to mid-1963

Technical approval: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAO and WHO

The objective of the project is to improve standards of family living and health by providing facilities and expanded opportunities for women's groups within the community development programme to learn more of homecraft and nutrition, and by encouraging them to take an increasingly responsible role in the community in dealing with health, nutrition and social problems. UNICEF assistance is for the first two years of a three-year plan including mothercraft and homecraft training and nutrition education and child feeding. Village women's groups will be increased in number to 100 during 1961, to 200 in 1962, and to 350 in 1963. Emphasis will be placed on the training of the instructors and of the group leaders, so as to assign a trained field instructor to each of the 130 local authority sub-districts at the end of the three-year plan. Milk distribution which began in 1955 and feeding demonstrations will be continued, primarily for pre-school children, through some 97 non-governmental distributing agencies (missions and Red Cross). Nutrition education at the community level will be taught to social development assistants and field instructors and methods for attacking the problem of malnutrition will be studied. The newly formed Nyasaland Council of Social Service will co-ordinate activities of the various agencies. UNICEF will provide training and demonstration equipment for the central training centre and 3 rural training centres; demonstration kits for 10 social development assistants and 24 field instructors; mothercraft and homecraft supplies for 350 women's groups; 4 utility vehicles; and stipends for 10 social development assistants and 159 field instructors. Four FAO staff members or consultants have visited Nyasaland and participated in programmes in their respective fields (agriculture, nutrition, home economics). WHO has also participated.

### Seychelles

E/ICEF/P/L.63. *Basic MCH (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$13,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Technical approval: WHO

The aim of the project is to strengthen the structure of basic health services for children through the establishment of a network of maternal and child health centres, expansion and training of a corps of public health nurses, and development of a programme of nutrition education and child feeding. Nine maternal and child health centres are to be built at the rate of three a year, each centre to accommodate clinics, safe storage for technical supplies and expendables and living space for staff. The Government intends to increase the corps of public health nurses in the next six years from the present 7 to 18, and to continue training for nurses and midwives both locally and through overseas fellowships with emphasis on training in environmental sanitation, water supply, nutrition and health education. UNICEF will provide equipment for the 9 MCH centres, training materials and transport. UNICEF is providing milk powder for distribution through infant welfare clinics and hospitals and will provide milk for the proposed child health centres as well. Milk distribution will reach about 2,000 beneficiaries initially and is planned to increase to reach about 5,000 in the third year. Distribution of milk will be supervised by public health nurses who will give practical demonstrations in nutrition education, including correct methods of using the milk powder and follow-up visits to the homes. WHO is to provide one public health administration fellowship in 1961 and another in 1962.

### Sierra Leone

E/ICEF/P/L.53. *Mothercraft and homecraft (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$77,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Technical approval: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAO and WHO

Knowledge of family nutrition and home improvement will be disseminated throughout the country, and demonstrations will be given to teach the rural population, especially women, how this knowledge can be used to improve their own welfare. The plan for the first two years of the project includes: training, village demonstration work and mass education. Emphasis will be on the training of middle and auxiliary level workers, and refresher training of senior supervisory staff. Two provincial training centres will be equipped and staffed and a National Rural Training Centre will be developed to provide refresher training for higher grade staff, operating in conjunction with an experimental demonstration area of several selected villages. About 100 village demonstration centres will be established as focal points for instruction in nutrition and home improvement. Community development workers will assist in setting up the centres and will help to select village women for further training as group leaders. Women's groups will be encouraged to develop local garden projects and will be given demonstrations of cooking, sewing, laundering, first aid and child care. Films and film strips are being produced in order to enlarge the well planned mass education campaign to be co-ordinated with the work of two mobile cinema and loudspeaker units. UNICEF will provide training and demonstration equipment for three training centres, and for field demonstrations, materials for mass education, 2 mobile cinema units, 12 vehicles and 10 bicycles, stipends for 30 community development workers and 240 voluntary leaders, travel costs and per diem for training visits of 2 social development officers and honoraria for translation of mass education materials. An FAO home economist currently assigned to the Ministry of Social Welfare, is expected to remain until the end of 1962, and possibly later. The FAO regional nutrition officer will also assist. Two 12-months fellowships will be provided by FAO for study abroad in home economics. WHO has approved the health aspects of the project subject to certain modifications of the plan.

### Swaziland

E/ICEF/P/L.54. *Tuberculosis control (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$65,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Technical approval: WHO

The aim of the project is to establish a national pilot area (population 110,000) for the control of tuberculosis; to train all categories of national medical personnel in tuberculosis control methods; and to prepare the ground for future epidemiological assessment of the disease. During the first two years of operations, an estimated 55,000 persons will be tuberculin-tested, the reactors X-rayed, and non-reactors (an estimated 25,000 persons) vaccinated with BCG vaccine. An estimated 6,500 persons will be treated for respiratory tuberculosis with drugs. An adequately staffed tuberculosis centre, complete with a mobile X-ray unit, diagnostic laboratory and statistical office will be established at the Government hospital in Bremersdorp to serve as a base for the project. Children up to 15 years of age will be tuberculin-tested. Reactors in the group aged 5-15 years, and all persons over 15 years of age will be examined by X-ray. All persons under treatment will be examined at regular intervals. UNICEF will provide X-ray, vaccinating, laboratory and statistical equipment, drugs to treat 6,500 persons for one year, 2 special vehicles for the X-ray and generator, 3 vehicles for supervision, 20 scooters and spare parts. The allocation includes \$3,000 to cover local costs of maintaining X-ray equipment. WHO will provide the services of 6 specialists and 2 fellowships for 3 months' study.

## Tunisia

E/ICEF/P/L.80. *Mothercraft and homecraft (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$59,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

Technical approval: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAO and WHO

The aims of the project are: to extend the benefits of the various stationary social services to remote and as yet unattended parts of the country, and to bring about a more active and informed participation of the women in the life of the community. Training facilities and field activities will be expanded for a corps of 220 auxiliary health and social workers (*animatrices*) of whom 100 have already received brief training. Increased attention will be given to supervision of their work and to co-operation with government departments and civic groups. Special training will be introduced for selected qualified *animatrices* to be upgraded to supervisory duties as *animatrices-en-chef* and to be assigned to the 14 provinces, each to be assisted by one or more deputies. The *animatrices* will promote health education, better conditions in the home, better family feeding habits, simple child care, sewing and knitting, domestic gardening and small-stock raising. They will co-operate closely with all local authorities, school teachers, agricultural extension workers, personnel of the MCH centres and hospitals and local branches of the national women's organization. UNICEF will provide teaching and training equipment, soap and DDT, 13 vehicles for supervision, funds to cover local costs of production of educational films, stipends for 220 *animatrices*, and salary for one year for 12 *animatrices-en-chef*.

E/ICEF/P/L.70. *Control of trachoma and related eye diseases (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$43,500

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1952

Previous assistance: \$267,900

Technical approval: WHO

Two methods and types of organization are used in this project:

(a) *School campaign*: Almost 104,000 children are being treated in the first six months of 1961. A special brochure on treatment is being reprinted by the Ministry of Education to be distributed to all school teachers, and closer liaison is being established between teachers and para-medical personnel. The school campaign will gradually be integrated into the regular work of the school health service.

(b) *Mass campaign*: It is expected that 425,000 additional persons will be reached in 1962 and an additional 770,000 in 1963. Following two years of self-treatment under supervision by teams of sanitarians, with ointment provided free of charge, protection is afforded mainly through the purchase of ointment at subsidized prices for self-treatment.

UNICEF will provide five vehicles, ointment, diagnostic equipment and production costs of a film on health education and a fellowship for the recently appointed transport director. A WHO consultant will pay annual visits to the campaign. Barring unforeseen circumstances, no further UNICEF assistance will be requested for this campaign after 1963.

## Upper Volta

E/ICEF/P/L.64. *Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$65,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1960<sup>d</sup>

Previous assistance: \$104,800

Technical approval: WHO

The campaign is to continue during 1962 and 1963 with intensified case-finding and treatment carried out through the

<sup>d</sup> Assistance to leprosy control work prior to 1960 was made to French West Africa.

National Endemic Diseases Service in close co-ordination with fixed medical institutions and voluntary agencies. A rearrangement of sectors will improve the quality and supervision of auxiliary staff. In 6 sectors, covering the entire country, there will be 9 vehicle circuits and 10 motorized cycle circuits. In addition, a large number of bicycle circuits bring treatment as close as possible to the patients. The number of cases registered is expected to reach 125,000 in 1962 and 150,000 in 1963. Of these an estimated 70,000 will be under treatment in 1962 and 84,000 in 1963. UNICEF will provide sulfone tablets for this number of cases and 13 vehicles, 13 motorized bicycles, 180 bicycles and spare parts.

## Zanzibar

E/ICEF/P/L.59. *Malaria eradication (first allocation for aid to eradication)<sup>e</sup>*

Total assistance approved: \$96,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Initial allocation approved: \$78,000<sup>e</sup>

Technical approval: WHO

Following a control project and a full geographical reconnaissance concluded in April 1958, a malaria eradication pilot project was successfully completed at the end of last year. Zanzibar is now launching a country-wide eradication campaign aimed at protecting the 300,000 inhabitants of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The attack phase is expected to last two years, and the consolidation phase will begin when the epidemiological surveys show satisfactory evidence of interrupted transmission. The method will be spraying with residual insecticide of the 104,000 structures of the islands; dieldrin which was previously used will be replaced by DDT on a 2-cycle-a-year basis. Drug administration will be systematically used for immigrants from the mainland. There will be a continuous evaluation of the project, and full-scale surveillance operations have also been introduced this year. For the period June 1961 to end 1962, UNICEF will provide 198,500 pounds of DDT, one truck, 4 pick-up vehicles, 5 motorcycles, 480,000 anti-malaria tablets, 20 sprayers and spare parts for vehicles and sprayers. WHO had given 3 fellowships in 1951, and has provided an advisory team of 4 members.

## Africa region

E/ICEF/P/L.69. *Nutrition Seminar (Dakar) (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$42,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

Technical approval: FAO, WHO

The present proposal arises from the recommendation of the 1959 seminar on food and nutrition problems which was organized by FAO and WHO. FAO, WHO, UNICEF and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) have joined in planning a proposed fourth nutrition seminar with the aim of training personnel to meet the ever increasing need for staff specialized in nutrition and to replace the foreign staff who are leaving. FAO and WHO have concluded a technical assistance agreement with Senegal for an international seminar to be held at Dakar, the courses to be conducted in French. A seminar to be conducted in English is foreseen for 1963. The courses of instruction will take place at Dakar during the last two months of 1961 and are planned to accommodate about 35 participants. Half of those attending will be doctors, medical officers and health officials; the other half pharmacists, chemists, social workers, agricultural engineers, veterinarians, and qualified general services personnel. The course will be followed in the first six weeks of 1962 by field training in Senegal in order to give the participants practical work experience under the actual conditions of Africa. For certain of the participants, the practical field work might be arranged to take place in other regions to be designated by the organizers of the course. The four organizations will share a total budget of \$88,500 (FAO

<sup>e</sup> Previous assistance was for a survey and a pilot project.

\$20,000, WITO \$20,000, CCTA \$6,500 and UNICEF \$42,000) to cover travel costs, per diems and technical books for trainees; honoraria, per diems and travel costs for lecturers; and the services of consultants.

*E/ICEF/P/L.81. Training programme in nutrition and agriculture and home economics extension (first allocation)*

Total assistance approved: \$1,345,000  
Period of aid: 1962-1964  
Initial allocation approved for 2 years: \$500,000  
Technical approval: FAO

The aim of this project is to strengthen the national staffs of countries in Africa South of the Sahara for posts of teaching, direction or supervision in nutrition departments, and services, and agricultural extension and home economics extension with special reference to the production and consumption of food for the family, particularly children. These three services are among the most important for which the training survey in nutrition has pointed out the need for more qualified personnel. For the long term, grants will be made to four schools of agriculture (2 serving English-speaking countries and 2 French-speaking) selected from institutions that have requested this help—Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Accra (Ghana), Dakar (Senegal), Ibadan (West Nigeria), Kampala (Uganda), Leopoldville (Congo), and Nsukka (East Nigeria)—to establish training facilities in agricultural extension with special reference to the production and consumption of a well balanced supply of food for the family. The grants will enable each institution to establish a main teaching post in extension, a post of a research and teaching assistant, to send abroad a present or prospective staff member for post-graduate training in extension to participate in teaching on his return, and to establish practice fields for applied training. The teaching institutions will take over the staff costs and maintain the posts after about 3 years. For the short term, a series of seminars will be held to orient the present extension services to the production and consumption of protective foods for the family as well as production and sale of cash crops. Two regional seminars for English-speaking and French-speaking participants respectively will be held in 1962, to be followed by 10 country seminars in 1963. A parallel series of nutrition seminars (3 regional and 6 country) will also be held for people working full-time in nutrition, thus continuing the programme to be begun by the Dakar seminar referred to above. These seminars will be based at teaching institutions whenever possible. UNICEF will provide per diem and travel for the participants and will reimburse FAO for eight consultants (one English-speaking group and one French-speaking) for 2 years to prepare and participate in the seminars. To complement the orientation provided by seminars, post-graduate training is required for a few officers in each national service to enable them to assume positions of responsibility (during the years before the graduates from the African training centres referred to above will have grown up into such positions). UNICEF will finance a programme of 114 fellowships in the 3 fields of agricultural extension, home economics extension and nutrition in approximately 20 countries. Wherever possible, these fellowships will be tenable in Africa, but, owing to the present shortage of training facilities, quite a number will be tenable outside of Africa.

*E/ICEF/P/L.86. Paediatric training (East Africa) (continuation)*

Total assistance approved: \$164,000  
Period of aid: 1961-1962  
Initial allocation approved: \$104,000  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1958  
Previous assistance: \$43,000  
Technical approval: WHO

The objective of the project is to contribute to the improvement of child health services throughout East African Territories by expanding the teaching of paediatrics in Makerere College and in the Mulago reference hospital by strengthening

their facilities for training of doctors, nurses, midwives and subsidiary categories of health personnel, furthering the training of these staffs in clinical and social paediatrics and continuing to organize refresher courses and in-service training. Makerere College will make two additional academic appointments in paediatric and preventive medicine. UNICEF is providing assistance totalling \$164,000 for a five-year period, including \$75,000 in salary grants for the senior lecturer and for a lecturer in paediatrics; \$20,000 in stipends for training of government doctors and para-medical personnel; \$5,000 to cover local costs of training undergraduate and other health staff; \$49,800 for teaching and training equipment and supplies; and \$8,800 for transport for rural field training activities. The Rockefeller Foundation will provide the emoluments for a lecturer in preventive medicine. The new Mulago hospital will serve as a reference hospital for all of Uganda and will be the leading teaching hospital, providing, in conjunction with Makerere College, the only training school for doctors in East Africa as well as a centre for the training of nurses, midwives and other categories of health personnel, for the health services of Uganda.

**ASIA—\$2,820,500**

**Afghanistan**

*E/ICEF/P/L.35. Basic MCH (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$50,000  
Period of aid: 1962  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1949  
Previous assistance: \$57,600  
Technical approval: WHO

The first steps in this project, which was started in 1950, were the development of MCH services in the capital city of Kabul and the establishment of basic training facilities for nurses and midwives. Next MCH services were extended to provincial centres and this was followed in 1956 by the initiation of rural health services in connexion with community development under the First Five-Year Plan (1956-61). A rural demonstration area and a rural training unit were established both of which are now in full operation. The establishment of 7 rural health blocks was undertaken in the First Five-Year Plan and 24 more are scheduled for the Second Plan (1961-66). The new allocation will help meet requirements of the project in 1962, including supplies, equipment and transport for 3 more rural health blocks (bringing the total number of health blocks assisted by UNICEF to 10), and for continuing support of the MCH services and training in Kabul.

*E/ICEF/P/L.41. Malaria (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$267,000  
Period of aid: 1962  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1952  
Previous assistance: \$937,500  
Technical approval: WHO

All 4.3 million persons living in areas at risk of malaria are expected to be protected by 1962. Continuous technical assessment has been provided by WHO. Re-organization and considerable expansion of staffing in 1960 led to greatly improved technical performance. Complete interruption of transmission has been achieved in only one area up to the present. Persistence of transmission in other areas is believed to be due to incomplete coverage, which is being corrected by improving the training of all para-medical personnel and by intensifying supervision. WHO reports that there are no major technical problems facing the programme. Administrative problems arise chiefly from the generally low standard of education of the para-medical staff and a rising cost of living which is making the wage scales of these men increasingly unattractive. The Government is trying to overcome these difficulties and to raise the campaign to an eradication standard. The decision as to how many persons may be withdrawn from spraying in 1962

will depend upon results of operations in 1961. For 1962 the field organization will be expanded to a full 16 units, plus 2 fractional units to assist as required. WHO is strongly supporting the programme with a team of 10 international personnel. UNICEF will provide DDT, 10 4-wheel vehicles, 10 motorcycles, 180 bicycles, 200 sprayers and spares and anti-malaria drugs.

### Burma

#### E/ICEF/P/L.9. Basic MCH (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$25,000  
Period of aid: 1962  
UNICEF aid first approved: prior to 1951  
Previous assistance: \$1,272,800  
Technical approval: WHO

An additional 50 rural health centres are to be opened this year and another 50 during 1962. UNICEF equipment is available from previous allocations. With the additional funds approved, UNICEF will continue the supply of drugs and soap for an estimated 580 centres during 1962, will provide spares and tires and tubes for the vehicle fleet, and midwifery kits for 200 midwives to be graduated in 1962. The Government has appointed two dental surgeons for school health services, one at Moulmein and the other at Bassein, and two dental nurses trained under UNICEF fellowships will be posted to these cities. UNICEF will also provide two sets of dental equipment.

#### E/ICEF/P/L.79. Malaria (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$110,000  
Period of aid: 1962  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1953  
Previous assistance: \$3,236,300  
Technical approval: WHO

The operation will be strengthened in 1962 by additional increases in the senior level of supervisory staff and by upgrading the posts of regional malariologists to ensure effective leadership. The total number of posts planned for 1962 is 4,431 (including some 3,000 spraymen), compared with 4,171 in 1961. About 10.2 million persons will be protected by spraying. Spraying is being withdrawn in 1961 from 3.5 million persons who will be placed under consolidation. Spraying will be withdrawn from an additional 500,000 in 1962. Surveillance measures will be continued in all areas, with priority given to areas under consolidation and special surveillance measures will be initiated among a population of from 800,000 to 1 million considered for withdrawal of spraying in 1963. As the plan for 1962 is incomplete, UNICEF aid for 1962 will be provided under the following conditions:

(a) That a special WHO assessment to be carried out in May/June 1961 shall have been completed;

(b) That a plan of operations for 1962 shall have been completed to the satisfaction of WHO and approved by the Government; and

(c) That the Government of Burma (at the Cabinet level) shall have firmly committed the entire budget required for the campaign in 1962.

UNICEF will provide insecticides, sprayers, transport and anti-malaria drugs. WHO has assigned a team to the project consisting of a malariologist, an entomologist, and a sanitarian; also a second malariologist and a malaria engineer. Recruitment is in process for an administrative officer.

#### E/ICEF/P/L.8. Leprosy control (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$65,000  
Period of aid: 1962  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1956  
Previous assistance: \$125,400  
Technical approval: WHO

Intensive work will be extended in 1962 to the 6 districts in Burma Proper which are in the hyperendemic area, and which

already have some additional staff. Since one of these 6 districts is small, the expansion will, for administrative and operational purposes, be considered as applying to 5 areas: Mandalay/Kyaukse; Sagaing; Meiktila; Yamethin; and Pakokku. UNICEF will provide vehicles and bicycles for use in the new pilot areas, as well as drugs and other supplies for the period to the end of 1962. The target is to have 70,000 cases under treatment by the end of 1961 and 75,000 by the end of 1962.

### China

#### E/ICEF/P/L.10. Basic MCH (Taiwan) (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$19,000  
Period of aid: 1961-1963  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1950  
Previous assistance: \$348,300  
Technical approval: WHO

Beginning in 1961, a new emphasis is being introduced: combined supervision and in-service training of health station personnel by 12 mobile teams of doctors and nurses who were given special training during the second quarter of 1961. From mid-1961 to mid-1963, the teams will visit all the health stations to review and reorganize procedures and work schedules and give in-service training to the health station personnel. The Government provides a field allowance equivalent to US\$1.25 per worker per day, but this is inadequate to cover actual expenses. UNICEF will provide a supplementary field allowance amounting to US\$1.25 per worker per day while in the field. Field allowances to the 12 MCH supervisory teams should have an impact on the teams themselves and on the entire MCH service which has already received substantial material support from UNICEF. UNICEF will provide bicycles for the 1,000 private practising midwives who completed refresher training by the end of 1960, and centrifuges for 318 health stations.

#### E/ICEF/P/L.1. Control of trachoma and related eye diseases (Taiwan) (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$134,000  
Period of aid: 1961-1962  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1952  
Previous assistance: \$899,700  
Technical approval: WHO

As a result of therapeutic trials early in 1961 the project has discarded the continuous method of treatment and adopted the intermittent treatment method, using tetracycline ointment. Although it was hoped that the epidemiological studies would be completed in time to result in a new plan of action for the 1961-62 school year, it is now expected that they will be completed in the fall of 1961. Pending the formulation of the new plan, UNICEF will continue its assistance for the school year 1961-62 by providing 780,000 tubes of tetracycline ointment (for 387,400 school cases and 450,000 family contacts); stipends and honoraria for refresher training, of 40 health station doctors and 50 health workers in remote areas not serviced by qualified physicians; and miscellaneous supplies.

### India

#### E/ICEF/P/L.29. Milk conservation (Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh) (first allocation for aid to this dairy)

Total assistance approved: \$650,000  
Period of aid: 1961-1964  
Initial allocation approved: \$100,000  
Technical approval: FAO

The aim of this project is to develop a liquid milk supply scheme in the Kanpur area in the State of Uttar Pradesh as part of the national dairy development plan which has the objective of increasing milk production and making enlarged supplies of safe milk available to major urban areas. The State



Government will be responsible for the project, working through a Milk Board appointed by the State. A milk processing plant will be established in the City of Kanpur and 3 cooling centres and a system of collection centres in the milk belt surrounding the city within a radius of about 40 miles. In the initial phase of the project, between 30,000 litres (summer) and 50,000 litres (winter) per day will be collected or processed and milk will be toned or standardized as necessary to ensure a steady daily output of 50,000 litres. This will be the eighth milk plant to be assisted by UNICEF in India. Seventy per cent of the output will be processed as low-fat (1.5 per cent butter-fat) milk, or toned or standardized with 3 per cent butter-fat. The remainder will be bottled as 3 per cent butter-fat or full-fat (6 per cent butter-fat) milk. The low-fat, high protein milk will be sold at a subsidized price (the subsidy amounting to 25 per cent of its cost) to low-income families; or offered for general sale without subsidy to the public. The low-fat milk will be distributed through a network of booths. About 8,000 families with incomes of less than Rs.100 a month (a total of about 40,000 persons) will benefit from the subsidized milk. About 6,500 pre-school children will receive one fifth of a litre daily. The Government plans to expand the scheme by stages until 150,000 litres of processed milk are available for distribution at controlled prices to the general public in Kanpur (including subsidized milk for low-income families).

E/ICEF/P/L.36. *Milk conservation (Worli Dairy, Bombay) (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$665,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1959  
 Previous assistance: \$910,000  
 Technical approval: FAO

The Bombay Municipality, with the endorsement of the Government of India, is seeking progressively to provide enough safe milk for the entire population of the city. Two dairies have been built, one at Aarey and the other at Worli. UNICEF has provided equipment for the first phase of the Worli dairy, with a capacity of 150,000 litres of milk daily. The additional assistance now approved will raise the daily capacity of the plant to 300,000 litres. The expansion of the Worli dairy is necessary not only because of the great increase in the population of Bombay (from 2,996,000 to 4,196,000 over the past 10 years), but also because the Aarey plant will have to curtail operations while it is being overhauled during the next year. It is anticipated that by the end of 1962 the combined output of the Worli and Aarey plants will be 450,000 litres (300,000 litres from Worli and 150,000 litres from Aarey). Of the 450,000 litres, 200,000 will be processed with 6.2 per cent butter-fat, 120,000 with 3 per cent butter-fat and 130,000 litres with 1.5 per cent butter-fat. Under the scheme inaugurated in November 1959, milk from the Worli plant (1.5 per cent butter-fat, 10 per cent non-fat solids) is sold at 26 Naye Paise (5 US cents) per litre, the Government paying a subsidy of 9 to 10 NP (1.9 to 2.1 US cents) per litre. As matching during the first phase of this scheme, subsidized milk will be distributed to 40,000 families and the number of families benefiting will be increased when the increased throughput is effected under the present proposal. In addition, there is a school distribution scheme now providing free milk to 64,000 children in Bombay, and this number will also be increased.

#### Indonesia

E/ICEF/P/L.11. *Basic MCH (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$277,000  
 Period of aid: 1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: prior to 1951  
 Previous assistance: \$3,017,400  
 Technical approval: WHO

The objectives of the project are to provide a network of MCH centres throughout the country, and to train personnel to staff them. The number of centres has increased from 300

in 1950 to an anticipated 2,700 by the end of 1962. The standard of work done in the centres is being raised gradually, both by the appointment of more staff (about 250 new midwives are being assigned to field service each year), and by the appointment of field supervisors. By the end of 1962, 145 supervisors will be in the field so that half of the existing centres will be under active supervision. These MCH centres, and the poly-clinics with which they are associated, are the beginning of comprehensive rural health services which Indonesia hopes to develop. Training of field personnel has also expanded steadily. The elementary instruction of indigenous birth attendants is part of the routine duties of MCH centre midwives. About 22,000 birth attendants have been trained. Trained midwives and trained birth attendants working in the project in 1961 are estimated to be handling about one third of the births throughout the country. Continuing UNICEF assistance is requested for 1962 for the provision of equipment for 275 new MCH centres, midwifery kits for 250 fully qualified midwives and for 5,000 qualifying traditional birth attendants; drugs and diet supplements for distribution through 2,500 centres and 1,000 schools; and transport for supervisory midwives.

#### Netherlands New Guinea<sup>1</sup>

E/ICEF/P/L.12. *Malaria control within a pre-eradication project (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$260,000  
 Period of aid: 1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1955  
 Previous assistance: \$127,500  
 Technical approval: WHO

During 1961 and 1962, efforts will be intensified to interrupt transmission by applying various combinations of techniques suitable for all the epidemiological conditions of the country. The project area is inhabited by about 200,000 persons. At the end of 1962, general progress will be reviewed and a decision taken as to whether the project should be continued or modified. For 1962 UNICEF will provide DDT (42,000 pounds 75 per cent; 8,000 pounds 100 per cent); anti malaria drugs; transport (2 vehicles, spares and 10 out-board motors); and other supplies.

#### North Borneo

E/ICEF/P/L.39. *Malaria eradication (first allocation)<sup>2</sup>*

Total aid approved for 4-year period: \$446,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1965  
 Initial allocation approved (to end of 1962): \$160,000  
 Technical approval: WHO

On the basis of the excellent results achieved in interrupting transmission, the Government has decided to adopt a malaria eradication programme, and has agreed in principle to meet the financial commitments to carry malaria eradication to a successful conclusion. It is estimated that all malarious areas can be freed from the disease and can enter the maintenance phase by the end of 1968. The attack phase runs from July 1961 through 1965 and it is for this phase that UNICEF aid is recommended. The plan is to begin the malaria eradication campaign officially on 1 July 1961. By mid 1961 the project is expected to protect 152,000 persons, 143,000 with insecticidal spraying and 9,000 in areas from which spraying has been withdrawn. The balance of population living in malarious areas (248,000 persons) will be brought into the campaign in 3 six-monthly periods beginning 1 July 1961, so that all of the 400,000 persons living in areas of malaria risk will be covered by the end of 1962. UNICEF will provide insecticides, transport, drugs and miscellaneous supplies for the expanded requirements in 1961 and for 1962. A WHO field team is assisting in the campaign.

<sup>1</sup> There is a dispute about this territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

<sup>2</sup> Previous assistance was for malaria control measures.

## Pakistan

### E/ICEF/P/L.13. BCG vaccination (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$29,000

Period of aid: 1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1949

Previous assistance: \$881,700

Technical approval: WHO

Testing will be continued in 1962 (target of 5 million) and vaccination will be carried out in East and West Pakistan, in Karachi, in Azad Kashmir and northern areas, and in some of the Frontier States and tribal areas of West Pakistan. Special attention will be given to improving field supervision and to increasing efficiency by giving refresher training to doctors and technicians, assigning technicians to districts on a permanent basis and increasing the staff of technicians. In addition to continuing the supply of vaccine and tuberculin and the usual field supplies, UNICEF will provide 16 small and 2 large refrigerators to facilitate the storage of vaccine at the district level, and a mobile vehicle workshop to help maintain the UNICEF fleet of 80 vehicles.

### E/ICEF/P/L.37. Tuberculosis control (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$70,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

Technical approval: WHO

Pending the results of the tuberculosis prevalence survey which will enable the Government to formulate a comprehensive control plan in Rawalpindi city, a pilot project in tuberculosis control will be established. The main objective will be to train personnel and to study tuberculosis control methods under the prevailing local conditions. The site has been chosen because Rawalpindi city has a high incidence of tuberculosis and is heavily congested. The national laboratories will be located there. Simple methods of case-finding will be worked out, and treatment and preventive measures will be instituted as soon as cases are found. It is hoped that the project will begin by the third quarter of 1962, the earliest date by which X-ray units can be delivered. UNICEF will provide 2 X-ray units, transport, drugs, laboratory equipment and other supplies. WHO will provide from its regular budget a team of 5 experts.

### E/ICEF/P/L.40. Milk conservation (Lahore) (first allocation to this dairy)

Total assistance approved: \$500,000

Period of aid: 1961-1964

Initial allocation approved: \$100,000

Technical approval: FAO

A dairy plant will be established in the city of Lahore with facilities for extension eventually to a capacity to process 150,000 litres daily. UNICEF assistance is for the first phase of development in which the plant will process 25,000 litres of low-fat (2 per cent) high-protein milk daily in one five-hour shift, relying primarily on local supplies of milk but supplementing local supplies as necessary by toning with imported skim milk powder (450 to 500 tons a year). This will be the second dairy to be assisted by UNICEF in Pakistan (the first is in Karachi) as part of a national plan for dairy development under which the Government seeks to stimulate milk production and to ensure improved and enlarged supplies for its major cities. The Government will make free milk distribution to MCH centres and will subsidize distribution of low-fat milk to poor families. Most of the low-fat, high-protein milk will be sold in bulk through distribution booths in the congested low-income areas of the city, and a large part of this milk will go to children. The normal sales price of this milk will be about 46 paise (9 US cents) per litre. For poor families the Government will apply a subsidy to the extent of 20 per cent of this price. After free and subsidized distribution, third priority for milk distribution will be given to Government hospitals and other welfare institutions.

## Philippines

### E/ICEF/P/L.46. Basic MCH (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$165,000

Period of aid: 1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1950

Previous assistance: \$1,876,700

Technical approval: WHO

Health services have been extended to rural areas over the past seven years and co-ordinated health services are now available through a network of 1,344 rural health units, 600 puericulture centres, 200 city health centres, 4,500 barrio health stations, and 109 government hospitals. UNICEF has previously provided sufficient drugs to supplement those provided by the Government and to ensure distribution through rural health units, barrio health stations and other approved outlets to the end of 1961. The Government has substantially increased its budgetary provision for drugs, but since the need and demand for drugs is increasing with the expansion of the network of barrio health stations throughout the islands, UNICEF will continue the supply of drugs in 1962. Supplementary supplies will also be provided for rural health centres. Assistance is also approved to continue and expand training facilities for paediatric nursing, paediatrics, nursing and obstetrical education and environmental sanitation personnel. Stipends will be provided for in-service training of 100 puericulture centre personnel. WHO has two sanitary instructors stationed in the Philippines. A WHO senior nurse-educator will be assigned to the paediatric nursing programme in 1961 and a team, consisting of a senior public health administrator and a public health nurse-midwife, will be provided for 7 months, to assist in assessing the rural health programme.

## Singapore

### E/ICEF/P/L.14. Tuberculosis control and immunization (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$41,000

Period of aid: 1962

Technical approval: WHO

A Tuberculosis Control Unit was set up in 1958 as a permanent feature of the Government's health services. The control programme has developed rapidly, to a point where some supplementary equipment will enable the Government in four years to complete an initial survey and put the great majority of existing cases under treatment. Group surveys will be made of school children, employees of Government departments, factories, etc. UNICEF will provide for use in suburban areas a transportable X-ray unit which, with the 3 X-ray units presently operating, will make possible 200,000 X-rays each year. Treatment is undertaken at the Government's tuberculosis hospital and its out-patient services, through 8 Government-operated out-patient clinics, and through the school tuberculosis services. Chemotherapy is the basis of all treatment and drugs are provided free of charge. Smallpox immunization is now compulsory, and the Government expects this year to make diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus immunization compulsory, as well. The main workload will be borne by the existing 57 MCH centres, and 4 mobile vaccination units, for which UNICEF will provide 4 vehicles.

## Solomon Islands

### E/ICEF/P/L.17. Basic MCH: training (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$8,500

Period of aid: 1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1959

Previous assistance: \$4,900

Technical approval: WHO

The Government has made considerable progress in building up the medical services available to the population of the Islands. Nurse and midwife training is an essential part of the

plan. In 1959, UNICEF provided equipment for the main nurse-training school at Honiara, and a WHO nurse-tutor (whose services the Government has requested through 1964) has been assisting the Government in establishing a basic training programme. The work has been successful so far and the Government considers that "a very great step forward in this field" has been made. UNICEF will provide further training and demonstration equipment and transport for two hospitals on other islands, both of which have recently been approved by the Nurses' and Midwives' Board of the Protectorate as nurse/midwife training hospitals.

#### Thailand

##### E/ICEF/P/L.16. *Tuberculosis control (pilot project) (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$51,000  
 Period of aid: 1962-1963  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1959  
 Previous assistance: \$44,000  
 Technical approval: WHO

The pilot project in Bangkok is now more than half completed. Final surveys and follow-ups will take place early in 1962 after arrival of the second X-ray unit. Meanwhile, the epidemiological data accumulated leave no doubt that the problem in Bangkok is large enough to require special control measures. No statistically valid tuberculosis surveys have yet been undertaken in a rural area of Thailand covering representative samples of the population. To help complete the basic data necessary for a country-wide control, a pilot project in Chiangmai is to be undertaken in 1962/63 along the same lines as the Bangkok pilot project. UNICEF will provide a mobile X-ray unit and films, drugs, transport, and laboratory, field and statistical supplies and equipment for this rural survey.

##### E/ICEF/P/L.2. *Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$31,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1955  
 Previous assistance: \$154,000  
 Technical approval: WHO

About 40,000 cases were under treatment in February 1961 and it is expected that up to 40,000 more may be found by the end of 1962. In light of the success of the campaign, the Government will undertake further expansion to reduce infectivity as quickly as possible by rapid, wide coverage. The new expansion will include (a) a pilot study in 2 provinces (Chiangrai and Lampang) in northwest Thailand; (b) a control programme in the province of Choburi (near Bangkok) which is the field training area of the leprosy training school; and (c) an integrated control programme in the municipality of Bangkok/Thonburi, to be carried out by the regular provincial health staff. UNICEF will provide transport, expendables for treatment of about 12,000 patients, and field equipment for mass campaign teams.

##### E/ICEF/P/L.34. *Control of trachoma and related eye diseases: pilot project (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$6,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 Technical approval: WHO

Following a survey by a WHO consultant in 1959 which showed that trachoma and associated bacterial eye infections present a public health problem in the eastern and northeastern provinces of Thailand, the Government has decided to initiate a pilot project directed at determining the characteristics of trachoma and related diseases and methods of attacking them. The project will be conducted in selected villages of northeast Thailand and will include school children, pre-school children and home contacts. Special para-medical staff will be trained for this work. School teachers and permanent health centre

staff will co-operate. UNICEF will provide activities, diagnostic equipment and transport. WHO will provide a trachomatologist for two years.

### EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN — \$1,172,600

#### Ethiopia

##### E/ICEF/P/L.3. *Leprosy control (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$22,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1955  
 Previous assistance: \$39,500  
 Technical approval: WHO

During 1961 and 1962, integration of this project into the regular district health services will move forward rapidly. Established leprosy treatment stations will, where possible, be attached to service health centres or placed under the administration of health centre staff which, in turn, is under the administration and supervision of the newly established provincial health services. In areas where there are no centres, the leprosy services will be directly under the provincial health staff. These moves will provide greater opportunities for regularizing the treatment of leprosy and for the gathering of important statistical data than has been possible up to now with the centres under the direct supervision of the central Ministry of Health. UNICEF will provide additional drugs and soap, field equipment, training aids, laboratory supplies and transport.

##### E/ICEF/P/L.68. *Control of trachoma and related eye diseases (Eritrea) (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$20,000  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1957  
 Previous assistance: \$128,400  
 Technical approval: WHO

The three objectives of the project are as follows:

(a) *Examination and treatment of all school children and family contacts:* Under the supervision of 3 doctors, 45 trained home visitors assist and supervise trained school personnel in the treatment of 23,000 of a total of 52,000 school children and 200,000 family contacts. In the past year the treatment of family contacts did not reach its goal because of administrative problems. A WHO assessment conducted in April this year indicated that these problems have been solved.

(b) *Mass treatment* of approximately 20,000 persons in an area of high endemicity will be carried out by the home visitors to determine how effective the mass approach can be.

(c) *Efforts will be made to integrate* the control work into the regular services of the health centres.

UNICEF will provide another 100,000 vials of terramycin and will be prepared to give further assistance to the project if a scheduled WHO assessment of the operation in November indicates that the project is successful.

##### E/ICEF/P/L.71. *Nutrition education (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$50,000  
 Period of aid: 1961-1962  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1955  
 Previous assistance: \$63,600  
 Technical approval: FAO, WHO  
 Other participation: United States and Swedish Government agencies

This project includes teacher training in nutrition education and related subjects, school gardening, and distribution of milk and vitamin capsules to 90,000 school children and 10,000 pre-school children. The continuing aim of the Government is to encourage better dietary habits through increased use of locally produced protein-rich foods. On the basis of two ex-

## Jordan

### E/ICEF/P/L.4. Vaccine production (diphtheria/tetanus) (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$20,000  
Period of aid: 1961  
Technical approval: WHO  
Other participation: US/ICA

The aim is to produce diphtheria and tetanus toxoids, separately and as a double vaccine, for the mass immunization of the most susceptible group of the population. Sufficient diphtheria and tetanus toxoids will be produced to immunize about 133,000 persons a year. As production develops, the two vaccines will be made available to neighbouring countries on a non-profit basis. The proposal is a further step in the national effort to establish adequate public health facilities and services, and will provide training for laboratory personnel in the modern methods and techniques of vaccine production. The Jerusalem public health laboratory, to be completed this year, will be merged in a new building with the Government's public health laboratory which was established several years ago with assistance from the United States International Cooperation Administration. Qualified national personnel are available for the implementation of the project with initial assistance from WHO advisers. Plans for the first stage of the project call for the annual production of diphtheria toxoid for 400,000 injections and a similar quantity of tetanus toxoid. The vaccines will be dispensed by the Government free of charge through existing health facilities. WHO may provide a fellowship and will provide needed supplies and printed materials.

## Sudan

### E/ICEF/P/L.18. Control of trachoma and related eye diseases: pilot project (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$11,500  
Period of aid: 1961-1963  
Technical approval: WHO

The major objective of the proposed project is to test whether mass treatment of trachoma and conjunctivitis can be carried out successfully by non-medical personnel, with administration and supervision in the hands of regular public health staff of the Ministry of Health. The pilot project will be carried out in an area of high prevalence and will serve to train health personnel from other parts of the Sudan in the public health aspects of the control of eye diseases. Treatment will be administered to approximately 10,000 persons by lay and medical personnel on a paid part-time basis. UNICEF will provide transport and health education materials and antibiotics to treat 10,000 persons for two six-months' periods in 1961-1962 and 1962-1963.

### E/ICEF/P/L.5. Basic MCH (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$6,500  
Period of aid: 1961-1962  
Technical approval: WHO

Assistance will be provided for health services within a government services demonstration project in the Managil irrigation area, a recent large extension of the very successful Gezira irrigation plan in Blue Nile Province. The new area is now in its second year of irrigation and beginning to produce its first crops. The project will be initiated in the vicinity of the village of El-Huda where there are about 85 villages with a total of 68,500 inhabitants. About 15,000 additional persons come in during the cotton picking period, so that the health services must accommodate approximately 83,000 people. UNICEF will provide equipment, supplies and one vehicle for a rural health unit now being built to include a 20-bed hospital, a laboratory, clinical services and a maternal and child health section. Initially, a team of WHO experts will advise and guide the staff of the unit. Three dispensaries in the vicinity of El-Huda will be upgraded by the assignment of sanitarians, and

tensive nutrition surveys and a seminar on nutrition conducted by FAO, WHO and United States agencies, the Government in 1960 established a National Nutrition Board giving attention to the development of local food resources, both animal and vegetable. This proposal for continuation of the project is considered by FAO and WHO to be an interim measure pending a complete review of the project, in agreement with the Government, toward establishment of a comprehensive nutrition programme. UNICEF will provide teaching and demonstration equipment; stipends and honoraria for teacher training and for schools; garden tools and related requirements for 75 new school gardens; soap; and a vehicle for supervising work and vitamins for this period were approved by the Board under an earlier allocation.

## Iraq

### E/ICEF/P/L.41. Control of trachoma and related eye diseases: pilot project (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$6,000  
Period of aid: 1961-1962  
Technical approval: WHO

The two objectives of the project are to make a survey to obtain epidemiological data on the incidence of communicable eye diseases, and to carry out a pilot project involving examination of 10,000 primary school children of 5 to 10 years of age in Baghdad and the adjacent liwas, and treatment with antibiotics of those suffering from trachoma, on an intermittent schedule. No mass campaign is envisaged for the immediate future but the Government wishes ultimately to organize a campaign through factories and MCH centres. UNICEF will provide 2 vehicles, antibiotic ointment for treatment of 4,000 children and laboratory supplies. WHO will provide an ophthalmologist and a public health nurse for 1961, plus equipment and supplies to the value of \$1,000.

### E/ICEF/P/L.30. Milk conservation (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$175,000  
Period of aid: 1961-1962  
UNICEF aid first approved: 1952  
Previous assistance: \$266,000  
Technical approval: FAO

The first phase of this project was directed to the creation of a modern dairy in Baghdad to process sterilized and pasteurized milk and other milk products, and to augment the quantity and quality of milk production in this area with the objective of making safe milk available for mothers and children as well as for the general public in Baghdad and adjacent districts. The experience of the plant's initial period of operation indicates that the milk supply and demand will continue to increase at a rapid, steady rate. To keep pace with increasing production, milk processing in the Baghdad area is to be increased to 40,000 to 50,000 litres per day. UNICEF will provide a second bottling and sterilizing line. With this additional equipment and by continuing the processing of butter and high-fat cream, the Dairy Administration considers that it can successfully market low-fat sterilized milk at a reduced cost. The present fat content is 3½ per cent which can be reduced to 2½ per cent. The Government plans also to develop facilities in this dairy for processing yoghurt, cheese and ice cream. The number of children and mothers receiving daily half-litre portions of sterilized milk will be increased from the present 10,000 to a minimum of 15,000 and the Government will emphasize reduction of the price of milk, particularly for low-income groups. This will be accomplished through lowering the fat content, reducing costs of milk production, collection and processing, and by bulk distribution where possible. UNICEF will provide 4 fellowships for six months each, one to study dairy engineering and three for training in processing milk, yoghurt and ice cream. FAO will provide a plant management adviser and a dairy production expert and will make funds available for three fellowships for six-months' training of national staff in the fields of milk production, forage production and cheese processing.



two (with midwives attached) will be provided with minor equipment and drugs.

### Turkey

#### E/ICEF/P/L.58. *Social services (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$8,600

Period of aid: 1961

UNICEF aid first approved: 1960

Previous assistance: \$22,600

Technical approval: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, FAO, WHO

The aims of the project are to improve the quality, standards and effectiveness of child care programmes as part of a broad national effort to develop social services. One-month seminars were held in Ankara in the summer of 1960 for 100 child care workers, administrators and supervisors. Four additional seminars are planned for 1961. United Nations social welfare advisers will assist in all seminars and FAO and WHO experts will advise in their respective fields. UNICEF will provide 2 small buses and stipends for 140 trainees for 46 days. Twelve child welfare personnel with 2 years of paid experience will attend a demonstration project in foster home care for dependent and neglected children.

#### E/ICEF/P/L.73. *Malaria eradication (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$750,000

Period of aid: 1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1956

Previous assistance: \$3,838,000

Technical approval: WHO

The fourth year of the eradication campaign (1960) was an unprecedented success: the number of cases dropped to 2,573 compared to 7,304 in the previous year; 10.2 million were sprayed with insecticide and 16.9 were under surveillance. New areas are to reach the consolidation phase and more persons will benefit from the surveillance operations. In 1961, 8.6 million persons are to be sprayed and 17.7 million will be under surveillance; in 1962, 6.7 million will be sprayed and 18.3 million will be under surveillance. The staff will be increased and a larger proportion of staff will be turned to surveillance. Three eastern border provinces will be included in the sprayed areas. UNICEF will provide for 1962: DDT, dieldrin and anti-malaria tablets, also 120 vehicles to complete the fleet and replace worn-out vehicles and spare parts for microscopes and sprayers. WHO will increase its advisory team from 7 members to 9.

#### E/ICEF/P/L.55. *Control of trachoma and related eye diseases (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$101,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1956

Previous assistance: \$88,000

Technical approval: WHO

For the period October 1961 to September 1963 the campaign will be extended conservatively to cover nine provinces in 1961-62 and eleven in 1962-63 as compared with seven at present. As soon as possible, depending on the availability of funds and on the recruitment of the necessary personnel, an additional 200 auxiliary workers will be employed to bring the effective staff to 420 persons. About 827,000 persons will be examined in the two-year period. Of these about 68,000 will be treated in the "school" and "home treatment" programme and 325,000 in the "total treatment" operation. Pre-marital examinations, sanitary education activities and research will also be advanced. Administrative and technical control of the campaign will be strengthened by the creation of 4 regional directorates. UNICEF will provide 300,000 tubes of aureomycin, 6 vehicles, 75 bicycles and diagnostic equipment for the two-year period.

## EUROPE—\$217,269

### Greece

#### E/ICEF/P/L.65. *Basic MCH (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$88,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1952

Previous assistance: \$172,100

Technical approval: WHO

The national health demonstration and training project launched with UNICEF help in Thessaly in 1959 is a blue print for similar regional health units elsewhere. Particular attention will be given in 1961 to the reorganization of the small administrative unit around Pharsala (population: 24,000). In 1962 staffing and reorganization will be extended to the entire district of Larissa (population: 208,000) in which Pharsala is located. In 1963 measures will be taken to cover the remaining 3 districts of Thessaly, namely Magnesia, Trikkala and Karditsa with a combined population of 422,000. Five additional PIKPA mobile units will be organized in Western Greece in 1962-63 to serve villages with inadequate resident health personnel. Permanent health services will be developed in the village centres around the sanitary stations (rural hospital) and dispensaries; a doctor, a nurse and a midwife will be assigned to each group of 3 dispensaries and will alternate visits to an average of 40 villages each fortnight, promoting all aspects of public health, with special stress on maternal and child health services, sanitation and health education. Refresher training will be continued at the Pharsala training centre, with greater emphasis on practical MCH care. UNICEF will provide equipment for a paediatric ward, 3 mobile X-ray units and 2 mobile dental units, supplies for dispensary teams, PIKPA mobile units and Larissa public health laboratory, teaching aids for Pharsala training centre, and stipends for 150 students at Pharsala training centre at \$50 each for one month. WHO will provide consultants in public health and pediatrics, and fellowships.

### Poland

#### E/ICEF/P/L.19. *Basic MCH: gamma globulin production (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$31,200

Period of aid: 1961

UNICEF aid first approved: 1957

Previous assistance: \$66,100

Technical approval: WHO

According to the original plan, the uninterrupted supply of the 150,000 placentae, required annually for production of gamma globulin, was to be obtained from the 25 largest maternity wards in Poland. UNICEF provided each of these wards with a freezing cabinet for storage of the placentae. Due in part to a decline in the birth rate, and in part to the fact that more deliveries are being made at newly-opened smaller provincial maternity hospitals, the supply of placentae has fallen below the required level. To remedy this situation, an additional 75 smaller maternity wards will be equipped with freezing cabinets to make it possible to deliver the number of placentae required so that the gamma globulin plant can operate at capacity. UNICEF will provide the 75 freezing cabinets and a supply of filter paper.

### Yugoslavia

#### E/ICEF/P/L.66. *Primary Education: Health and Nutrition Aspects (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$251,000

Period of aid: 1962-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1955

<sup>1</sup> Previous assistance was granted to this project as part of the MCH services project.

Previous assistance: \$99,800

Technical approval: FAO and WHO

The plan is in three parts:

(a) *Consolidation and development of activities in 305 pilot schools:* With UNICEF help, 200 of the 305 pilot schools now have wells and pumps; 105 have piped water supplies; 33 have shower facilities. The next steps, to be undertaken at local expense, will be to pipe water for use in latrines and kitchens, and to build sinks, troughs and drainage facilities. An additional paediatrician and nurse will be assigned to the intermediate district health centres to supervise school health work. A teacher from each pilot school is to receive training in food choice, preparation, cooking, sanitary food handling and serving. Hot school meals will be encouraged as a practical adjunct of the nutrition education activities. Model gardens will be established in 4 schools of each of the 6 Republics and poultry raising will be continued in 47 pilot schools.

(b) *Extension:* The scheme will be extended to an additional 200 schools in 10 new districts. Services to be introduced initially will be similar to those developed in the original pilot schools.

(c) *Training* will include a national seminar on methodology in nutrition education and a briefing seminar in each Republic in the autumn of 1961 for key staff of the project.

UNICEF will provide utensils for 90 school kitchens, equipment for food preservation, garden tools for 24 schools, supplies for poultry runs, boilers for 20 school showers, sewing machines for home economics courses in 30 schools, pumps and pipes for 200 schools; showerbath supplies for 50 schools, 3 vehicles and local costs for teaching aids and for printing manuals and textbooks. An FAO nutritionist will participate in the national seminar, and a WHO consultant will assist in the health aspects of the scheme.

## THE AMERICAS—\$2,450,000

### Argentina

E/ICEF/P/L.21. *Basic MCH, including environmental sanitation (Chaco) (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$74,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1957

Previous assistance: \$109,100

Technical approval: WHO

Integrated rural health services in Chaco province will be developed as a pilot scheme for the country, concentrated initially on organizing a sound administrative structure, training personnel and developing services in a demonstration area. Training of staff and inauguration of health centres in the 4 health regions will continue. Environmental sanitation activities will be extended to all regions and a sanitary engineer appointed as supervisor in each region. Plans for the next year are to install 300 wells and 5,000 latrines. A central laboratory and 3 regional laboratories will be organized to provide referral laboratory facilities for the health services of the province. UNICEF will provide drilling equipment, well casing, 12 mechanical and 300 hand pumps, 12 hypochlorators, water-testing equipment; workshop equipment, 5 trucks and laboratory equipment for a central laboratory and 3 regional laboratories. WHO will continue to provide a public health adviser, a sanitary engineer, a sanitarian and a public health nurse, and fellowships. (The same team will serve in San Juan Province—see below E/ICEF/P/L.20.)

E/ICEF/P/L.20. *Basic MCH, including environmental sanitation (San Juan Province) (first allocation)*

Total assistance approved for 2 years: \$207,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Initial allocation approved: \$152,000

Technical approval: WHO

The Province of San Juan was selected for the project because of the scarcity of its maternal and child services, the

gravity of its sanitation problems and threats of communicable diseases. This Province also suffered major destruction at the time of the earthquake last year. The plan is to develop a network of integrated health services, utilizing existing facilities and adding new health facilities, providing for mother and child care, control of communicable diseases, health education, nutrition, dental hygiene, medical services, vital statistics, sanitation and public health laboratory services. A demonstration health centre will be organized in Barrio Rawson to be used for practical training aspects. Provision of water supplies and sewage disposal facilities for the larger urban centres is being organized by the Services of the Ministry of Public Works. In smaller communities these services are the responsibility of the Provincial Ministry of Public Health. Rural water supplies will be augmented by drilling new wells, rehabilitation and protection of existing wells and installation of pumps, with special emphasis on the installation of water supplies in schools and health centres. Latrines will also be provided in the rural areas. UNICEF will provide equipment for hospital-health centres, health centres and sub-centres, X-ray, dental and laboratory equipment, well-drilling equipment, pumps, etc. for environmental sanitation aspects, doctors', nurses' and midwives' kits, typewriters, calculators and sewing machines and transport. WHO will provide a public health adviser, a sanitary engineer, a sanitarian and a public health nurse, and fellowships. (The same team will serve in Chaco Province—see above E/ICEF/P/L.21.)

(For malaria eradication see The Americas Region below.)

### Bolivia

E/ICEF/P/L.22. *Nutrition education (Andean Indian Programme) (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$56,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Technical approval: FAO, WHO

The objective of the project is to improve the level of nutrition in areas of the Andean Indian Programme, as a complement to the integrated public health and home improvement activities already assisted by UNICEF. A survey will be made of about 5 per cent of the population of the area by the Department of Nutrition to determine the nutritional habits of the indigenous population and the extent of malnutrition. Seminars on aims and methods will be held for the supervisory staff including medical, educational and agricultural personnel and the chiefs of the Andean Indian Project at both central and field levels. Training will be given to 180 school teachers in the essentials of nutrition, horticulture, small-animal raising and home economics. Training in home economics will be provided for about 180 indigenous auxiliaries. In the 34 schools of the Andean Indian Programme teachers will give instruction on the importance of nutrition, the use of locally available resources and food production. Three poultry incubation centres and 12 demonstration poultry breeding centres will be set up in schools and communities. Rabbit raising will also be promoted in the schools. Kerosene stoves will be installed at Andean Indian Programme bases, in the rural schools and in 30 women's clubs for demonstration of food preparation. Instruction of mothers through clubs and clinics will be co-ordinated with nutrition work in the schools and with agricultural extension and home improvement services of rural co-operatives, women's clubs and 4-H clubs. UNICEF will provide supplies and equipment for nutrition surveys, school gardens, poultry and rabbit raising, home economics, audio-visual education; transport and stipends. FAO and WHO will provide expert services.

### British Guiana

E/ICEF/P/L.23. *Basic MCH: environmental sanitation (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$53,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: Jan. 1961

Previous assistance: \$65,500

Technical approval: WHO

The over-all project calls for reorganization and strengthening of health services, creation of additional health centres, and improvement of water supplies and excreta disposal facilities. In order to assure a sufficient flow of water at satisfactory head to the public standpipes in the smaller villages, it is necessary to install elevated tanks to increase the pressure in the mains and to assure a constant flow of water. The Government proposes, on its own, to install tanks in 30 additional water systems to serve a rural and village population of about 145,000. UNICEF will provide mechanical pumps and materials for storage tanks to enable installation of an additional ten water systems, to serve a population of about 48,000, transport, well-drilling equipment, well-casing, hand pumps etc. for 50 smaller villages situated in the interior of the country where there is at present no pure water supply. WHO will provide the services of a resident public health sanitarian and of sanitary engineers attached to its Zone Office.

(For malaria eradication see The Americas Region below.)

### Chile

E/ICEF/P/L.47. *Basic MCH: Reconstruction of rural health and sanitation services (continuation)*

Total assistance approved for 2 years: \$590,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Initial allocation approved: \$330,000

UNICEF aid first approved: 1960

Previous assistance: \$250,000

Technical approval: WHO

This project is for the reconstruction and improvement of health services for the 11 southern provinces damaged by earthquakes in May 1960. A five-year development plan has been prepared by the National Health Service with the assistance of a WHO adviser who made a study of the reconstruction and reorganization needs of the Public Health Services of the South of Chile. The plan provides for integrated services including maternal and child care, control of communicable diseases, hospital services, environmental sanitation and training of professional and auxiliary personnel. The country is divided into health zones, of which there are 5 in the project area. In the first year of the first stage of the proposed five-year project the main effort will be concentrated in the health Zones IX and X because of the very heavy earthquake damage in Zone IX and the precarious conditions of the rural population of the Zone X. During the second year, the project will be extended to health Zones XI and XII where the services of the zone headquarters will be improved, 31 hospital-health centres equipped, and supplementary equipment provided for 3 health centres and 92 sub-centres. A public health laboratory will be created and 7 small laboratories improved. In the second year also, 2,110 wells and 3,000 latrines will be installed in the health Zones IX, X, XI and XII. UNICEF will provide equipment for 61 hospital-health centres, 18 laboratories, 19 X-ray services and 40 dental services, midwives' kits, refrigerators, typewriters and sewing machines; 27 vehicles for field supervision, supplies for control of communicable diseases as well as equipment for well construction, pumps and accessories for wells and 41 vehicles. WHO will provide consultants to advise the Government in sanitary administration, hospital building, supplies, services and rehabilitation.

E/ICEF/P/L.28. *Primary education (health) (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$86,000

Period of aid: 1961-1965

Technical approval: WHO

In the first phase of the project, 12 normal schools, attended by 5,676 student teachers, will provide training in health education. As teachers and supervisors with training in health education become available, the curriculum for primary schools

will be modified and will benefit 1,056,000 children. In 12 normal schools, the curriculum will be extended to provide 6 years of training for student teachers in subjects related to health. Instruction will be both theoretical and practical. Each normal school will use the facilities of 2 primary schools for practical training of the student teachers. Laboratory facilities of normal schools will be strengthened for practice training. Normal school teachers in charge of instruction in biology and hygiene will be given intensive summer courses at the Principal Normal School in Santiago. The workshop of the Health Education Division of the National Health Service will produce pamphlets, films and slides concerning hygiene, nutrition, environmental sanitation, mother and child care, epidemiology and related subjects, to be utilized in the normal schools. UNICEF will provide audio-visual equipment, laboratory equipment, demonstration equipment, equipment and supplies for production of educational materials; transport and 30 stipends for the normal school teachers to attend summer courses.

### Colombia

E/ICEF/P/L.24. *Basic MCH: Environmental sanitation (first allocation)*

Total assistance approved: \$300,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Initial allocation approved: \$190,000

Technical approval: WHO

The proposed project will be carried out over a two-year period in areas affected by the pilot rural health services project already assisted by UNICEF. The plan calls for improvement of water supply and sanitary facilities for 66 municipalities and 834 hamlets in 6 Departments to improve conditions of a population of over 221,000. The specific objectives include 715 new school wells, 125 public wells, 17,580 latrines to be built, 15 surface water distribution systems to be built, and 4 water distribution systems to be improved. The same 6 Departments will be carrying out major water and sanitation works in larger towns, and additional sanitary work in small communities outside of the area of the pilot rural health services project for which no UNICEF assistance is requested. On completion of the project, a similar plan will be extended to other localities of the project area and to other departments of the country. UNICEF will provide well-drilling rigs, well construction pumps and workshop equipment, 840 hand pumps, well casing and water pipe, chlorinators and transport. WHO will continue to provide the services of a resident sanitary engineer.

### Costa Rica

E/ICEF/P/L.45. *Social services (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$28,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

Technical approval: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The plan calls for certain preliminary actions to improve co-ordination of social services, organize training courses for social service personnel, promote community centres and prepare comprehensive legislation on social services for children. A National Committee will be created to execute the project and open the way for a broader co-ordination of national departments dealing with social services for children. Training will be organized for auxiliary personnel working with children in residential institutions and day care centres, for administrative employees and for social workers and supervisors. Courses of two to three weeks duration will be given for approximately 110 persons. Special fellowships will be granted by UNICEF for 6 third-year students in the School of Social Services who plan to specialize in child welfare services. Community centres will be developed as training and demonstration centres and to co-ordinate the work of milk distribution, day care, clubs and recreational activities. UNICEF will provide equipment for 6 community centres and 8 residential institu-

tions; teaching equipment for the School of Social Services; transport for supervision and training; and stipends and scholarships for trainees and honoraria for tutorial and project staff.

(For malaria eradication see The Americas Region below.)

### El Salvador

#### E/ICEF/P/L.25. Nutrition education (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$66,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Technical approval: FAO, WHO

The objective of the project is to improve the level of nutrition in 4 central departments by training, instruction and demonstration activities carried out through 79 schools (10,000 pupils), 9 health centres, 7 agricultural extension agencies, other government institutions and rural clubs. A planning and orientation conference for 24 senior officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, Culture and Health, with international staff participation, will be followed by 3-weeks' courses for 50 supervisory personnel from the 3 co-operating ministries. Three-weeks' courses will be provided for 368 secondary and primary school teachers, and a 10-day course for the training of 262 community leaders and leaders of 4-C clubs. Nutrition education will be part of the regular curriculum in all 69 primary schools in the project areas, and in 10 selected secondary schools, instruction will include the relation of nutrition to health and methods of utilizing locally available resources for improvement of nutrition, personal hygiene and sanitation. School lunches will be prepared, utilizing produce from school gardens and small-animal raising projects. The health services will evaluate nutrition conditions of mothers and children through home visits and in the centres. Mothers will be trained in child health, feeding and care. Health centres will distribute protein-rich foods to undernourished children. With the assistance of the agricultural extension service, 33 school gardens and 62 community demonstration gardens and fruit tree nurseries, and 35 poultry and rabbit raising units, will be established. Kitchen demonstrations and nutrition education will be offered to mothers' clubs. UNICEF will provide supplies and equipment for demonstration gardens including mechanical pumps and piping; for poultry and small-animal raising units; for kitchen demonstration and preparation of school lunches; and for preparation of audio-visual teaching aids; transport for supervision; and stipends. FAO will provide experts and WHO will assist the project through the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama.

### Guatemala

#### E/ICEF/P/L.27. Nutrition education (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$26,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

UNICEF aid first approved: 1958

Previous assistance: \$110,200

Technical approval: FAO, WHO

This project was the first of its kind in the Americas and has served as a pilot project for the entire region. An extension is now proposed to cover 3 selected agrarian settlements in the tropical Pacific coastal zone with a population of about 7,300, with 470 children enrolled in 9 schools. Training in nutrition education, horticulture and small-animal raising would be initiated with a 5-day conference for senior officials from the co-operating Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Health, to be followed by a 3-weeks' course for supervisory personnel and four-day courses for the *parcelarios* (independent farmers) and their wives. Nutrition education is to be made part of the regular school curriculum; vegetable gardens will be established for all schools; 70 community gardens will be organized. Activities for women's clubs and agricultural youth clubs will include fish ponds, poultry and rabbit raising and fruit tree nurseries. The meat, fish and garden products will be used for school lunches. Health centres will provide regular

control of the nutrition conditions of mothers and children, and will give nutrition education to pregnant women and mothers. UNICEF will provide supplies and equipment for biometric examinations, home economics, school gardens, small-animal raising, community fish ponds, audio-visual education; transport and stipends and honoraria.

(For malaria eradication see The Americas Region below.)

### Mexico

#### E/ICEF/P/L.15. Basic MCH: Training (continuation)

Total assistance approved: \$219,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

Initial allocation approved: \$166,000

UNICEF aid first approved: 1954

Previous assistance: \$458,000 including \$44,500 for training

Technical approval: WHO

UNICEF is currently assisting the expansion in health districts of 9 states and has provided some training equipment for 4 states. Present facilities are inadequate, however, to meet the needs for in-service training of existing staff and for the training of additional personnel, both for expansion and for normal staff turnover. The plan is to establish permanent training centres in various parts of the country (some are already in operation) where basic courses for new personnel and refresher in-service courses for existing staff will be standardized and continued. Training will be provided for: doctors appointed to the health centres; sanitary inspectors; statisticians for district health centres; nursing auxiliaries; nursing supervisors in public health services; and nurses for the rural health services. Over 900 trainees will benefit from the training courses to commence in 1961 and 1962. UNICEF will provide training equipment and public health nurse kits; transport for field practice; stipends for courses commencing 1961 and 1962; and instructors' salaries. The WHO team of international consultants will continue to advise in the training aspects of the integrated rural health services programme.

#### E/ICEF/P/L.31. Leprosy control (first allocation)

Allocation approved: \$55,000

Period of aid: 1961-1963

Technical approval: WHO

The problem of leprosy in Mexico is concentrated in 14 states in the central part of the country where there are an estimated 50,000 cases. Search for cases will be carried out by mobile teams under the Leprosy Control Service, assisted by health centre staff. Treatment of cases will be on an ambulatory basis. In communities where there is no health centre or leprosy dispensary the Leprosy Service will select a school teacher or other prominent person to be responsible for the regular distribution of drugs to the patients. Training courses have been organized at the Dermatological Centre in Mexico City to provide special training in leprosy detection and treatment for doctors assigned to mobile teams and training for nurses. Short courses will be held for the doctors of the regular health centres participating in the campaign. UNICEF will provide drugs, laboratory equipment and transport. WHO will continue to provide the services of a consultant.

### Nicaragua

(For malaria eradication see The Americas Region below.)

### Paraguay

#### E/ICEF/P/L.6. Leprosy control (continuation)

Allocation approved: \$13,000

Period of aid: 1961-1962

UNICEF aid first approved: 1955

Previous assistance: \$18,500

Technical approval: WHO

In 1960, the Government, with the assistance of WHO, reviewed the results of the campaign and decided to revise



the campaign strategy. A regional leprologist will be appointed in the capital and in each of the 4 health regions of the country to supervise leprosy control activities under the technical guidance of the central leprosy division. Mobile teams will be in charge of case-finding and relocation, treatment of cases far distant from the health services, health education and in-service training of the regular health centre staff. Health centres will control the cases in their areas and will record new cases found through regular consultations. Senior staff of the health centres will attend short courses in leprology at the central dispensary of Asuncion. Elements of leprosy control have been included in the curriculum of the training courses for nurses, social workers, nursing auxiliaries and sanitary inspectors. UNICEF will provide 5 vehicles, and drugs for the treatment of 3,500 cases. WHO is providing the services of a leprology consultant.

### Peru

E/ICEF/P/L.26, *Nutrition education (Andean Indian Programme) (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$105,000

Period of aid: 1961-1964

Technical approval: FAO, WHO

Other participation: UNESCO

The aim of the project is to improve the level of nutrition in the areas of the Andean Indian Programme, to complement the integrated public health and home improvement services already receiving UNICEF aid. Seminars on aims and methods will be held for supervisory staff (medical, educational and agricultural and labour personnel) and for the senior staff

of the Andean Indian Project at both national and departmental levels. A seminar on nutrition, home economics, co-ordination, administration, supervision and school gardening will be given for senior school teachers, agricultural extensionists, nurses, midwives, social workers and home educators. Essentials of nutrition, horticulture, small-animal raising and home economics will be taught to 226 school teachers. Over a three-year period, training courses in nutrition and home economics will be held for about 360 community leaders. Vegetable gardens will be established in the 92 schools of the Andean Indian Programme and teachers will give instruction on the importance of nutrition, the use of locally available resources and food production. School feeding will be associated with nutritional education. Nine poultry-incubation centres and 21 breeding centres will be set up for demonstration in the schools and in the communities. Rabbit raising will also be promoted in the schools. Food preparation will be demonstrated at the bases of the Andean Indian Programme, in the rural schools and in 40 women's clubs. The health services will train mothers through mothers' clubs and through individual instruction at the regular pre-natal and post-natal clinics. Instruction will be reinforced by co-ordination with nutrition work in the schools and through extension and home improvement work carried out by the agricultural clubs. The National Department of Nutrition will carry out nutritional surveys in the area of the project to assess the results of the project. UNICEF will provide supplies and equipment for school gardens, poultry and rabbit-raising, home economics, audio-visual education, nutrition surveys and research; transport and stipends. FAO, WHO and UNESCO will provide expert services.

(For malaria eradication see The Americas Region below.)

### The Americas Region

E/ICEF/P/L.43, *Malaria eradication (continuation)*

Period of aid: 1962

Technical approval: WHO

	Allocation approved	Previous assistance	UNICEF aid first approved
	\$	\$	
Argentina .....	69,000	314,000	January 1959
British Guiana .....	6,000	7,300	March 1960
Costa Rica .....	80,000	227,000	March 1957
Guatemala .....	339,000	1,102,700	March 1956
Nicaragua .....	226,000	605,400	Sept. 1956
Peru .....	330,000	1,599,000	March 1957

Malaria eradication campaigns in Argentina and British Guiana will, during 1962, continue operations within the attack phase period of the original plans. For the other campaigns, 1962 will be an extension of the attack phase. In each of the campaigns the entire population at risk will continue to be protected. Operations for 1962 are planned as follows:

	Operational year of attack phase	Population protected		Houses to be sprayed
		Directly	Indirectly	
Argentina .....	3rd	401,000	2,121,000	86,240
British Guiana .....	2nd	38,000	—	Barrier Area
Costa Rica .....	5th	347,500	47,000	72,000
Guatemala .....	6th*	2,035,300	—	407,000
Nicaragua .....	5th*	1,306,000	57,000	262,200
Peru:				
East }	4th }	1,900,000	1,600,000	373,400
West }	5th }			

\* 4th operational year utilizing DDT; dieldrin used previously.

The epidemiological evaluation services have been greatly improved throughout the region but have not yet reached the stage which would permit most of the campaigns to enter the consolidation phase. Strengthening of evaluation services is receiving first priority. UNICEF will provide for each of the campaigns: insecticides, transport, sprayer spares and laboratory supplies. WHO will continue to provide consultants and to supply anti-malaria drugs which are used as a prophylactic measure when blood smears are taken and for treatment of cases.

INTERREGIONAL — \$206,511

E/ICEF/P/L.32. *Pædiatric training (London) (first allocation)*

Total assistance approved: \$150,000  
 Period of aid: 1962-1965  
 Initial allocation approved: \$50,000  
 Technical approval: WHO

The aim of this project is to provide advanced training in pædiatrics for potential heads of university child health departments in developing countries where English is the basic language of instruction. Five or 6 fellowships per year will be granted to persons already trained in pædiatrics or engaged in teaching the subject. The course will consist of: 3 terms of academic study at the Institute of Child Health, University of London; field study in the United Kingdom; and a further period of field study overseas under conditions comparable to those in the fellows' home countries. A certificate will be issued to those completing the course. The plan has been submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Institute of Child Health to which the Government makes very substantial grants. Selection of fellows will be made by the Director of the Institute of Child Health on recommendations from Governments, WHO and UNICEF. UNICEF will provide funds to cover subsistence, tuition and travel costs of the fellows, a small amount of teaching equipment, salary for a tutor and secretary, and travel costs of the tutor and other staff and of supervisors of overseas studies. Salaries and allowances normally enjoyed by the fellow at his home station will be continued throughout the entire period of training. If, however, the participating University is not able to continue these payments and at the same time engage a replacement during the fellow's absence, arrangements will be made as necessary in special cases, to assist in paying such replacement costs. UNICEF is asked to provide funds for such contingencies. The participating University must guarantee that the fellow will be given on his return an academic post in the department of pædiatrics at a status no lower than his post prior to taking the course.

E/ICEF/P/L.82. *International Children's Centre (Paris) (continuation)*

No allocation  
 UNICEF aid first approved: 1949  
 Previous assistance: \$3,978,500

In 1956, the Board accepted the principle that operating costs of the Centre should be shared equally by the Government

and UNICEF over a five-year period (1957-61). The Board has allocated funds each year during this period to finance UNICEF's share of the annual budgets. The plan for 1962-66 was noted by the Board which also gave its approval in principle for UNICEF to continue assistance on this same basis for the next 5 years. The Board's approval took into account that there will be increases in the annual budget in the next five years and that the UNICEF share will increase by stages up to a ceiling of \$400,000.

E/ICEF/P/L.78. *Assistance in preparation of projects (continuation)*

Allocation approved: \$25,000  
 UNICEF aid first approved: March 1960

The allocation approved in March 1960 was to aid Governments in the preparation of project requests, and the allocation will renew this assistance. The Board has recognized that, although considerable help is available from UNICEF field staff and international technical personnel to assist countries to prepare project requests, some Governments need additional help in the early stages of project planning. In approving the previous allocation, the Board authorized the Executive Director to use these funds to reimburse the Specialized Agencies or the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs for the services of experts to help Governments prepare project requests, if the agencies were unable to provide these services from their own budgets. The funds could also be used to make small grants to countries for local personnel (such as, for example, experts from universities) and for such costs as field inquiries and assembling of data. The first allocation has been used in part to assist in developing plans for 10 projects in Africa, 4 of which are recommended for assistance at the June 1961 Board session. The uncommitted balance of the allocation is expected to be committed before the end of 1961.

E/ICEF/410/Add.1, para. 23. *Survey of child needs (first allocation)*

Allocation approved: \$100,000

UNICEF is prepared to assist Governments, in co-operation with technical agencies of the United Nations, to survey needs of children and to help plan programmes to meet child needs within the framework of their economic and social development plans. The allocation approved may be used, where requested, to help countries undertake such studies. UNICEF could provide supplies, transport, funds to cover local costs and international personnel.

ANNEX III

Allocations approved by the Executive Board in June 1961  
 (In US dollars)

	Action taken by Board		
	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned*
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
I. AFRICA .....	2,117,500	177,000	—
II. ASIA .....	2,847,830	—	1,646,603
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN .....	1,170,600	—	3,253
IV. EUROPE .....	217,200	—	—
V. THE AMERICAS .....	2,450,000	—	256,000
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION .....	179,184	—	—
TOTAL (I-VI)	8,982,314	177,000	1,905,856
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE:			
Operational services .....	1,248,400		14,917
VIII. ADMINISTRATION .....	984,700		86,530
TOTAL (VII-VIII)	2,233,100		101,447
GRAND TOTAL	11,392,414		2,007,303

## ANNEX III (continued)

	Action taken by Board		
	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned <sup>a</sup>
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
<b>I. AFRICA</b>			
Basutoland .....	134,000	—	—
Cameroun .....	27,000	—	—
Central African Republic .....	19,000	—	—
Chad .....	61,000	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	25,000	—	—
Congo (Leopoldville) .....	229,000	177,000	—
Dahomey .....	11,000	—	—
Gabon .....	15,000	—	—
Guinea .....	109,000	—	—
Ivory Coast .....	81,000	—	—
Kenya .....	192,000	—	—
Liberia .....	(9,000) <sup>b</sup>	—	—
Morocco .....	133,000	—	—
Nigeria .....	9,000 <sup>b</sup>	—	—
Nyasaland .....	35,000	—	—
Seychelles .....	13,000	—	—
Sierra Leone .....	77,000	—	—
Swaziland .....	65,000	—	—
Tunisia .....	102,500	—	—
Upper Volta .....	65,000	—	—
Zanzibar .....	78,000	—	—
Regional Paediatric Training .....	104,000	—	—
Regional Nutrition Training Seminar .....	42,000	—	—
Regional Training in Nutrition, Agriculture and Home Economics .....	500,000	—	—
<b>AREA TOTAL</b>	<b>2,117,500</b>	<b>177,000</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>II. ASIA</b>			
Afghanistan .....	317,000	—	—
Burma .....	530,000	—	—
China (Taiwan) .....	183,000	—	—
China (Mainland) .....	—	—	1,536,109
India .....	765,330	—	101,840
Indonesia .....	277,000	—	761
Japan .....	—	—	6,974
Malaya, Federation of .....	11,000	—	—
Netherlands New Guinea .....	26,000	—	3
North Borneo .....	160,000	—	—
Pakistan .....	271,000	—	793
Philippines .....	165,000	—	—
Sarawak .....	5,000	—	—
Singapore .....	41,000	—	—
Solomon Islands .....	8,500	—	73
Thailand .....	88,000	—	—
<b>AREA TOTAL</b>	<b>2,847,830</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,646,603</b>
<b>III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</b>			
Ethiopia .....	92,000	—	—
Iraq .....	181,000	—	—
Jordan .....	20,000	—	—
Somalia .....	—	—	2,900
Sudan .....	18,000	—	344
Turkey .....	859,600	—	—
<b>AREA TOTAL</b>	<b>1,170,600</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,253</b>
<b>IV. EUROPE</b>			
Greece .....	88,000	—	—
Poland .....	34,200	—	—
Yugoslavia .....	95,000	—	—
<b>AREA TOTAL</b>	<b>217,200</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

ANNEX III (continued)

	Action taken by Board		
	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned <sup>a</sup>
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
<b>V. THE AMERICAS</b>			
Argentina	295,000	—	—
Bolivia	56,000	—	—
Brazil	—	—	240,000
British Guiana	59,000	—	—
Chile	416,000	—	—
Colombia	190,000	—	—
Costa Rica	108,000	—	—
Dominican Republic	100,000 <sup>c</sup>	—	—
El Salvador	66,000	—	—
Guatemala	365,000	—	—
Mexico	221,000	—	—
Nicaragua	226,000	—	—
Paraguay	(87,000) <sup>c</sup>	—	—
Peru	435,000	—	—
The West Indies:			
Barbados	—	—	16,000
AREA TOTAL	2,450,000	—	256,000
<b>VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION</b>			
Reimbursement to FAO, project personnel and fellowship	1,184	—	—
Aid for project preparation	25,000	—	—
Pædiatric Training (UK)	50,000	—	—
Survey on needs of children	100,000	—	—
Training Survey	3,000	—	—
INTERREGIONAL TOTAL	179,184	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Consists of returns from previous allocations (E/ICEF/P/L.72):

Unspent balances from previously approved country allocations	\$ 1,905,856
Operational and administrative costs for 1960	101,447
	<u>2,007,303</u>

<sup>b</sup> Transfer of funds as per E/ICEF/P/L.88.

<sup>c</sup> Transfer of funds as per E/ICEF/P/L.48 (\$100,000).



## ANNEX IV

Allocations<sup>a</sup> approved for long-range programmes in June 1961 by type of programme  
(In US dollars)

	Disease control				Nutrition			Primary education: health and nutrition aspects (13)	Grand total (14)				
	Health services (1)	Family and child welfare services (2) <sup>c</sup>	Malaria eradication and control (3) <sup>d</sup>	BCG vaccination and other TB control (4)	Leprosy control (5)	Yaws/VD control (6)	Trachoma control (7)			Other (8) <sup>e</sup>	Sub-total (9)	Nutrition education and related activities (10)	Milk conservation (11)
<b>I. AFRICA</b>													
Basutoland	—	—	—	65,000	—	—	—	—	65,000	(9,000)	—	69,000	134,000
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	27,000	—	—	—	27,000	—	—	—	27,000
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	19,000	—	—	—	19,000	—	—	—	19,000
Chad	—	—	—	—	61,000	—	—	—	61,000	—	—	—	61,000
Congo (Brazzaville)	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	—	25,000
Congo (Leopoldville)	206,000	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229,000
Dahomey	—	—	—	—	—	11,000	—	—	11,000	—	—	—	11,000
Gabon	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Guinea	—	—	—	—	69,000	40,000	—	—	109,000	—	—	—	109,000
Ivory Coast	—	50,000	—	—	23,000	—	—	—	23,000	8,000	—	8,000	81,000
Kenya	97,000	95,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	192,000
Liberia	—	—	(9,000) <sup>f</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	(9,000)	—	—	—	(9,000)
Morocco	97,000	—	—	—	—	—	36,000	—	36,000	—	—	—	133,000
Nigeria	—	—	9,000 <sup>g</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	9,000	—	—	—	9,000
Nyasaland	—	35,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000
Seychelles	13,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000
Sierra Leone	—	77,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,000
Swaziland	—	—	—	65,000	—	—	—	—	65,000	—	—	—	65,000
Upper Volta	—	59,000	—	—	65,000	—	43,500	—	43,500	—	—	—	102,500
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,000	—	—	—	65,000
Zanzibar	—	—	78,000	—	—	—	—	—	78,000	—	—	—	78,000
Regional Training	104,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104,000
Regional Training Seminar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,000	—	42,000	42,000
Regional Training in Nutrition, Agriculture and Home Economics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>AREA TOTAL</b>	517,000	339,000	78,000	130,000	304,000	51,000	79,500	—	642,500	619,000	—	619,000	2,117,500
<b>II. ASIA</b>													
Afghanistan	50,000	—	267,000	—	—	—	—	—	267,000	—	—	—	317,000
Pakistan	25,000	—	440,000	—	65,000	—	—	—	505,000	—	—	—	530,000

ANNEX IV (continued)  
(In US dollars)

	Disease control										Nutrition			Primary education, health and nutrition aspects (13)	Grand total (14)	
	Family and child welfare services (2) <sup>a</sup>					Disease control					Nutrition education and related activities (10)	Milk conservation (11)	Sub-total (12)			
	Health services (1) <sup>b</sup>	Malaria eradication and control (3) <sup>a</sup>	BCG vaccination and other TB control (4)	Leprosy control (5)	Yaws/VD control (6)	Trachoma control (7)	Other (8) <sup>a</sup>	Sub-total (9)	Nutrition education and related activities (10)	Milk conservation (11)						Sub-total (12)
<b>ASIA—continued</b>																
China (Taiwan) .....	49,000	—	—	—	—	134,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183,000
India .....	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	765,330
Indonesia .....	277,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	277,000
Malaya, Federation of .....	—	—	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000
Netherlands New Guinea .....	—	26,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,000
North Borneo .....	—	160,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160,000
Pakistan .....	—	—	160,000	—	—	—	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271,000
Philippines .....	165,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,000
Sarawak .....	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Singapore .....	—	—	41,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,000
Solomon Islands .....	8,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500
Thailand .....	—	—	51,000	31,000	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,000
AREA TOTAL .....	574,500	893,330	268,000	96,000	—	140,000	11,000	1,408,330	—	865,000	865,000	—	—	—	—	2,847,830
<b>III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</b>																
Ethiopia .....	—	—	—	22,000	—	20,000	—	42,000	50,000	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	92,000
Iraq .....	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	6,000	—	—	175,000	—	—	—	—	181,000
Jordan .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
Sudan .....	6,500	—	—	—	—	11,500	—	11,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,000
Turkey .....	—	8,000	750,000	—	—	101,000	—	851,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	859,000
AREA TOTAL .....	6,500	8,000	750,000	22,000	—	138,500	20,000	930,500	50,000	175,000	225,000	—	—	—	—	1,170,000
<b>IV. EUROPE</b>																
Greece .....	88,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88,000
Poland .....	34,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,200
Yugoslavia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,000	—	95,000
AREA TOTAL .....	122,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,000	—	217,200
<b>V. THE AMERICAS</b>																
Argentina .....	226,000	—	69,000	—	—	—	—	69,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295,000
Bolivia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,000	—	—	—	—	56,000
British Guiana .....	53,000	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59,000

Chile .....	330,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,000	416,000
Colombia .....	190,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190,000
Costa Rica .....	—	28,000	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,000
Dominican Republic ..	—	—	100,000*	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000
El Salvador .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,000	—	66,000
Guatemala .....	—	—	339,000	—	—	—	—	339,000	—	—	—	—	26,000	—	365,000
Mexico .....	166,000	—	—	—	55,000	—	—	55,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	221,000
Nicaragua .....	—	—	226,000	—	—	—	—	226,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	226,000
Paraguay .....	—	—	(100,000)*	—	13,000	—	—	(87,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(87,000)
Peru .....	—	—	330,000	—	—	—	—	330,000	—	—	—	—	105,000	—	435,000
AREA TOTAL .....	965,000	28,000	1,050,000	—	(8,000)	—	—	1,118,000	253,000	—	—	—	253,000	86,000	2,450,000

VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION

Reimbursement to FAO, project personnel and fellowship .....

Paediatric training (UK) .....

Aid for project preparation .....

Survey on needs of children .....

Training survey .....

INTERREGIONAL TOTAL .....

GRAND TOTAL .....

\* All project allocations include freight.

b Includes environmental sanitation:

Kenya .....	\$ 97,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 504,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 51,000	\$ 358,000	\$ 31,000	\$ —	\$ 1,184	\$ 179,184 <sup>a</sup>
Argentina .....	101,858	—	—	—	95,000	—	—	—	—	490,000	398,000	490,000	51,000	4,600,330	8,982,314 <sup>b</sup>
British Guiana .....	53,000	—	—	—	35,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile .....	140,400	—	—	—	77,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia .....	190,000	582,258	—	—	59,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>c</sup> Includes mothercraft and homecraft:

Ivory Coast .....	504,000
Kenya .....	95,000
Nyasaland .....	35,000
Sierra Leone .....	77,000
Tunisia .....	59,000

Social services:

Congo (Leopoldville) ..	23,000
Turkey .....	8,000
Costa Rica .....	28,000

<sup>d</sup> Includes DDT production: India .....

<sup>e</sup> Includes:

Penicillin production Pakistan .....

Vaccine production Jordan .....

<sup>f</sup> Transfer of funds per E/ICEF/P/1,58

<sup>g</sup> Transfer of funds per E/ICEF/P/1,48

<sup>h</sup> Includes:

aid for project preparation .....

survey on needs of children .....

training survey .....

## Report of the Sub-Committee on Documentation

In accordance with a decision of the Executive Board at its January 1961 session (E/3439-E/ICF/407,\* para. 96), the Sub-Committee on Documentation, consisting of the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Chairman of the Programme Committee and the Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Budget, assisted by the Reports Officer of UNICEF, examined the documentation placed before the Executive Board and its committees with a view to their rationalization. Its main conclusions are set forth below:

(a) *Quality*: The Sub-Committee was in agreement with views generally expressed by Board members during the session that the quality of documentation was high, and the Sub-Committee had no further suggestions to make on this score.

(b) *Volume*: The number of pages submitted, almost 1,300, was more than delegations could reasonably be expected to read and could therefore be viewed as excessive. The Sub-Committee recognized, however, that this resulted from the surveys on children's needs, the survey on training, and the special report on progress in malaria eradication. The Sub-Committee noted that progress had been made in reducing the volume of documentation for the Committee on Administrative Budget and the Programme Committee. Of the documentation to the Board (exclusive of that prepared for the two committees), about two-thirds of the total number of pages was submitted by other agencies. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Director review the preparation of future documentation with a view to producing more concise documents at future sessions. It recognized that this might be more onerous for the staff as it was frequently more difficult to prepare documents concisely than at length.

(c) *Circulation to delegations*: Unlike other United Nations bodies, the UNICEF secretariat had followed the procedure of mailing individual documents to Board representatives. With a view to the more effective and economical distribution of documents the Sub-Committee recommended that the mailing of documents be discontinued and that delegations rely in the usual way on the United Nations documents service to provide them with the number of UNICEF documents they required.

(d) *Review of requirements by delegations*: Because of changes in the composition of the Board as well as other changes, the Sub-Committee recommended that the Executive Director consult delegations once a year regarding their orders for UNICEF documents from the United Nations documents service. The aim would be to ensure that these orders should be adjusted when the delegation requirements ceased or were reduced.

(e) *Documents kits at sessions*: The provision of kits of documents to representatives at each session constituted a service not provided in other United Nations bodies. The Sub-Committee observed that the availability of these kits possibly reduced *ad hoc* demands during Board meetings as new topics

were introduced. It invited Board members to comment on whether they wished to continue to have such kits.

(f) *Project recommendation documents*: Considerable progress had been made in reducing the size of project recommendation documents. Nevertheless the Sub-Committee noted that somewhat more than one-third of the recommendations were for the continuation of aid to projects involving no new policy issues. At the June session recommendation papers for this type of project were circulated separately and also included in the "round-up" document covering all project requests. The Sub-Committee recommended that proposals for continuing projects involving no new policy issues should be presented only in the "round-up" document.

(g) *Oral statements at Board sessions*: The Sub-Committee noted that a relatively high proportion of the oral statements made at the session were reproduced as conference room papers. It recommended that the practice of other bodies be followed of reproducing such statements only upon the request of one or more members.

(h) *Regional progress reports*: The Sub-Committee raised the question whether, in view of the annual digest of projects issued by the UNICEF secretariat and the attendance of regional directors at Board sessions, the Board still wished to have annual progress reports by the regional and resident directors in the present form. It suggested that the Board should consider having these reports considerably condensed and combined in one general document, or possibly omitted altogether.

(i) *Early circulation of agenda*: The Sub-Committee noted that the Board had already agreed to the suggestion made by one delegation during the course of the session that the provisional agenda should be issued at an early date, and that documents should be clearly marked to show their relation to the agenda items.

(j) *Availability of documents in working languages*: See paragraphs 214-217 of main body of this report.

The Board agreed with the main lines of the Sub-Committee's report and approved the recommendations set out in sub-paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (f), and (g) above. However, in connexion with sub-paragraph (c), the Board noted that to meet the special circumstances of certain delegations the UNICEF secretariat would continue, upon request, to transmit documents directly to their representatives. With respect to (e), the Board believed, on balance, that the documents kits served a useful purpose and should be continued. In connexion with (f), the Board agreed that the recommendations for the continuation of aid to projects involving no new policy issues should, when available prior to the "round-up" document, be circulated by the UNICEF secretariat to those delegations which requested it. The Board, in the main, believed with regard to (h), that the regional progress reports were useful, and should be continued in their present form.

The Board decided that its action regarding documentation should be included in its report to the Economic and Social Council.

\* Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 13.







## CONTENTS (continued)

### ANNEXES

	<i>Page</i>
I. Recommendations for UNICEF aid for training in the fields of health, nutrition, milk conservation and family and child welfare as adopted by the UNICEF Executive Board at its June 1961 session	29
II. Description of projects approved in June 1961	30
III. Allocations approved by the Executive Board in June 1961	48
IV. Allocations approved for long-range programmes in June 1961 by type of programme	51
V. Report of the Sub-Committee on Documentation	54

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Agence et Messageries de la Presse, S.A., 14-22, rue du Persil, Bruxelles.

## BOLIVIA

Librería Selecciones, Casilla 972, La Paz.

## BRAZIL

Livraria Agir, Rua Mexico 98-B, Caixa Postal 3291, Rio de Janeiro.

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Curator, Govt. Book Depot, Rangoon.

## CAMBODIA

Entreprise khmère de librairie, Imprimerie & Papeterie Sarl, Phnom-Penh.

## CANADA

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

## CEYLON

Lake House Bookshop, Assoc. Newspapers of Ceylon, P.O. Box 244, Colombo.

## CHILE

Editorial del Pacífico, Ahumada 57, Santiago.

Librería Ivens, Casilla 205, Santiago.

## CHINA

The World Book Co., Ltd., 99 Chung King Road, 1st Section, Taipei, Taiwan. The Commercial Press, Ltd., 211 Honan Rd., Shanghai.

## COLOMBIA

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## COSTA RICA

Imprenta y Librería Trejos, Apartado 1313, San José.

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La Casa Belga, O'Reilly 455, La Habana.

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Československý Spisovatel, Národní Třída 9, Praha 1.

## DENMARK

Ejnar Munksgaard, Ltd., Nørregade 6, København, K.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Librería Dominicana, Mercedes 49, Ciudad Trujillo.

## ECUADOR

Librería Científica, Casilla 362, Guayaquil.

## EL SALVADOR

Manuel Navas y Cia., 1a. Avenida sur 37, San Salvador.

## ETHIOPIA

International Press Agency, P.O. Box 120, Addis Ababa.

## FINLAND

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa, 2 Kesuskatu, Helsinki.

## FRANCE

Editions A. Pédone, 13, rue Soufflot, Paris (Ve).

## GERMANY

R. Eisenschmidt, Schwanthaler Str. 59, Frankfurt/Main.

Elwert und Meurer, Hauptstrasse 101, Berlin-Schöneberg.

Alexander Horn, Spiegelgasse 9, Wiesbaden.

W. E. Saarbach, Gertrudenstrasse 30, Köln (1).

## GHANA

University Bookshop, University College of Ghana, Legon, Accra.

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Kauffmann Bookshop, 28 Stadion Street, Athènes.

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Sociedad Económica-Financiera, 6a Av. 14-33, Guatemala City.

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Librairie "A la Caravelle", Port-au-Prince.

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Librería Panamericana, Tegucigalpa.

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Bokaverzlun Sigfusar Eymundssonar H. F., Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavik.

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Orient Longmans, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Hyderabad.

Oxford Book & Stationery Co., New Delhi and Calcutta.

P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.

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Guliy, 482 Ferdowsi Avenue, Teheran.

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Maruzen Company, Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

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Joseph I. Bahous & Co., Dar-ul-Kutub, Box 66, Amman.

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Eul-Yoo Publishing Co., Ltd., 5, 2-KA, Changno, Seoul.

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Khayat's College Book Cooperative, 92-94, rue Bliss, Beirut.

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Librairie J. Trausch-Schummer, place du Théâtre, Luxembourg.

## MEXICO

Editorial Hermes, S.A., Ignacio Mariscal 41, México, D.F.

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Centre de diffusion documentaire du B.E.P.I., 8, rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat.

## NETHERLANDS

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United Nations Association of New Zealand, C.P.O. 1011, Wellington.

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Johan Grundt Tonum Forlag, Kr. Augustsgt 7A, Oslo.

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The Pakistan Co-operative Book Society, Dacca, East Pakistan.

Publishers United, Ltd., Lahore.

Thomas & Thomas, Karachi.

## PANAMA

José Menéndez, Agencia Internacional de Publicaciones, Apartado 2082, Av. 8A, sur 21-53, Panamá.

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Agencia de Librerías de Salvador Nizza, Calle Pte. Franco No. 37-43, Asunción.

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The City Book Store, Ltd., Collyer Quay.

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[61E1]

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