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UNITED NATIONS

# **UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

## **REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

**(9-17 SEPTEMBER 1954)**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : NINETEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 2**

**NEW YORK**

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## UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

### Report of the Executive Board (9-17 September 1954)

#### ATTENDANCE

1. The Executive Board held its 126th to 132nd meetings at the United Nations Headquarters, 9, 13, 15, 16 and 17 September 1954, with the following attendance:

*Chairman:*<sup>1</sup> Mr. A. R. Lindt (Switzerland)  
Mr. G. Galvez (Argentina)  
Mr. T. W. Cutts (Australia)  
Mr. F. Lhoir, Mr. R. Fenaux (Belgium)  
Mr. D. Silveira Da Mota, Jr. (Brazil)  
Mrs. A. Sinclair (Canada)  
Mr. P. Y. Tsao, Mr. C. Hu, Mr. P. N. Cheng (China)  
Mr. J. Rybar, Mr. J. Svoboda (Czechoslovakia)  
Mr. P. Concha-Enriquez, Mr. P. Gallegos (Ecuador)  
Dr. L. Bugnard, Mr. G. Amanrich (France)  
Mrs. L. P. Tsaldaris (Greece)  
Mr. B. Rajan (India)  
Mr. N. Umari (Iraq)  
Mrs. Z. Harman (Israel)  
Miss M. Cao-Pinna (Italy)  
Mr. R. Gundersen, Mr. O. Solli (Norway)  
Mr. V. A. Hamdani (Pakistan)  
Mr. C. Holguin, Mr. J. Calle y Calle, Mr. M. Maurtua (Peru)  
Mr. D. Garcia (Philippines)  
Mr. P. Bunchoem, Mr. T. Khoman, Mom Kob Kaew (Thailand)  
Mr. I. V. Chechetkin, Mr. V. A. Krivitsky (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)  
Mr. R. C. Barnes (United Kingdom of Great Britain Northern Ireland)  
Dr. M. Eliot, Mr. O. Mulliken (United States of America)  
Mr. F. Kos, Mr. K. Horvat (Yugoslavia)

2. The Department of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat was represented by: Miss J. Henderson, Miss D. Kahn, Miss M. Branscombe and Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. V. A. Hamdani, Fourth Vice Chairman, acted as Chairman during a portion of the 128th meeting on 13 September.

C. Litteria. Miss H. Seymour represented the United Nations Bureau of Finance during a portion of the 132nd meeting.

3. The specialized agencies were represented as follows:

FAO: Mr. F. T. Wahlen, Mr. A. G. van Veen, Mr. S. H. Work, Miss J. McNaughton

WHO: Mr. M. P. Siegel, Dr. R. Coigny, Mrs. S. Meagher

UNESCO: Mr. S. V. Arnaldo

4. The Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF was represented by Mrs. G. Freeman, Vice Chairman. The individual members of the NGO Committee on UNICEF were represented as follows:

All-Pakistan Women's Association, Mrs. V. A. Hamdani

Agudas Israel World Organization, Mr. I. Lewin  
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, Mrs.

D. Kadane, Mr. M. Moskowitz

International Alliance of Women, Miss A. Guthrie  
International Catholic Child Bureau, Rev. P. Gagnon

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions,  
Mr. B. Kemsley, Miss T. Sender

International Conference of Catholic Charities, Mr. L. Longarzo

International Conference of Social Work, Mr. R. Williams

International Council of Women, Mrs. G. Freeman  
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples,

Miss J. D. Sutherland

International Union Against Venereal Diseases, Mrs. J. Tuller

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Mrs. G. Walser

World Jewish Congress, Mr. G. Jacoby

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations,  
Miss A. Zizzamia, Miss C. Shaefer

#### AGENDA

5. The agenda of the session consisted of the following major items:

##### (a) Reports

- (i) General Progress Reports of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/267/Add.1, E/ICEF/267 & Corr.1, E/ICEF/L.654)

In connexion with this agenda item, the

Board also heard statements on regional developments by the UNICEF Regional Directors, one Area Director, and the Deputy Executive Director (Programmes). These statements were subsequently reproduced as follows: Africa (E/ICEF/272); Asia (E/ICEF/270); Eastern Mediterranean (E/ICEF/273, E/ICEF/

- 275); and Latin America (E/ICEF/274).
- (ii) Report on Activities of the Department of Social Affairs in the Field of Family and Child Welfare (E/ICEF/269)
  - (iii) Report of Visit of the Programme Committee to Five Countries of Central America (E/ICEF/266)
  - (iv) Report of UNICEF-WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (E/ICEF/263)
  - (v) Report of the International Children's Centre on Activities in 1953 (E/ICEF/264)

- (vi) Reports of Non-Governmental Organizations (E/ICEF/NGO/11, E/ICEF/NGO/12)
- (vii) Note by the Executive Director Regarding Edible Fish Flour (E/ICEF/L.661)
- (b) *Financial Relations with FAO and WHO* (E/ICEF/265, E/ICEF/L.674, E/ICEF/L.678)
- (c) *Report of the Programme Committee* (E/ICEF/L.690/
- (d) *Report of the Committee on Administrative Budget on its Seventeenth Session* (E/ICEF/L.594)

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME TRENDS

6. The Executive Board at its current session approved aid for long-range child care programmes to 64 countries and territories and for the International Children's Centre in Paris. In addition the Board approved emergency aid to five countries.

7. Total allocations at the current session amounted to approximately \$12.3 million. Allocations made earlier in the year and by mail poll in October, amounted to approximately \$4.5 million, bringing the total for 1954 to \$16.8 million. Comparable allocations for previous years are as follows: 1951—\$16.6 million; 1952—\$16.8 million; 1953—\$15.9 million.

8. Of the 1954 allocations approximately \$14.2 million

was for project aid, 82 per cent of which was for projects of long-range benefit. The remainder of the allocations was for estimated operational service costs (\$1.1 million gross) and administrative expenses (\$1.5 million gross) in 1955.

9. One-third of the aid voted during the year was for projects of long-range benefit to Asia; Latin America accounted for over 20 per cent of the aid, and Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean area each were voted ten per cent of the total.

10. The allocations made by the Executive Board at the current session and for the year 1954 are shown in the following table:

	September <sup>a</sup> \$	Mail polls April, August and October \$	March <sup>b</sup> \$	Total \$	Per- centage
<b>I. Long-range</b>					
Africa.....	1,189,100	—	274,300	1,463,400	10.30
Asia.....	3,959,910	—	693,800	4,653,710	32.74
Eastern Mediterranean.....	733,440	—	679,700	1,413,140	9.94
Europe.....	503,500	—	354,100	857,600	6.04
Latin America.....	1,445,285	—	1,538,600	2,983,885	20.99
Projects benefiting more than one region .....	285,000	—	5,000	290,000	2.04
<b>TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID</b>	<b>8,116,235</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,545,500</b>	<b>11,661,735</b>	<b>82.05</b>
<b>II. Emergencies.....</b>	<b>1,632,700</b>	<b>288,000</b>	<b>631,000</b>	<b>2,551,700</b>	<b>17.95</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT AID</b>	<b>9,748,935</b>	<b>288,000</b>	<b>4,176,500</b>	<b>14,213,435</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>III. Other assistance</b>					
Operational services.....	1,092,870	—	—	1,092,870	
<b>IV. Administration.....</b>	<b>1,485,870</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,485,870</b>	
<b>TOTAL ALLOCATIONS</b>	<b>12,327,675</b>	<b>288,000</b>	<b>4,176,500</b>	<b>16,792,175</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Includes balances from previous allocations as follows: Austria \$25,000, and Viet-Nam \$122,600 (from Indo-China allocation).

<sup>b</sup> Includes balances from previous allocations totalling \$62,000 as follows: Colombia \$25,000; El Salvador \$5,000; Morocco \$27,000; North Borneo \$5,000.

11. The following paragraphs of this section summarize the main programme trends which emerged in the

Board discussion of the work of the Fund and in the documents before it.

## Types of programmes

12. Slightly under one-third of the project aid approved during the year was for mass health programmes.

Aid for maternal and child welfare programmes and for nutrition each received about one-fourth of the aid voted,

and emergency situations received 18 per cent.

13. The following table summarizes the aid approved

at the current session, and for the year 1954, by type of programme:

	September \$	Mail poll April, August and October \$	March \$	Total \$	Per- centage
<i>Long-range aid</i>					
Maternal and child welfare.....	2,571,091	—	1,042,000	3,613,091	25.42
Malaria/typhus control.....	1,584,300	—	629,300	2,213,600	15.57
Yaws/syphilis control.....	339,900	—	59,300	399,200	2.81
BCG anti-TB vaccination.....	682,944	—	156,100	839,044	5.90
Production of antibiotics, sera, vaccines.....	628,700	—	2,000	630,700	4.44
Trachoma control.....	23,600	—	208,000	231,600	1.63
Control of other communicable diseases.....	31,800	—	—	31,800	0.23
<i>Total mass health campaigns.....</i>	<i>3,291,244</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1,054,700</i>	<i>4,345,944</i>	<i>30.58</i>
Long-range feeding.....	1,693,400	—	468,500	2,161,900	15.21
Milk conservation.....	560,500	—	980,300	1,540,800	10.84
<i>Total child nutrition.....</i>	<i>2,253,900</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1,448,800</i>	<i>3,702,700</i>	<i>26.05</i>
TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID	8,116,235	—	3,545,500	11,661,735	82.05
Emergencies.....	1,632,700	288,000	631,000	2,551,700	17.95
TOTAL PROJECT AID	9,748,935	288,000	4,176,500	14,213,435	100

14. Of the amounts approved for long-range programmes in 1954 approximately three-fourths was for the continuation and expansion of programmes previously approved and one-fourth for programmes aided

for the first time.

15. The percentage distribution among areas of the funds approved in 1954 for each type of long-range programme is as follows:

	Mass health					Nutrition	
	MCW	BCG	Malaria	Yaws	Local production	Other	MCP
TOTAL ALL AREAS.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Africa.....	8.1	—	42.2	4.4	—	35.5	3.6
Asia.....	56.3	65.0	24.6	91.2	97.1	49.2	11.3
Eastern Mediterranean.....	4.5	28.6	31.1	—	—	7.9	27.7
Europe.....	11.3	—	—	—	0.3	7.4	57.4
Latin America.....	11.9	6.4	2.1	4.4	2.6	—	—
More than one region.....	7.9	—	—	—	—	0.2	—

16. The emphasis within each area on each type of long-range programme approved in 1954 is shown in the

following percentage distribution:

	Mass health					Nutrition		All programmes
	MCW	BCG	Malaria	Yaws	Local production	Other	Feeding	
Africa.....	19.9	—	63.9	1.2	—	6.4	4.8	100
Asia.....	43.7	11.7	—	7.8	13.2	2.8	9.1	100
Eastern Mediterranean.....	11.6	16.9	48.7	—	—	1.5	9.0	100
Europe.....	47.6	—	—	—	0.2	2.3	—	100
Latin America.....	14.5	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.5	—	51.4	100
More than one region.....	98.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	100

17. As can be seen from this table the largest apportionments in 1954 for Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean area were for malaria control programmes, for Asia they were for maternal and child welfare, for Latin America for nutrition, especially long-range feeding programmes,—and in Europe apportionments were divided equally between milk conservation and maternal and child welfare.

#### Currently assisted countries and programmes

18. The geographic coverage of UNICEF aid was further expanded in 1954 with the approval of aid for the first time to 13 countries and territories of which five

were in Africa. Since the beginning of 1952 UNICEF's aid has been extended for the first time to 36 countries and territories. Of this number 18, or half of the total, have been in Africa, 11 in Latin America, 4 in Asia, 2 in the Eastern Mediterranean area and 2 in Europe.

19. By the time all the UNICEF approved programmes are in operation the Fund will be aiding programmes in 88 countries and territories. Counting 13 countries formerly assisted by UNICEF, the number assisted since the Fund's inception totals 101 (See annex II for a list).

20. The number of programmes being aided totals 251 (See annex III for a list and count of programmes). Of

these programmes, almost a fourth (58) were approved for the first time in 1954. The distribution of the currently assisted programmes, by geographic area, is as follows:

	Number of currently assisted	
	Countries and territories	Programmes
Africa.....	20	31
Asia.....	21	79
Eastern Mediterranean area.....	11	42
Europe.....	7	22
Latin America.....	29	77
	88	251

21. In addition, UNICEF is assisting two programmes benefiting more than one region.

22. By major type of programme the distribution is as follows:

	Number of currently assisted programmes				
	Mass health	Maternal and child welfare	Nutrition	Emergencies	Totals
Africa.....	18	7	5	1	31
Asia.....	46	21	6	6	79
Eastern Mediterranean area.....	17	12	9	4	42
Europe.....	7	11	4	—	22
Latin America.....	26	17	33	1	77
	114	68	57	12	251

23. Of the 114 mass health programmes the largest numbers are for BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaigns and other types of tuberculosis control (34), malaria and typhus control campaigns (31) and yaws, bejel, syphilis control campaigns (21).

24. Of the 57 programmes in the field of nutrition, 36 are for long-range feeding and 21 for milk or other food conservation programmes.

### Beneficiaries

25. More than 31 million children and nursing and pregnant mothers will benefit in 1954. This constitutes almost a fifty per cent increase over the 21 million who benefited in 1953.

26. The achievement of the higher goals in 1954, in spite of many local difficulties, reflects the fact that most of the aided governments are taking extraordinary steps to find the necessary money and to develop the necessary administrative organization to generate and maintain the enthusiasm required to fulfill the plans developed at an earlier stage.

27. Following is a summary of the beneficiary targets for the year in the principal types of aid provided by UNICEF;

	1954 Target
BCG anti-tuberculosis campaigns (children vaccinated).....	14,200,000
Malaria, typhus control (children and mothers protected with UNICEF DDT).....	8,960,000
Yaws, bejel and syphilis control (children and mothers treated).....	2,060,000
Long-range feeding (peak number of children receiving daily ration).....	1,775,000
Emergency feeding (peak number of children receiving daily ration).....	4,170,000

28. Cumulative beneficiary data from the inception of UNICEF to 30 June 1954 are as follows:

*BCG anti-tuberculosis campaigns:* Over 90 million children tested and over 36 million children vaccinated in 58 countries and territories.

*Yaws/bejel/syphilis control:* Over 24 million persons

examined and over 6 million treated in 23 countries and territories. Of this total, 12.4 million tested and 3.2 million treated were children and nursing and pregnant mothers.

*Child feeding:* 15.5 million children have received UNICEF milk and other foods through emergency and long-range programmes for varying periods of time.

29. In addition to the above, millions have benefited from other UNICEF-aided programmes, including milk conservation programmes, maternal and child welfare services, local production plants, and campaigns to control diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, trachoma and mycosis. In milk conservation, some four million children and nursing and pregnant mothers will receive free or low-cost milk when all the projected pasteurizing and milk drying plants are in operation. Many times this number will benefit from the availability of safe milk.

30. The following tables give 1954 target beneficiary figures by major types of programme and geographic area:

### BENEFICIARIES OF UNICEF-ASSISTED PROGRAMMES

#### 1954 targets

##### BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

	Target for 1954	
	Children tested	Children vaccinated
Asia.....	30,935,000	10,860,000
Eastern Mediterranean.....	3,550,000	1,520,000
Latin America.....	4,341,000	1,818,000
	38,826,000	14,198,000

##### Malaria and typhus

	Target for 1954 Children and mothers protected with UNICEF DDT	
Africa.....	696,000	
Asia.....	4,420,000	
Eastern Mediterranean.....	1,620,000	
Latin America.....	2,225,000	
	8,961,000	

##### Yaws control

	Target for 1954 Children and mothers	
	Examined	Treated
Africa.....	357,000	227,500
Asia.....	6,192,000	615,000
Latin America.....	410,000	400,000
	6,959,000	1,242,500

##### Bejel and syphilis control

	Target for 1954 Children and mothers	
	Examined	Treated
Africa.....	750,000	200,000
Asia.....	175,000	44,000
Eastern Mediterranean.....	125,000	25,000
	1,050,000	269,000

##### Long-range feeding

	Target for 1954 Peak no. of children	
Africa.....	35,000	
Asia.....	904,000	
Eastern Mediterranean.....	85,000	
Latin America.....	750,000	
	1,774,000	

	Target for 1954
	Peak no. of children
Asia.....	3,858,000
Eastern Mediterranean.....	210,000
Latin America.....	100,000
	4,168,000

### Mass health

31. During 1954 aid was voted for 56 mass health programmes, of which 38 had previously received UNICEF aid and 18 were aided for the first time. Apportionments for mass health programmes amount to 31 per cent of the total project aid voted in 1954.

32. The following table shows the programmes approved during 1954 by area:

	Mass health programmes	
	Approved for first time	Continued or expanded
Africa.....	3	5
Asia.....	8	13
Eastern Mediterranean area.....	1	12
Europe.....	1	1
Latin America.....	5	7
	18	38

33. The largest group of programmes approved for the first time is in the field of yaws control, consisting of 7 programmes including two regional approaches, one for three countries in the Western Pacific and one for three countries in the Caribbean. The largest groups of continuing programmes are: BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaigns (19 programmes: 7 in Asia, 8 in the Eastern Mediterranean Area and 4 in Latin America), and malaria control programmes (12 programmes: 3 in Africa, 3 in Asia, 4 in the Eastern Mediterranean Area, and 2 in Latin America.)

34. Included among the mass health programmes approved are: an extensive malaria control campaign in French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland involving the largest single UNICEF programme allocation during the year (\$815,000); a penicillin production plant in Pakistan; trachoma control programmes for the first time to two countries (Egypt and Spain); continuation and expansion of trachoma control programmes to two other countries (Morocco and China—Province of Taiwan); and a leprosy control pilot project in the Philippines (the second leprosy programme to receive UNICEF aid).

35. The Board noted that there would be an increasing emphasis in the future on regional approaches to mass disease control, including a regional approach for malaria control in the Eastern Mediterranean Area and for the control of yaws and other treponemal diseases in Africa. A start has been made toward the control of trachoma and related eye diseases and a number of additional requests are expected to come forward for UNICEF aid in this field in the near future.

36. The next step after the mass phase of these campaigns is to establish a permanent system to consolidate and extend the results in rural areas. In many countries this creates problems of considerable complexity because the rural health organization is not extensive and is often predominantly curative rather than preventive in nature. It is evident that the best next steps need to be examined in the light of the individual circumstances of the country and within the framework of longer-range planning by governments, UNICEF and WHO.

### Maternal and child welfare

37. During 1954 aid was voted for 38 maternal and child welfare programmes, of which 22 are programmes which UNICEF had previously aided and 16 are programmes to be aided for the first time. Most of the latter are in Africa and Latin America. Of the programmes receiving continuing aid, the largest group is in Asia.

38. Apportionments to maternal and child welfare programmes in 1954 amount to 26 per cent of the total project aid voted. Well over half of the apportionments in this field (56 per cent) went to Asia.

39. The following table shows the 38 maternal and child welfare programmes for which aid was approved during the year by area:

	Maternal and child welfare	
	Approved for the first time	Continued or expanded
Africa.....	7	—
Asia.....	2	10
Eastern Mediterranean area.....	2	4
Europe.....	1	3
Latin America.....	4	4
Benefiting more than one region.....	—	1
	16	22

40. Included in the aid approved for these programmes is assistance for six environmental sanitation projects—three in Asia and three in Latin America. Five of these six projects are in countries which had previously received aid from UNICEF for maternal and child welfare services and training.

41. Attention was drawn to the great value of MCW programmes over and above the provision of preventive health services, for the maternal and child welfare centres provide a basis for developing health and other community services in rural areas, and help to consolidate the results of mass health campaigns. Aid thus far has been approved for some 5,500 centres. The number of centres to be aided grows slowly, the greatest progress being made in the rehabilitation of centres already established. The building of centres in new rural areas and the training of personnel to man them is time-consuming and requires local financing participation on an unaccustomed scale. While UNICEF aid has been a factor in increasing the number of trained midwives, the number of health visitors lags and the number of competent supervisors falls still further short of the needs.

42. That so many governments have requested additional aid from UNICEF for the expansion of maternal and child welfare programmes, however, reflects the fact that the accomplishments so far have proved solid, and that governments are interested in going forward with these programmes although they require increasing financial and administrative responsibilities on their part. In March the Executive Board approved a policy of UNICEF aid under certain conditions toward some of the local costs of training village and district workers and of local supervision. A report by the Executive Director on this question at the September session (E/ICEF/L.687) clarified questions regarding this policy expressed by certain delegations at the time the policy was adopted.

43. At its September session the Board approved an apportionment to the International Children's Centre in Paris for 1955 in accordance with its agreement in principle to share with the French Government the cost of the Centre for the years 1954-1956 (see below para. 206). Both the Governing Body of the Centre and the

United Nations Department of Social Affairs are very much interested in strengthening the social aspects of the Centre's training and other activities and it is apparent that considerable progress will be made in this direction in 1955.

44. With respect to the UNICEF-aided Maternal and Child Welfare Department of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta (E/ICEF/L.654), the Board noted that financial, staffing and construction problems which have delayed this project for several years are now engaging full attention from the Government and the agencies concerned. Teaching posts are now filled or soon to be filled and construction is being speeded up with the expectation that the project will be complete at the opening of the 1955-1956 academic year. It will then be possible to place the Centre's facilities at the disposal of all countries in the region desiring to send students to it.

45. During the course of 1954 the Executive Board approved two additional types of aid to maternal and child welfare: one through simple types of aid for school services programmes centering around health and nutrition in rural schools, and the other on environmental sanitation for safe water supplies and excreta disposal. Both approaches involve a considerable amount of community education and participation. The Board considered that it was too early for the amounts allocated for these programmes to be large; for the six environmental sanitation programmes the total (including freight) has been \$199,400 of which the largest (for Ceylon) has been \$82,500; for the one school service programme thus far approved (Honduras) the apportionment has been \$52,000.

### Child nutrition

46. During 1954, aid was voted for 26 long-range feeding and milk and other food conservation programmes. Apportionments for these programmes amount to slightly more than one-fourth of the total project aid voted (26 per cent), of which long-range feeding programmes comprise 15 per cent and milk conservation 11 per cent.

47. The following table shows the programmes approved during the year by area:

	Long-range feeding programmes		Milk conservation	
	Approved for first time	Continued or expanded	Approved for first time	Continued or expanded
Africa.....	—	2	1	—
Asia.....	—	4	—	—
Eastern Mediter- ranean area....	1	—	—	1
Europe.....	—	—	—	2
Latin America...	10	10	2	1
	11	16	3	4

48. An additional programme in the food conservation field of interregional benefit was approved in 1954 (i.e., testing the acceptability of fish flour as a food for children).

49. Milk was also voted by the Executive Board for distribution through maternal and child welfare centres as part of broader programmes for which maternal and child welfare apportionments were made. During 1954, apportionments to 14 such programmes were made (4 in Africa; 7 in Asia; 1 in the Eastern Mediterranean Area; and 2 in Latin America).

50. The total amount of powdered skim milk involved for all these programmes and for emergencies was 110

million pounds. This was approximately the same level as for 1953 when 113 million pounds was allocated. As the table below indicates, however, there has been a shift from emergency use to programmes of long-term value through maternal and child welfare centres and, particularly, through school feeding. This reflects the advantage taken of the better prospects for starting long-term projects with the use of low-cost skim milk which is expected to be available from the United States at least through 1956. In Latin America especially the opportunity was taken to expand school feeding programmes. Emergency feeding in Asia, however (Korea, India, Pakistan, Philippines and Viet-Nam) still accounted for 33 million pounds of milk approved in 1954.

*Allocations of skim milk, 1954 & 1953  
(millions of pounds)*

	Schools		MCW centres, hospitals, etc.		Emergencies		Total	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
Africa.....	—	—	0.5	—	2.6	—	3.2	—
Asia.....	13.4	0.1	5.5	14.4	33.0	85.5	51.9	100.0
Eastern Mediterranean	1.9	0.8	—	—	1.8	1.0	3.7	1.8
Europe.....	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.0
Latin America..	25.3	1.4	25.9	8.8	2.4	—	53.6	10.3
TOTAL	40.6	2.4	31.9	23.3	39.8	87.5	112.3	113.1

51. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the NGO Committee on UNICEF called attention to the discussion which had been held with the Administration on the desirability of adding synthetic vitamins to powdered skim milk.

52. The matching aspects of the long-range feeding programmes occasioned some Board discussion and the conclusions reached are set forth in paragraphs 228 to 234 below. The apportionment of aid to Nicaragua at the current session for a nutrition laboratory (E/ICEF/L.641), though its functions were connected with supplementary child feeding programmes previously assisted by UNICEF, was approved with the understanding that it did not prejudice the Board principle that financing of research projects was not properly a function of the Fund.

53. In the field of milk conservation in 1954, aid for the first time was approved for a programme in Africa (for Nigeria) and two additional countries in Latin America, bringing the number of countries helped with this type of programme in Latin America to nine. The approval of aid to Finland for bottle washing and filling equipment at the current session rounded out a scheme for which UNICEF aid had been given at a considerably earlier period.

54. Twenty-one countries are currently receiving UNICEF aid in milk conservation and some 45 plants for pasteurizing, sterilizing, or drying milk or milk substitutes are in various stages of completion. In five of the countries, 19 plants are in operation already, one of them starting up in July 1954 (the first in Latin America), and eight starting up in September and October of 1954.

55. The Board's attention was directed to general economic problems inherent in milk conservation schemes in under-developed countries. One of the problems is to put these schemes on a basis capable of supporting as large a distribution of free milk as possible. This requires the full use of dairy by-products, including the development of by-products of high nutritive value



which the lowest income level groups will find attractive and can afford to buy. The Executive Director was asked to produce for a later Board session an analysis of experience in meeting these problems.

56. The Board had before it a Note by the Executive Director prepared in collaboration with FAO (E/ICEF/L.661) pointing out that technical agreement had not yet been reached as to the most desirable fish flour production process, which would yield an acceptable food of high standard and low price. The Board expressed the hope that a solution to these problems be found as early as possible. Arrangements have been made for large-scale acceptability tests in four countries in Latin America and are under consideration for certain parts of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, and the Belgian Congo as well as possibly certain Asian and Eastern Mediterranean countries.

57. The division of responsibilities agreed upon between the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Director-General of FAO regarding programmes of mutual interest is set forth in paragraphs 93 to 95 below.

### Emergency aid

58. During 1954 the Executive Board apportionments for emergency aid totalled over \$2.5 million, constituting 18 per cent of the total project aid voted. The apportion-

ments — mainly in the form of skim milk — went to famine and distressed areas of India, Pakistan, Tanganyika, and the Philippines, to war-devastated Korea, to refugee mothers and children in Viet-Nam, to flood victims in Iraq and tornado victims in Haiti, and to certain destitute non-refugee groups in Jordan. The apportionments to Iraq, Tanganyika and Haiti were made by mail poll votes: to Iraq in April (E/ICEF/262) to Tanganyika in August (E/ICEF/268) and to Haiti in October (E/ICEF/278). The emergency allocations in 1954 comprised 39.8 million pounds of powdered skim milk, or over one-third of the total amount of skim milk included in the allocations for the year. Of this amount 33 million pounds was for emergencies in Asia.

59. In connexion with the apportionment for emergency aid to Korea (E/ICEF/L.604), the Board was informed by the representative of the United States that recently-enacted legislation by her country might make UNICEF eligible to receive the milk required without cost, and that this possibility might also apply to freight costs. The Board welcomed this possibility and requested the Executive Director to explore it as fully as possible with appropriate United States governmental agencies. Should this possibility materialize, the amounts saved would revert to the general resources of the Fund. The Executive Director will also explore this possibility in connexion with other programmes.

## VISIT OF PROGRAMME COMMITTEE TO FIVE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA

60. The Executive Board had before it a report summarizing the observations and conclusions of the Programme Committee in its visit to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua during the period of 27 May—7 June 1954 (E/ICEF/266).

61. The visit had been a valuable experience because it afforded the Programme Committee an opportunity to watch UNICEF programmes actually in operation, and the methods used to solve problems. The Fund's activities showed how far a little assistance could go if effectively applied.

62. The Programme Committee was impressed by the extent to which the Governments had succeeded in taking over programmes initiated with the assistance of the Fund. Thus, four out of five feeding programmes and one of the two BCG programmes assisted had been taken over by the Governments concerned; of the five malaria programmes four had been taken over or were about to be taken over. Matching expenditures by Govern-

ments were about two and a half times the value of UNICEF assistance. Moreover, public health expenditures had increased substantially as a direct result of UNICEF assistance.

63. It was five years since the Board had made its first apportionments to Central America. During that time five countries had been able to achieve coverage of endemically malarious areas apart from one area especially difficult of access. UNICEF feeding programmes were benefiting one child in every seven and one child out of every three attending school. A milk plant was operating in one country and three others were approved or being erected elsewhere.

64. The situation in Central America was thus encouraging. The hard work of the Government officials and the active response of the communities concerned had given substance to the efforts of UNICEF and the Governments, and made UNICEF not only a household word in the area, but a word spoken everywhere with esteem and with affection.

## 1955 TARGET PROGRAMME OF ALLOCATIONS

65. Since 1951 the Executive Board has adopted an annual target programme of allocations. The major purpose of this target programme is to state the amount of allocations the Board would be requested to make during the year, by geographic area and major type of programme, finances permitting. It gives an over-all view of the needs of children for international assistance through the Fund, and facilitates the weighing of assistance to programmes on their relative merits. The target programme is not regarded as inflexible, but rather as

a guide subject to changes by the Board on the basis of new information and experience.

66. The UNICEF target does not include the local expenses contributed to UNICEF-aided programmes within the countries themselves. A more complete picture of the total effort going into these programmes would also include the matching expenditures of governments. In the past, for every \$1.00 allocated by UNICEF, assisted governments have on the average spent or committed \$1.57.

67. The target programme for 1955 recommended by the Executive Director and approved by the Board is set at the same level of \$20 million as in 1954 and 1953. In presenting this programme to the Board, the Executive Director pointed out that requests in excess of \$20 million could be expected on the basis of planning of governments, filtered according to present UNICEF assistance policies, but he did not believe that prospective financial resources justify recommending an increase. The bulk of the requests expected in 1955 involve the continuation or expansion of programmes already under way.

68. For project aid the percentage distribution of the 1955 target programme is given below:

<i>Long-range</i>	<i>Per cent of project aid</i>
Africa.....	15
Asia.....	38
Eastern Mediterranean.....	12
Europe.....	4
Latin America.....	17
Benefiting more than one region.....	3
	89
<i>Emergencies</i> .....	11
	100

69. This distribution is similar to that of the 1954 target except that there are increases in long-range programmes for all the areas at the expense of emergencies for which 19 per cent was allowed in the 1954 target (and 17 per cent allocated in 1954 by the end of the September Board session). The decline in the provision for emergencies in the 1955 target programme to 11 per cent has been made to accommodate the increased number of long-range requests. It is recognized by the Board that this item may have to be exceeded.

70. Within the long-range assistance to projects the general pattern in the 1955 target is as follows:

	<i>Per cent of long-range aid</i>
Maternal and child welfare.....	37
Mass health programmes.....	36
Child nutrition.....	24
Benefiting more than one region.....	3
	100

71. The target programme of allocations for 1955 is as follows:

<i>Target programme of allocations—1955</i>						
	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean (in thousands of dollars)</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Latin America</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>I. Maternal and child welfare</b>						
A. Supplies and equipment for basic MCW programmes:						
(i) Supplies for MCW centres.....	330	1,842	330	165	880	3,547
(ii) School services.....	—	440	110	—	220	770
(iii) Environmental sanitation.....	110	1,023	110	—	—	1,243
(iv) Other projects.....	—	—	55	28	—	83
						5,643
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						
B. Mass health programmes:						
(i) Malaria and other insect-borne diseases	550	585	358	—	330	1,823
(ii) Control of yaws, bejel, VD.....	550	633	110	—	242	1,535
(iii) BCG and other TB control.....	220	275	165	—	72	732
(iv) Anti-trachoma campaigns.....	165	302	88	—	110	665
(v) Leprosy control.....	165	330	—	—	11	506
(vi) Control of other communicable diseases	110	—	—	—	—	110
(vii) Production of antibiotics, insecticides, sera and vaccine.....	—	110	—	—	—	110
						5,481
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						
<b>II. Child nutrition</b>						
A. Long-range feeding.....	255	570	300	—	455	1,580
B. Milk conservation projects.....	95	440	474	507	660	2,176
						3,756
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>						
<b>III. Projects benefiting more than one region.....</b>						
						550
<b>IV. Emergencies.....</b>						
<b>V. Operational services.....</b>						
<b>VI. Administration.....</b>						
TOTAL LONG-RANGE ASSISTANCE	2,550	6,550	2,100	700	2,980	15,480
						1,580
						1,030
						1,480
						20,000

## FINANCIAL POSITION

### Resources available for allocation

72. The resources available for allocation at the September 1954 Board session were \$13,409,740. Allocations out of these resources totalled \$12,180,075<sup>2</sup> (see para,

<sup>2</sup> In addition, \$147,600 was allocated out of funds previously approved for aid to Austria and Viet-Nam.

83 below), leaving an amount of \$1,229,665 unallocated at the end of the Board session on 17 September. The emergency allocation of \$115,000 to Haiti (E/ICEF/278) approved by mail poll in October reduced the unallocated balance to \$1,114,665.)

73. At the close of the March 1954 Board session the

Fund had \$2,219,200 available for allocation. Before the close of the September 1954 session, the Fund had received the equivalent of approximately \$11,039,344 as follows: \$10,623,743 in contributions from 31 governments; \$47,067 in contributions from private sources; \$39,108 in proceeds from settlement of UNRRA claims; and \$329,426 in other income.

74. In addition a total of \$324,200 in balances from previous allocations was returned to the general resources of the Fund.

75. The Executive Board approved by mail poll in April 1954 an emergency allocation of \$53,000 to Iraq for the Tigris Flood disaster (E/ICEF/262) and in August 1954 of \$120,000 to Tanganyika (E/ICEF/268) for famine relief.

76. The total of \$13,409,740 thus available for allocation by the Executive Board was derived as follows:

Available at the close of the March 1954 Executive Board session.....	\$ 2,219,196
Government contributions.....	10,623,743
Other new resources.....	415,601
Return of unused allocations.....	324,200
Less: Emergency mail-poll allocations.....	(173,000)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$13,409,740</b>

### Financial trends

77. The increasing trend in governmental support for UNICEF is shown in the following table:

Year	Amount of governmental contributions	No. of governments
1950.....	\$ 7,917,000	30
1951.....	9,851,000	35
1952.....	10,807,000	39
1953.....	14,267,000	55

78. Excluding the contributions of the largest single contributor, the United States, the amount of contributions has risen by over 40 per cent from 1950 to 1953. The total amount of government contributions other than the United States amounted to \$4,453,000 in 1953. In 1954 by the end of September, government contributions (other than the United States) totalled \$4,663,629. By the end of the year it is expected that this will rise to

approximately \$5,000,000, an increase of 60 per cent over 1950 government contributions (other than the United States). The total number of governments contributing in 1954 is expected to reach 60, twice the number contributing in 1950.

79. A number of governments in 1954 made substantially larger contributions to UNICEF than in the previous year, some of them, such as Australia, Colombia, Ecuador, Norway, and the United Kingdom doubling, or more than doubling, their previous contributions, and others, such as Bolivia, Denmark, New Zealand and Turkey increasing their contributions by a third, or a half, or more.

80. The United States contribution to UNICEF for 1954 of \$8,300,000 is made subject to the following conditions:

(a) That it shall not exceed 60 per cent of total contributions made to the central account of UNICEF by all governments.

(b) That it shall not exceed 33⅓ per cent of all contributions, including contributions to UNICEF-assisted projects made by governments for the benefit of persons located within territories under their control. A pledge of \$4,200,000 for the first six months of 1955 has been made by the United States on the same conditions.

81. The 60 per cent matching ratio set by the United States Government constitutes a reduction from the ratio previously set and reflects the view of the United States that it would not be in the best interests of the Fund for any one government to continue to contribute in such a preponderant proportion as had been the case in the past.

82. It appeared evident to the Board therefore that despite the encouraging increase in governmental support for UNICEF referred to in paragraphs 77-79 above, very substantial increases are required in 1955. The Executive Director stated his intention of seeking a total of \$20 million in 1955 including \$8 million from governments other than the United States.

## ALLOCATIONS

### General

83. As reported in paragraph 7, the Executive Board approved allocations totalling \$12,327,675,<sup>3</sup> of which \$748,935 was for project aid. The allocation for estimated administrative costs for 1955 was \$1,485,870 and for operational services \$1,092,870 as described in the action on the Report of the Committee on Administrative Budget (see paragraphs 216-217, below).

84. An amount of \$324,200 previously allocated was returned to the general resources of UNICEF. This consists of \$46,400 from an unprogrammed balance for Austria (E/ICEF/L.680 Rev.1); savings of \$46,800 realized from earlier allocations; the return of \$134,000 from unused balances for reimbursement in 1954 of WHO project personnel (E/ICEF/L.674, paragraph 3); and \$97,000 from similar balances for FAO project

<sup>3</sup> Including \$147,600 in allocations to Viet-Nam and Austria involving new funds.

personnel and fellowships (E/ICEF/L.678, para. 7).

85. The Executive Board was glad to note the return of balances for WHO project personnel which was due to the receipt by WHO of resources that had not been expected when the allocations had originally been requested.

86. In connexion with its allocation action for reimbursement to WHO and FAO for project personnel set forth in the paragraphs immediately below, the Board also took certain action with respect to the terminology which it believes should be employed in connexion with country projects aided by UNICEF and WHO or FAO (see paragraph 238).

### Reimbursement to WHO for certain project personnel during 1955

87. Included in the programme allocations, and charged to individual country apportionments, is a total of \$579,935 to finance 1955 costs for certain WHO field

personnel working on UNICEF-assisted projects. Of this amount \$303,115 represents half of the cost of project personnel included in WHO's proposed regular budget. The proposed 1955 regular budget of WHO was prepared in mid-1953; the World Health Assembly had subsequently been obliged to reduce the over-all budget and had requested the Director-General in making downward adjustments in the 1955 programme and budget to provide one-half of the costs of international health personnel for projects for which UNICEF had reimbursed these costs in 1954.) The balance of \$276,820 represents the cost of project personnel for which no provision had been made in the proposed 1955 budget of WHO (either because certain projects were not expected to continue beyond the end of 1954, or because projects subsequently approved had not been foreseen at the time that the 1955 budget estimates of WHO were being prepared.)

88. The Board noted with satisfaction that WHO has agreed to pay one-half of the costs of project personnel in 1955 for which UNICEF was reimbursing it during 1954. The Board expressed the hope, however, that the complete assumption of these costs by WHO will not be further delayed. The Board noted in this connexion the World Health Assembly resolution WHA/7.50 adopted on 20 May 1954 in which the World Health Organization has reiterated its responsibility for these costs subject to the limitations of its financial resources and the maintenance of a balanced public health programme. The Board expressed the hope that future budgets of the WHO will be of such dimensions as to make full assumption of personnel costs possible, and that the criterion of a balanced public health budget will not be interpreted in such a way as to preclude full assumption of these costs by WHO at the present level of UNICEF activity.

89. The Board welcomed the WHO invitation to send a representative to attend the meetings of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization and subsequently of the World Health Assembly. The designation of a representative is to be made by the Chairman of the Executive Board in the light of the circumstances then prevailing.

90. The Board was informed by the Assistant Director-General of WHO, Department of Administration and Finance, that in view of the present situation regarding Expanded Technical Assistance funds, WHO was not in a position to give assurance that all the costs of international project personnel for 1955 included in its Technical Assistance budget Priority I would actually be assumed by WHO. He assured the Committee that WHO would go as far as possible to assume these costs as set forth in E/ICEF/L.674. He called attention to the fact that WHO would not be in a position to assume costs for additional UNICEF-aided projects which may be approved by UNICEF in 1955 requiring international project personnel during that year.

#### **Reimbursement to FAO for certain project personnel and fellowships during 1955**

91. Also included in the allocations, and charged to individual country apportionments, was a total of \$132,000 for the financing in 1955 of the costs of certain FAO field personnel (dairy experts and engineers)

working on country projects receiving UNICEF aid, and for fellowships for national personnel who will hold key positions in the projects.

92. The Board welcomed the statement of the Director-General of FAO that he would propose to the FAO Conference in November 1955 that it provide funds required to meet the costs of FAO experts necessary to support projects aided by UNICEF in 1956, and in succeeding years.

93. The Board noted with approval the consultations which had been held between the Administration and the Director-General of FAO and his staff resulting in the statement of the division of responsibilities between FAO and UNICEF set forth in E/ICEF/L.678. FAO will continue to be responsible for providing the technical advice on nutrition and the agricultural and nutritional aspects of milk conservation, production of infant foods from vegetable sources and fish flour while UNICEF will continue to maintain the engineers required to assist countries in the preparation and implementation of conservation plans.

94. It was also agreed in principle that FAO should provide the funds for experts required for advising countries on projects which UNICEF is assisting and which are of interest both to FAO and UNICEF. During 1955, however, FAO will not be able to provide the funds required to finance all field personnel necessary to support projects aided by UNICEF and the request for reimbursement by UNICEF set forth in E/ICEF/L.678 and approved by the Board was regarded by both organizations as an interim measure for 1955 to provide funds for all project personnel actually employed in UNICEF milk plants in the various countries, some of whom were paid from FAO funds in 1954. During 1955 FAO will meet the costs, as far as possible, of production experts working outside the plants in animal disease control, animal nutrition, fodder production, etc., as required to assure the sound development of the project. It was noted by the Executive Board that if FAO were unable to meet the costs of some of these experts in 1955, the question might have to be considered by the Executive Board.

95. It was also agreed that FAO would continue to supply the necessary experts, in milk production for surveys in relation to the installation of milk conservation plants. Where FAO gave technical approval to any project such approval would be given in detail with a list of the experts required to support the project and a statement as to whether FAO could finance them. If FAO could not do this, the Organization would offer its opinion as to whether the project should be delayed pending the availability of the experts.

96. The Director-General of FAO pointed out that during the past year increasing attention had been given to the over-all economic implications of projects and these aspects will continue to require further emphasis in the future.

97. The Board welcomed the invitation of the Representative of FAO to appoint a representative of the Executive Board to attend the meetings of the FAO Council and Conference in 1955. The designation of a representative is to be made by the Chairman of the Executive Board in the light of the circumstances then prevailing.

# APPORTIONMENTS AND APPROVAL PLANS OF OPERATIONS

## Summary

98. The following lists in summary form the apportionments approved by the Executive Board, including freight costs, reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel (paragraph 87) and reimbursement to FAO for international project personnel and fellowships (paragraph 91).

<i>E/ICEF/</i>			<i>Apportionment</i>
	<b>AFRICA</b>		
L.649.....	Basutoland	Immunization (diphtheria, whooping cough)	\$ 23,000
L.670.....	French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland	Malaria control	815,000
L.669.....	Gold Coast.....	Maternal and child welfare	28,600
L.619.....	Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	Malaria control	26,400
L.651.....	Liberia	Malaria/yaws control	33,000
L.605 }.....	Nigeria	Maternal and child welfare	\$ 6,600
L.673 }.....		Milk conservation	55,000
L.673 }.....		Long-range feeding	17,000
L.638.....	Northern Rhodesia	Maternal and child welfare	39,500
L.622 & Corr.1.....	Nyasaland	Maternal and child welfare	62,500
L.632.....	Southern Rhodesia	Malaria control	24,200
L.623.....	Tanganyika	Maternal and child welfare	58,300
<b>TOTAL, AFRICA</b>			<b>\$1,189,100</b>

	<b>ASIA</b>		
L.618.....	Afghanistan	Vaccine production	\$ 22,000
L.630 }.....	Burma	Maternal and child welfare	\$176,700
L.614 }.....		Malaria control	220,000
L.674 }.....		BCG Vaccination	20,000*
L.674.....	Cambodia	BCG Vaccination	8,425*
L.606 & Corr.2 }.....	Ceylon	Maternal and child welfare	126,500
L.659 }.....		Maternal and child welfare (environmental sanitation)	82,500
L.674 }.....		BCG Vaccination	1,350*
L.657 }.....	China (in Taiwan)	Vaccine production	13,200
L.610 }.....		Long-range feeding	125,000
L.674 }.....		Trachoma control	4,000*
L.629.....	India	Maternal and child welfare (all India)	119,900
L.609 & Add.1.....		Maternal and child welfare (all India)	114,000
L.643 & 674.....		Maternal and child welfare (Bombay)	240,260 <sup>b</sup>
L.646.....		Maternal and child welfare (Madhya Pradesh)	127,600
L.667.....		Maternal and child welfare (Mysore)	185,900
L.674.....		Maternal and child welfare	74,790*
L.597 & 674.....		BCG Vaccination	191,700*
L.612.....		Long-range feeding	150,000
L.639 & Add.1 }.....		Maternal and child welfare	254,700
L.663 }.....		Yaws control	283,800
L.598 & 674 }.....	Indonesia	BCG Vaccination	109,080 <sup>d</sup>
L.616.....	Japan	Long-range feeding	62,500
L.621.....	Netherlands New Guinea*	Yaws control	22,000
L.603 }.....	North Borneo	Maternal and child welfare	18,700
L.656 }.....		Maternal and child welfare (including environmental sanitation)	11,000
L.650 }.....		Malaria control	14,300

## ASIA (continued)

L.627	} . . . . Pakistan	Maternal and child welfare	\$ 15,000	
L.674		Maternal and child welfare (Children's hospital)	27,300 <sup>a</sup>	
L.602 & Corr.1		Malaria control	211,200	
L.599 & 674		BCG Vaccination	61,400 <sup>t</sup>	
L.677		Antibiotics production	577,000	\$ 891,900
L.600 & 674	} . . . . . Philippines	BCG Vaccination	32,300 <sup>a</sup>	
L.668		Leprosy control	8,800	
L.607		Long-range feeding	70,000	
L.607		Maternal and child welfare	35,200	146,300
L.608 & Corr.1	. . . . . Sarawak	Maternal and child welfare		4,000
L.672	} . . . . Singapore	Maternal and child welfare	22,000	
L.608 & Corr.1		Maternal and child welfare	3,500	25,500
L.601 & 674	. . . . . Thailand	BCG Vaccination		35,290 <sup>b</sup>
L.674	} . . . . . Viet-Nam	Maternal and child welfare	23,641 <sup>a</sup>	
L.674		BCG Vaccination	8,429 <sup>a</sup>	32,070
L.674	} Southeast Asia Area	BCG assessment team	30,000 <sup>a</sup>	
	Western Pacific Area	BCG assessment team	14,945 <sup>a</sup>	44,945
TOTAL, ASIA				\$3,959,910

## EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

L.678.....	Egypt	Milk conservation		\$ 6,000 <sup>i</sup>
L.660 & 674.....	Ethiopia	BCG Vaccination		31,500 <sup>j</sup>
L.674 }	.....Iran	{ BCG Vaccination	\$ 20,000 <sup>a</sup>	
L.678 }		{ Milk conservation	15,000 <sup>i</sup>	35,000
<hr/>				
L.640 & 674 }	.....Iraq	{ Malaria control	91,700 <sup>k</sup>	
L.674 }		{ Maternal and child welfare	48,200 <sup>a</sup>	
L.674 }		{ BCG Vaccination	5,300 <sup>a</sup>	
L.678 }		{ Milk conservation	15,000 <sup>i</sup>	160,200
<hr/>				
L.674.....	Jordan	BCG Vaccination		17,500 <sup>a</sup>
L.611 }	.....Libya	{ Long-range feeding	127,300	
L.674 }		{ BCG Vaccination	15,800 <sup>a</sup>	143,100
<hr/>				
L.674.....	Sudan	BCG Vaccination		14,940 <sup>a</sup>
L.653 }	.....Syria	{ Malaria control	143,000	
L.674 }		{ Maternal and child welfare	14,200 <sup>a</sup>	157,200
<hr/>				
L.671 & 678.....	Turkey	Milk conservation		138,000 <sup>l</sup>
L.674.....	Eastern Mediter- ranean Region	BCG assessment team		30,000 <sup>a</sup>
<hr/>				
TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN				\$ 733,440

## EUROPE

L.679.....	Austria	Maternal and child welfare (handicapped children)		\$ 25,000 <sup>m</sup>
L.666.....	Finland	Milk conservation		247,500
L.678.....	Greece	Milk conservation		6,000 <sup>a</sup>
L.642.....	Spain	Maternal and child welfare (premature care and syphilis control)	\$ 70,400	
		Trachoma control	19,600	90,000
L.676 }.....	Yugoslavia	{ Maternal and child welfare	115,000	
L.678 }		{ Milk conservation	20,000 <sup>n</sup>	135,000
TOTAL, EUROPE				\$ 503,500

## LATIN AMERICA

L.613	. . . . . Antigua	Long-range feeding		\$ 25,000
L.596 & Corr.1	} . . . . Bolivia	Malaria control	\$ 22,000	
L.617		Long-range feeding	65,000	87,000

L.658 } L.678 }	Brazil	{ Long-range feeding Milk conservation	538,400 15,000 <sup>a</sup>	553,400
L.595 & Corr.1 } L.615 }	Chile	{ Penicillin production Long-range feeding	16,500 50,000	66,500
L.633 } L.674 }	Colombia	{ Long-range feeding BCG Vaccination	89,200 3,735 <sup>a</sup>	92,935
L.628.....	Dominican Republic	Maternal and child welfare		10,000
L.620.....	Ecuador	Long-range feeding		55,800
L.678.....	El Salvador	Milk conservation		15,000 <sup>a</sup>
L.636.....	Grenada	Yaws		5,800
L.682 } L.664 }	Guatemala	{ Maternal and child welfare Long-range feeding	17,600 60,700	78,300
L.678.....	Honduras	Milk conservation		19,000 <sup>a</sup>
L.678.....	Mexico	Milk conservation		9,000 <sup>a</sup>
L.626.....	Montserrat	Long-range feeding		5,400
L.631 } L.641 }	Nicaragua	{ Maternal and child welfare (environmental sanitation) Long-range feeding (nutrition lab.)	21,000 3,300	24,300
L.652.....	Panama	Maternal and child welfare (environmental sanitation)		20,000
L.674.....	Paraguay	BCG Vaccination		19,850 <sup>a</sup>
L.655 }		{ MCW (including environ- mental sanitation) (Callejón de Huaylas)	50,000	
L.644 }	Peru	{ Maternal and child welfare (including environmental sanitation)	36,000	
L.637 }		Long-range feeding	236,300	322,300
L.635.....	St. Kitts	Yaws/syphilis control		3,600
L.625.....	St. Lucia	Long-range feeding		12,500
L.634.....	St. Vincent	Yaws control		8,200
L.624 & 674.....	Surinam	BCG Vaccination		11,400 <sup>a</sup>

TOTAL, LATIN AMERICA \$1,445,285

PROGRAMMES BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION

L.648..... International Children's Centre \$ 285,000

TOTAL, LONG-RANGE PROGRAMMES \$8,116,235

EMERGENCIES

Asia				
L.612 } L.662 }	India	{ Feeding Drugs	\$356,300 25,000	\$ 381,300
L.604.....	Korea	Feeding		662,500
L.687.....	Pakistan	Feeding		25,000
L.665.....	Viet-Nam	Milk, cloth, soap		122,600 <sup>am</sup>
				\$1,191,400

*Eastern Mediterranean*

L.647..... Jordan Feeding 441,300

TOTAL, EMERGENCIES \$1,632,700

GRAND TOTAL, PROJECT AID \$9,748,935

<sup>a</sup> For WHO international project personnel.

<sup>b</sup> Includes \$26,660 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>c</sup> Includes \$30,000 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>d</sup> Includes \$19,980 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>e</sup> The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

<sup>f</sup> Includes \$28,900 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>g</sup> Includes \$5,500 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>h</sup> Includes \$17,690 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>1</sup> For FAO international project personnel and fellowships.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$26,200 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$18,700 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

<sup>4</sup> Includes reimbursement to FAO of \$12,000 for international project personnel.

<sup>5</sup> Recommendations for approval of plan of operations not involving new funds.

<sup>6</sup> For FAO international project personnel.

<sup>7</sup> Includes \$3,900 reimbursement to WHO for international project personnel.

## Africa

### BASUTOLAND\*

99. *Immunization against childhood diseases, \$23,000 (L.649)*, to provide vaccines, equipment and transport for a campaign to combat diphtheria and whooping cough. Ninety thousand children under 6 years of age will be vaccinated against diphtheria and whooping cough and a further 90,000 school children will receive diphtheria vaccination through the schools. The matching expenditure of the Government for the entire campaign is estimated at \$25,200 for salaries and allowances, transport and local supplies for a 20-month period.

### FRENCH WEST AFRICA, CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND

100. *Malaria control, \$815,000 (L.670)*, to provide insecticides, sprayers and transport for expansion and continuation through 1956 of the malaria control campaign for which the Executive Board first voted aid in September 1952. One million persons are being protected during 1954 operations; with the additional aid approved by the Board this figure will rise to 1.5 million protected in 1956. The extended plan of operations will include:

(a) Continuation of the pilot project and extension of the mass campaign in the Cameroons during 1955 and 1956;

(b) Organization of a mass campaign in Senegal to the end of 1955;

(c) Continuation of a pilot project in Haute Volta to the end of 1955; and

(d) Continuation and extension of mass campaigns in Dahomey and Togoland during 1955 and 1956.

The Board noted that the project in the Cameroons would require from three to five years longer than is provided for in the new apportionment and gave its approval in principle to the entire project. The estimated cost to the Government for continuation of the entire programme in these territories during 1955 and 1956 is \$1,346,000.

### GOLD COAST\*

101. *Maternal and child welfare, \$28,000 (L.669)*, to provide equipment for 15 rural health centres, 50 tons of dried milk to be distributed through these centres, training equipment for 4 midwifery and 6 nurse training schools, and midwifery kits to be presented to 120 graduating trainees. The Government will meet all building and other capital costs in connexion with the training schools as well as staffing and other operational costs and allowances for students. The matching expenditure of the Government against the UNICEF contribution is estimated at \$151,200 for annual recurring expenditures. The Government also undertakes to employ students who successfully pass the final examination.

\* First UNICEF aid to this country.

## KENYA, TANGANYIKA AND UGANDA

102. *Malaria control pilot project, \$26,400 (L.619)*, to provide additional insecticides and field equipment for completion of the five-year pilot project for malaria control in British East Africa. The Board first voted aid for this project in September 1953 (E/ICEF/R.508). It is being carried out under the auspices of the East Africa High Commission which expects to complete a hut census and survey of areas to be sprayed in April 1955 so that the first spraying can begin in May 1955. The East Africa Malaria Institute serves as a training centre for all categories of personnel engaged in malaria control, and its facilities are being expanded and improved. Six teams will do the spraying which will be repeated annually through 1958, protecting approximately 12,000 dwellings and benefiting 54,000 persons at an estimated per caput cost of 30 cents each year, shared equally by the Government and UNICEF. The cost to the Government in connexion with this project is estimated at \$124,300 for the three-year period.

### LIBERIA

103. *Malaria yaws control, \$33,000 (L.651)*, to provide additional insecticides, sprayers, transport and laboratory equipment for continuation in 1955 of the yaws/malaria control campaign for which UNICEF has provided help in 1953 and 1954. Approximately 56,000 persons were protected from malaria in the first two years of this campaign; this figure is to be increased to 75,000 in 1955. At the end of May 1954, 23,000 persons had been examined for yaws and 19,700 treated and the rate of examination and treatment is to be increased in 1955. In 1952/53 the Government made a capital outlay of \$137,250 and paid operating expenses totalling \$204,600. For 1954 the governmental budget estimate for the campaign is \$86,000.

### NIGERIA

104. *Maternal and child welfare,† \$6,600 (L.605)*, to provide 500 midwifery kits for the expanding maternal and child welfare services and training programme of the territory. The project aims to encourage domiciliary delivery by the provision of home care especially in rural areas; and to encourage the training of health visitors and community nurses for domiciliary work in rural and urban areas. UNICEF kits will be distributed to trained workers during 1954 and 1955. The Government will maintain midwives' training on the present scale and will provide refresher courses for midwives. Maternal and child services will be expanded and more rural health centres will be built in the northern region.

105. *Milk conservation and child feeding,‡ \$72,000 (L.673)*, to equip a milk drying plant in Vom in the

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

‡ First UNICEF aid to MCP in Africa.



northern region of Nigeria with capacity to produce 140 tons of dried milk annually. An estimated 7,000 to 10,000 children will receive this milk free of charge through infant welfare clinics, health centres and dispensaries, hospitals, etc. To start milk distribution in the period before the plant goes into operation (March 1956) UNICEF will provide 400,000 pounds of dried milk powder. The cost to the Government of expanding the existing dairy building at Vom will be approximately \$28,000. In addition the Government will meet all operating costs and will purchase milk products from the plant for free distribution at an estimated cost of \$175,000 over a five-year period.

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA\*

106. *Maternal and child welfare*, \$39,500 (L.638), to equip 20 new maternal and child welfare centres and provide diet supplements for distribution through these centres; UNICEF will also provide bicycles and midwifery kits for domiciliary midwifery service and training equipment for schools to train nurses, midwives and hygiene assistants. The financial commitments of the Government in connexion with the establishment of new UNICEF-assisted centres, training courses and training grants, etc., are estimated at \$50,400 for capital expenditures and \$60,480 for annual recurring costs.

#### NYASALAND\*

107. *Maternal and child welfare*, \$62,500 (L.622), to provide equipment and supplies for the establishment of 16 new rural health units, UNICEF providing basic equipment for the new centres, drug and diet supplements, training supplies, midwifery kits, bicycles and other transport for mobile environmental hygiene units and for supervision of rural health work. Health Units consist of a dispensary, a maternity ward and a rest house for patients who must remain in the Unit for treatment. The Government's aim is to convert all rural dispensaries into Health Units of uniform standard. The Government expects to spend, as matching to UNICEF assistance, \$52,000 in capital expenditure and \$178,000 for vehicle maintenance and for expansion of training and home midwifery services.

#### SOUTHERN RHODESIA\*

108. *Malaria control*, \$24,200 (L.632), to provide vehicles for a malaria control campaign which the Government started in 1949 in conjunction with bilharsiasis control work. The dual purpose organization makes it possible to employ trained teams all the year around, fighting malaria in the rainy season and bilharsiasis in the dry season. The Government provides insecticides and field equipment in addition to the personnel and other requirements of the campaign. The cost to the Government of the combined malaria/bilharsiasis control work was approximately \$70,800 in 1952/53 and \$82,300 in 1953/54 amounting to 18¢ for each person protected in the first period and 13¢ in the latter period. During the next three years, when UNICEF vehicles will be employed, the Government will expand the campaign to cover 12 additional Reserves and in this connexion has undertaken additional commitments estimated to cost \$42,000. An additional 90,000 persons will be protected through this expansion, bringing the total number protected in the Government's campaign to 500,000.

#### TANGANYIKA

109. *Maternal and child welfare*,† \$58,300 (L.623), to provide equipment for maternal and child welfare

\*First UNICEF aid to this country.

†First UNICEF aid to this project.

centres, training schools, hospitals and rural health work, also midwifery kits, transport and drug and diet supplements for the centres. The District Hospital at Tabora will be enlarged at a cost of \$56,000 to create a new forty-bed maternity section and to provide for a midwifery school; for both of these UNICEF is providing equipment. UNICEF help will also go to a new twenty-six-bed maternity ward being added to the mission hospital at Mineki, where rural medical aides and orderlies are trained. The Government will spend \$78,000 on a new child welfare clinic and training centre and an approximate total of \$102,500 for operating costs and training grants.

#### Asia

##### AFGHANISTAN

110. *Vaccine production*,† \$22,000 (L.618), to provide laboratory equipment, chemicals and glassware to improve and expand production of vaccines to combat cholera, rabies, smallpox and typhoid. Vaccines will continue to be produced at the Kabul University Institute of Bacteriology and Hygiene where the Government is remodeling buildings and will employ additional staff. Vaccine production will begin in September 1955. Enlarged and reorganized vaccination campaigns will start in April 1956 with particular attention to the immunization of school and pre-school children. The Government's expense — for remodeling buildings, additional personnel, local supplies and free distribution of vaccines — will approximate \$32,350.

##### BURMA

111. *Maternal and child welfare*, \$176,700 (L.630), for supplies, equipment and transport to extend through 1955 the programme of maternal and child welfare services and training for which the Board first approved aid in November 1950. The Government's aim is to establish 800 Rural Health Centres and to integrate maternal and child welfare work with the general rural health programme. UNICEF has previously provided equipment for 340 of these centres and will now provide equipment for another 80, the total of 420 centres to be set up by the end of 1955. UNICEF drug and diet supplements, already issued to 150 centres with a resulting increase in attendance, will go to 335 centres in 1955. Under the new apportionment, skim milk will also go to 55,000 selected school children. Soap and fish liver oil capsules are also being provided to continue distribution through 1955 and UNICEF will provide an additional 370 midwifery kits for distribution to midwives in rural health centres. UNICEF equipment for training schools, and travel stipends for student midwives and health visitors will help the Government to expand its training programme. The Government's costs in connexion with expansion of its programme are estimated at \$96,600, including staffing and maintenance of new centres, travel stipends for 20 nurses and costs of transport and supply distribution, bringing Government matching for the over-all maternal and child welfare programme to a total of \$1,960,398 as against \$892,000 in apportionments from UNICEF (including freight).

112. *Malaria control*, \$220,000 (L.614), for DDT, sprayers and vehicles to continue through 1956 the malaria control programme previously aided by UNICEF. UNICEF will also reimburse WHO for the

cost of providing a medical officer and a nurse for this campaign in 1955. The last previous allocation was approved in March 1954 (E/ICEF/L.531). The DDT requirement for 1956 is estimated at 620 tons (in terms of 75 per cent wettable DDT) of which the Government and UNICEF will each provide one-half. Spraying operations in 1954 will protect 2.7 million persons and the campaign will be broadened to protect 4.8 million in 1955 and 6.2 million in 1956. The Government's commitments for this project in the fiscal year 1954-1955 are estimated at \$582,000, of which about one-half is for DDT and sprayers, the balance to meet local expenses. Similar provision will be made in the budget for 1956 in order to match UNICEF DDT and sprayers for that year and provide further vehicles as required.

113. *BCG vaccination, \$20,000 (L.674)*, to continue reimbursement to WHO in 1955 for international project personnel for the BCG campaign. A medical officer and a nurse will be provided for one year.

#### CAMBODIA

114. *BCG vaccination, \$8,425 (L.674)*, to reimburse WHO for the cost of providing a medical officer and two BCG nurses for this campaign for four months in 1955.

#### CEYLON

115. *Maternal and child welfare, \$126,500 (L.606 & Corr.2)*, to assist further in the development of rural health services, including health education, dental care, training of midwives and nurses and improvement of general health services for mothers and children. UNICEF will provide equipment for 61 centres, drugs for 100 centres, teaching aids for training school teachers in school health, midwifery kits, transport, diagnostic equipment for 32 rural hospitals and equipment for a pediatrics ward. The Government will undertake additional commitments for this project of almost \$500,000 for buildings for maternity homes, a rural hospital and a new dental training school, and \$77,000 in annual recurring costs for staff, travel, stipends and related costs of reorganization.

116. *Environmental sanitation,† \$82,500 (L.659)*. To improve rural water supplies and excreta disposal, UNICEF will provide Ceylon with equipment for the first two years of a pilot project including well-drilling equipment, pumps, piping and transport. The pilot project which will be carried out in the Kurunegala region, will run for three years and is intended to lay the pattern for an island-wide programme. By the end of the second year it is expected that 55,000 persons will be served by clean water and safe latrines. Another 100,000 are to be served by the end of the third year. The estimated cost to the Government for supplies, equipment and labor is \$8,000 for the first year, \$91,000 for the second and \$100,000 for the third. In addition the Government will bear costs of supervision and overhead, rentals, vehicle maintenance and fuel.

#### CEYLON

117. *BCG vaccination, \$1,350 (L.674)*, to continue reimbursement to WHO in 1955 for provision of a nurse for this campaign for 40 days.

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

#### CHINA

118. *Long-range feeding, in Taiwan, \$125,000 (L.612 & L.688)*, to provide 5,000,000 pounds of skim milk powder for continuation of a child feeding programme for which the Board previously approved assistance in February 1951. During 1952 and 1953 about 35,000 children and mothers received daily rations of UNICEF milk. Allocations for fish liver oil capsules approved in October 1952 and September 1953 have been distributed to 17,000 children and mothers in areas of serious need from 1953 through 1955. The newly approved allocation will provide milk for 120,000 beneficiaries for two years, distribution to be made through 300 selected schools in low-income areas and through social welfare agencies in the needy salt mine districts. The Government will continue to provide utensils, food, sugar, storage and transportation at an estimated cost of \$240,000 for the two-year period.

119. *Vaccine production, in Taiwan, \$13,200 (L.657)*, to provide additional supplies and equipment for expansion of vaccine production for which the Board previously approved aid in 1952. Diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine is now being produced and when production capacity is increased, the Government plans to carry out an intensive immunization campaign to protect 200,000 infants by 1 July 1955 with a further increase to 320,000 in the following year. The Government will meet all local costs of installing and maintaining the additional equipment in addition to meeting its commitments as stipulated in the plan of operations for this project.

120. *Trachoma control, in Taiwan, \$4,000 (L.674)*, to continue reimbursement to WHO in 1955 of the cost of providing a trachoma consultant for this campaign for three months.

#### INDIA

121. *Maternal and child welfare (All India), \$114,000 (L.609 & Add.1)*, to provide teaching and demonstration equipment for an additional 50 schools and hospitals, training nurses and midwives, and stipends and travel allowances for refresher training of supervisory doctors and nurses. UNICEF equipment has previously gone to 150 training schools and hospitals. To fill shortages of nursing personnel the Government has a 25-year national plan involving a great increase in training facilities, creation of posts for employment of graduates, upgrading of the profession to attract suitable candidates and provision of compensations which will make nursing an attractive career. The plan for the next two and one-half years is to train 300 auxiliary midwives and 400 auxiliary nurse-midwives. UNICEF funds for stipends will help to provide training of Indian personnel as follows: (a) 10 fellowships in maternal and child health for doctors; (b) 24 fellowships in public health nursing for nurses; and (c) 80 stipends for nurses and midwives to take one-month refresher courses in UNICEF/WHO assisted maternal and child health projects. The doctors and public health nurses will study for one year at the Institute of Hygiene in Calcutta.

122. *Maternal and child welfare (All India), \$119,500 (L.629)*, to provide basic equipment and drugs and diet supplements to 200 additional centres, kits for 200 midwives, training equipment for 100 centres and 200 bicycles. The Government will set up 100 additional maternal and child welfare "units", each unit consisting of a main centre and a sub-centre and serving a popula-

tion of 60,000. UNICEF has previously provided equipment for 1293 of the 1650 centres now operating in India and drugs and diet supplements to 600 of them. The cost to the Government for establishing the 100 new units and their maintenance for the first two years is estimated at \$724,000 of which the Central Government will provide approximately two-thirds, the balance to be met by State Governments. After the first two years State Governments will absorb the entire recurrent costs for the units at an estimated total cost of \$360,000 annually.

123. *Maternal and child welfare (Bombay)*, \$240,260 (L.643 & L.674), to help the State of Bombay expand its maternal and child welfare training and services in 1955 and 1956 by providing equipment and drugs for 128 primary health units and maternal and child health centres. UNICEF will also provide transport, equipment for health education and training and teaching, and stipends and kits for nurses and midwives. \$26,660 is provided in this apportionment for reimbursement to WHO of the costs of providing an MCH officer and two nurse educators for this project in 1955. A Bureau of Maternal and Child Health will be established in the State Directorate of Public Health; 71 dispensaries will be converted into primary health units; 50 new maternal and child welfare centres will be created; and training of nurses and midwives will be upgraded and expanded. The costs to the Government in connexion with expansion of its maternal and child welfare programme are estimated at \$63,315 for capital expenditures and \$204,624 for recurrent costs over a two-year period.

124. *Maternal and child welfare (Madhya Pradesh)*, \$127,600 (L.646). For a two-year project (1955-56), UNICEF will provide teaching and training equipment and drugs for 126 rural centres; 839 midwifery kits; teaching aids for 23 schools of nursing and midwifery; and transport. The State of Madhya Pradesh will establish 20 new maternal and child welfare centres and 3 rural dispensaries and will expand its training programme for medical officers, nurses and midwives, sanitary inspectors and other personnel required for its extension services, community projects and tribal welfare centres. The estimated cost to the State in connexion with this expansion is approximately \$200,000 for capital expenditures and \$306,000 for recurring expenses over the two-year period.

125. *Maternal and child welfare (Mysore)*, \$185,900 (L.667), to assist the State of Mysore in expanding its maternal and child welfare programme by providing equipment for 129 primary health units; drugs and diet supplements for 120 units, and teaching and demonstration equipment for five centres for the training of nurses, midwives and health inspectors. Over a three-year period the Government will provide \$187,000 in capital expenditures and \$1,623,000 for recurring costs to expand and improve existing health units, to increase hospital and training facilities, stipends and accommodations for trainees, and to cover storage and distribution of UNICEF supplies in connexion with the project.

126. *Maternal and child welfare (State programmes)*, \$74,790 (L.674), to reimburse WHO for 1955 costs of international project personnel to assist for one year in Indian State maternal and child welfare programmes as follows:

Hyderabad.....	A public health nurse, a pediatric nurse, a midwifery tutor and a nurse educator	\$31,320
Bihar.....	A public health nurse, a pediatric nurse, a midwifery tutor and a nurse educator	24,840
Uttar Pradesh.....	A public health nurse/midwife and a public health nurse	12,420
Travencore-Cochin..	A public health nurse	6,210
		<hr/> \$74,790

127. *BCG vaccination*, \$191,700 (L.597 & L.674), to provide vaccination kits, laboratory equipment, expendable supplies, vehicles and vehicle spares for continuation through 1956 of the BCG campaign commenced in 1949 under the auspices of the International Tuberculosis Campaign. \$30,000 is included in this apportionment for reimbursement to WHO of costs of providing a senior adviser, a medical officer and two BCG nurses for this project during 1955.

From 1949 through 1953, more than 25.5 million persons were tested and 8 million vaccinated. By the end of 1954 these figures will have risen to 42 million tested and 13.5 million vaccinated. Thanks to economical use of supplies and to improvement in the organization of the campaign the cost to the Government per test in 1954, these figures will have risen to 42 million tested year. The Indian Government expects to spend \$640,000 each year in 1955 and 1956. India's Five Year Plan gives high priority to continuance of this campaign which will now be extended to all States in the Indian Union.

128. *Long-range feeding*, \$150,000 (L.612 & L.688), to provide 6 million pounds of dried skim milk, enough for 250,000 children to receive daily rations during one school year. UNICEF provided 8.8 million pounds of dried milk to India in 1950-51, which reached 505,000 children through schools, puericulture and maternal and child welfare centres, orphanages and other child-care institutions. In September 1953 the Board allocated an additional 6.4 million pounds of dried milk for distribution through schools, hospitals, child-care institutions and maternal and child welfare centres. By June 1954 reports showed 67,000 daily beneficiaries in 13 states. The plan is to reach 130,000 mothers and children in 26 states during 1954 and 1955. The new apportionment will make it possible to expand this programme to benefit an additional 250,000 children for one school year. The Government meets all costs of handling, transport, storage and distribution and also maintains its own relief measures in food scarcity areas.

#### INDONESIA

129. *Maternal and child welfare*, \$254,700 (L.639 & Add.1). To assist the Government in further expansion of maternal and child welfare services and in training workers for this programme, UNICEF will provide equipment and drugs and diet supplements for an additional 225 centres; teaching and training equipment for 22 schools of nursing or midwifery; travel and *per diem* allowances for supervisory personnel; 2,600 midwifery kits and transport. UNICEF soap, fish liver oil and drugs and diet supplements will be distributed through 1,000 centres from mid-June 1955 to the end of 1956. During 1955 and 1956 the Government estimates that it will spend approximately \$2 million to operate 950 existing maternal and child welfare centres and to provide training each year for 1,600 nurses and midwives, 40 nurse-midwives, 100 home visitors and 60 assistant

midwives. Additional costs to the Government totalling \$550,000 are foreseen for establishment of 100 new maternal and child welfare centres, a hospital pediatric and a hospital maternity unit, construction of student hostels, maintenance of UNICEF transport and all local costs in connexion with handling and distribution of UNICEF supplies.

130. *Yaws control*, \$283,800 (L.663), to provide additional penicillin, field equipment and transport for continuation and expansion through 1956 of the yaws control programme, for which UNICEF has been providing assistance since 1950. The Government's target for new examinations is 7 million in 1954 and 5.5 million annually thereafter. For re-survey of areas already covered, the aim is to examine 2 million in 1954, 6 million in 1955 and thereafter slightly more than 6 million each year. The estimated cost to the central and local governments for continuation of this operation in 1956 is \$800,000. The Government is to provide for expansion of the project: additional personnel and personnel allowances; training, travel costs and allowances in connexion with local campaigns; replacement and supplementary equipment for laboratory work, training and administration; and maintenance of all programme vehicles.

131. *BCG vaccination*, \$109,080 (L.598 & L.674), to provide BCG vaccine, tuberculin, transport, supplies and field equipment for expansion and continuation through 1956 of the mass BCG vaccination campaign which has been in operation since 1952. \$19,980 is included in this apportionment for reimbursement to WHO of the 1955 costs of providing a medical officer and two BCG nurses for this campaign. The target is to test 3,570,000 in 1955 and over 4 million in 1956. The Government's expenditure for this campaign over the period 1954-1956 is estimated at \$300,000 of which approximately two-thirds is to meet costs in connexion with the expansion of the programme.

#### JAPAN

132. *Long-range feeding*, \$62,500 (L.616 & L.688), to provide 2.5 million pounds of dried milk sufficient for distribution to 47,000 school children and 14,000 pre-school children over a three-year period, 1955-57, in the Jutto-son and Amami Oshima island groups where a low standard of living and natural disasters have caused general deterioration of health, education and other government services in recent years. The Government will meet all local costs of handling and distributing UNICEF milk and it is expected that local communities will provide fish and vegetables for the school feeding programme. The Government expects to continue this feeding programme when international assistance has come to an end.

#### NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA\*

133. *Yaws control*, \$22,000 (L.621), for penicillin, campaign supplies and three outboard motors for a mass campaign against yaws. The entire population of 300,000 will be examined during 1955 and 1956 and treatment carried out accordingly. The estimated cost to the Government for the first year of operation is \$169,000 to

cover its commitments for personnel, materials, supplies and all local expenses. The Government will continue the programme when international assistance has ended.

#### NORTH BORNEO

134. *Maternal and child welfare*, \$18,700 (L.603), to further assist the Government in the expansion of its maternal and child welfare programme by the provision of teaching equipment; dry milk, soap and drug and diet supplements to be distributed through 14 health centres; 50 midwifery bags and dental equipment. The Government will meet all costs of training of village midwives and dental nurses, administration, internal transport and distribution of drugs and diet supplements, and the provision of other equipment required for the operation.

135. *Maternal and child welfare (services for school children)*, \$3,300 (L.656). UNICEF will provide 80,000 pounds of dried milk, 2,000 pounds of soap and 50 sewing machines for continuation of services to school children. The Government will bear the cost of supply handling and distribution. Twenty schools will be included in the milk distribution scheme in the first year and milk will be provided to selected undernourished children.

136. *Environmental sanitation*,† \$7,700 (L.656), to provide equipment for well-digging and latrine construction for rural communities, primarily for schools and maternal and child welfare centres. Approximately 3,000 people will benefit. The Government will provide all equipment and materials which are locally available and will assign to this project a senior health inspector and 12 apprentice health inspectors. The cost for the personnel alone for one year is estimated at \$7,000.

137. *Malaria control*,† \$14,300 (L.650), to provide insecticides, sprayers, laboratory equipment and transport for a two-year pilot project in malaria control on the basis of which the pattern would be established for a campaign covering the whole of North Borneo. The pilot project is proposed to start in July 1955 with limited jungle clearing, research to identify the vector, and experimental work in residual spraying. The Government will furnish personnel, operating costs, supplies and transport, administrative services, buildings and equipment and travel and lodgings for international project personnel at an estimated total cost of \$68,000 for the two years.

#### PAKISTAN

138. *Maternal and child welfare training*, \$15,000 (L.627), to provide stipends for the training of approximately 175 village midwives (dais) in 1955. Under previous allocations UNICEF provided stipends which are being used for the training of 118 dais in 1954. The Government will provide the required teaching staff, premises for the training work and facilities for the staff at a total estimated cost of \$11,400 in 1955.

139. *Maternal and child welfare (children's hospital)*, \$27,300 (L.674), to reimburse WHO for 1955 costs of providing a senior pediatrician, a pediatric surgeon, a dietician, and two pediatric nurses for the Children's Hospital project.

140. *Malaria control*, \$211,200 (L.602 & Corr.1), to provide an additional 400 tons of DDT for continuation through 1955 of the malaria control operation for which the Board first approved aid in February 1951. The new apportionment will help the Provincial Government in

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

\* First UNICEF aid to this country.

† The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

East Pakistan to extend protection from the present level of 3 million to 4 million in 1955. Satisfactory control of malaria in East Pakistan would require protection of 16 million people for three years; a plan for such coverage is being studied by the Government, US/FOA and UNICEF. The objective of the spraying operation in 1955 for Pakistan as a whole is to protect ten to twelve million people. Production of DDT at the UNICEF-assisted DDT plant is expected to begin this year but will probably not yield more than 200 tons of DDT in time for the 1955 spraying operations, which will require 1,200 tons. US/FOA is expected to provide the additional DDT required in West Pakistan in 1955. The cost to the Government for the 1955 operation is estimated to be approximately the same as for 1954, that is \$600,000 from the Central and Provincial Governments.

141. *BCG vaccination*, \$61,400 (L.599 & L.674), to provide vaccination kits, tuberculin and transport for expansion of the BCG vaccination programme and its continuation through 1956. \$28,900 is included in this apportionment for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing a medical officer, two nurses and a statistician for this project in 1955. Since January 1954 tests have averaged more than 500,000 a month and vaccinations 175,000. The target for 1955 is to test 5 million bringing the total to 17 million tested. The cost to the Government for 1955 and 1956 will be approximately \$390,000 each year.

142. *Antibiotics production*,† \$577,000 (L.677), to equip a plant for production of penicillin, the first in Pakistan. The plant will be operated on a non-profit basis and the entire product will be used for health purposes. One-half of the total product will be distributed free through Government hospitals and institutions including maternal and child welfare centres. The other half will be sold to the public at cost. Technical advice in the establishment and operation of the plant will be provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. The cost to the Government for land, buildings, services, costs of erection and working capital for the first year is estimated at \$1.5 million, while the value of the penicillin to be distributed free is estimated at approximately \$250,000 per annum.

#### PHILIPPINES

143. *Long-range feeding and maternal and child welfare*, \$105,200 (L.607 & L.688), to provide 1,400 tons of dried milk, and drugs and diet supplements for distribution to 100,000 children and mothers through school lunch counters, maternal and child welfare centres, maternity and pediatric hospital wards, leprosaria, etc. The new allocation is sufficient to extend the skim milk distribution through August 1956 and the distribution of whole milk and drugs through March 1956. The cost to the Government for handling and distributing the supplies is estimated at \$41,800. The Government will also provide medical supplies to the 750 centres included in this project at a cost of \$112,500.

144. *BCG vaccination*, \$32,300 (L.600 & L.674), to provide vaccination supplies, field equipment and transport for continuation of the BCG vaccination campaign through 1956. This apportionment includes \$5,500 for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing a medical officer for the campaign for six months in 1955. Using 30 teams the Government expects to have tested at least under 8 million children by the end of 1954. The

goal for 1955 and 1956 is to complete an additional 3,000,000 tests. The cost to the Government is estimated at \$150,000 per year for the next two years to cover the cost of 23 teams and the provision of BCG vaccine and all other supplies and services required for the project. When UNICEF assistance ceases, the Government will carry on the BCG vaccination project as an integral part of its public health programme.

145. *Leprosy control*† \$8,800 (L.668), to provide drugs, microscopes, other technical equipment and transport for a two-year pilot project in leprosy control beginning 1 July 1955. The Board noted that if the pilot project proves successful the Administration would ask for further assistance to extend and expand leprosy control in the Philippines. For the pilot period two teams are to be trained in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy and will then move throughout the country making a systematic search for leprosy cases and administering treatment to the cases discovered. For each team the Government will provide salaries totalling \$4,440 per year and an annual operating budget of \$4,380. For the two years of the pilot project, therefore, the cost to the Government will be \$17,640.

#### SARAWAK

146. *Maternal and child welfare (feeding)*, \$4,000 (L.608 & Corr.1 & L.688) to provide 160,000 pounds of dried milk for continuation through 1956 of a programme for 2,000 school children and 500 mothers and children to be reached through child welfare clinics. Under an earlier apportionment UNICEF provided 80,000 pounds of milk and the goal of 1,000 beneficiaries has been reached. The Government is responsible for all local costs in connexion with this programme including warehousing and distribution of supplies.

#### SINGAPORE

147. *Maternal and child welfare*,<sup>6</sup> \$22,000 (L.672), to provide equipment for the maternal and child welfare programme of a new urban training centre where 20 health nurses and 15 to 20 midwives may be trained annually. This centre will also provide maternal and child welfare services to the community, and will serve as a nucleus for island-wide school health services and health education. Buildings are being designed for the centre and construction is scheduled to be completed by November 1955. The Secretary of State for the Colonies (U.K.) has approved \$700,000 for the centre. The Government will provide equipment costing \$75,000 and all staff required for training and services.

148. *Maternal and child welfare (feeding)*, \$3,500 (L.608 & Corr.1 & L.688), to provide 140,000 pounds of dried milk for continuation through September 1956 of supplementary school feeding to 5,500 children. Under an earlier apportionment UNICEF provided 280,000 pounds of milk for 3,000 children in child care institutions and maternal and child welfare centres and for 2,000 school children suffering from malnutrition and these goals have been exceeded. In addition to meeting local handling and distribution charges for the UNICEF milk, the Government of Singapore provides vitaminized buns, fruit, and Vitamin A solution for 5,000 beneficiaries.

#### THAILAND

149. *BCG vaccination*, \$35,290 (L.601 & L.674), for vaccine, tuberculin, field equipment and transport to con-

<sup>6</sup> First UNICEF aid to Singapore of this type. Earlier aid to MCW was for milk and diet supplements only.

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

tinue through 1956 the mass BCG vaccination programme for which the Board first approved aid in April 1952. The new apportionment includes \$17,690 for reimbursement to WHO of the 1955 costs of providing a senior adviser and two BCG nurses for this campaign. Campaign operations began in March 1953 and 1 million persons were tested and 550,000 vaccinated in the first year. The Government expects to test 2 million in the second year of the campaign. The Government provides all necessary local personnel, supplies and equipment, maintenance for transport, and accommodations and transport for international personnel. For clinical and administrative personnel over the four-year period of the mass campaign, Government costs are estimated at \$125,000. The Government has agreed to continue the campaign after international assistance is completed, to produce BCG vaccine as soon as WHO gives its technical approval to the locally produced vaccine, and to form a BCG Vaccination Unit in the Tuberculosis Section of the Department of Public Health.

#### VIET-NAM

150. *Maternal and child welfare*, \$23,641 (L.674), to reimburse WHO for the cost of providing a medical officer and a nurse-midwife for this project in 1955.

151. *BCG vaccination*, \$8,429 (L.674), to reimburse WHO for the cost of providing a medical officer and two BCG nurses for this campaign for four months in 1955.

#### SOUTH-EAST ASIA AREA

152. *BCG assessment team*, \$30,000 (L.674), to continue reimbursement to WHO in 1955 for the cost of providing a medical officer and two BCG nurses to serve as an inter-country BCG assessment team.

#### WESTERN PACIFIC AREA

153. *BCG assessment team*, \$14,945 (L.674), to continue reimbursement to WHO in 1955 for the cost of providing a medical officer and two BCG nurses to serve for four months as an inter-country BCG assessment team.

#### Eastern Mediterranean

##### EGYPT

154. *Milk conservation*, \$6,000 (L.678), to reimburse FAO for the cost of two fellowships in 1955.

##### ETHIOPIA

155. *BCG vaccination*, \$31,500 (L.660 & L.674), to provide additional BCG vaccine, tuberculin, campaign equipment and supplies to continue through 1955 the BCG vaccination campaign for which the Board first approved aid in April 1952. This apportionment includes \$26,200 for reimbursement to WHO of the 1955 costs of providing a medical officer, a nurse and an administrative officer for this campaign. The operation began in May 1953. By the end of June 1954 200,000 children had been tested and 80,000 vaccinated in six of Ethiopia's thirteen provinces. The operation in 1955 will include Eritrea, and permanent arrangements will be made for BCG vaccination outside of the capital city of Addis Ababa. The Government will continue to provide personnel, premises, administrative services and transport as outlined in the plan of operations, the annual cost of which is estimated at \$50,000.

#### IRAN

156. *BCG vaccination*, \$20,000 (L.674), for reimbursement to WHO of 1955 costs of providing a medical officer and a nurse for this campaign.

157. *Milk conservation*, \$15,000 (L.678), to reimburse FAO for one fellowship and the cost of maintaining a resident engineer in Iran in 1955 to assist in implementation of this project.

#### IRAQ

158. *Maternal and child welfare*, \$48,200 (L.674), for reimbursement to WHO of 1955 costs of providing a medical officer, 3 nurses and 3 midwifery nurses for this programme.

159. *Malaria control*, \$91,700 (L.640 & L.674), to provide additional insecticides, sprayers and vehicles to continue through 1955 and 1956 the malaria control campaign for which the Board first approved assistance in April 1952. This apportionment includes \$18,700 for reimbursement to WHO of the 1955 costs of providing a malariologist and a sanitarian for the campaign. The first phase of international assistance has been a period of planning and of determining the best method of spraying. During 1953 15,000 people were protected by spraying in the demonstration area and 150,000 in other parts of the country in addition to 1.3 million protected by larvicidal measures. Spraying in the first half of 1954 protected 200,000 people, and the target for the next four years is as follows:

	Population to be protected (in thousands)		
	Spraying	Larvacide	Total
1955.....	800	1,200	2,000
1956.....	1,200	1,200	2,400
1957.....	1,550	1,200	2,750
1958.....	1,800	1,200	3,000

The Government's matching commitments for labour, staff, premises, maintenance and insecticides over the next four years are estimated at a total cost of approximately \$223,000.

160. *BCG vaccination*, \$5,300 (L.674), for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing a medical officer for this campaign for six months in 1955.

161. *MCP*, \$15,000 (L.678), to reimburse FAO for one fellowship and the cost of maintaining a resident engineer in Iraq in 1955 to assist in implementation of this project.

#### JORDAN

162. *BCG vaccination*, \$17,500 (L.674), for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing a medical officer and a nurse for this campaign in 1955.

#### LIBYA

163. *BCG vaccination*, \$15,800 (L.674), for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing a medical officer and a nurse for this campaign in 1955.

164. *Long-range feeding*,† \$127,300 (L.611 & L.688), to provide 880 tons of dried milk, 13 million fish liver oil capsules, soap, utensils and vehicles for the first two years of a four-year school feeding programme to benefit 50,000 children in the first year and 60,000 in the second. The cost to the Government over a two-year

† First UNICEF aid to this project.



period, covering handling and distribution of supplies, fuel and maintenance for vehicles, personnel and provision of a daily ration of dates to the beneficiaries, is estimated at \$176,000.

#### SUDAN

165. *BCG vaccination, \$14,940 (L.674)*, for reimbursement to WHO of the 1955 costs of providing a medical officer and a nurse for this campaign.

#### SYRIA

166. *Maternal and child welfare, \$14,200 (L.674)*, for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing two nurses for this project for the period from July 1954 through June 1955.

167. *Malaria control, \$143,000 (L.653)*, to provide DDT sprayers and transport for continuation through 1956 of the malaria control campaign for which the Board originally approved aid in April 1952. The Government will spend on this programme in 1955 an estimated \$227,000 for salaries and an equal amount for equipment and supplies.

#### TURKEY

168. *Milk conservation, \$138,000 (L.671 & L.678)*, to provide additional equipment for milk drying and other milk processing for the dairy plant at Ankara for which the Board originally approved \$160,000 in September 1952. Equipment will also be provided for milk collecting centres and \$12,000 of the new apportionment for reimbursement to FAO to cover the cost of a resident international engineer to assist in implementation of the project during 1955. The expanded plan will require additional building at a cost to the Government of \$80,000, increasing the Government's total capital outlay for this project to \$280,000.

#### EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

169. *BCG vaccination, \$30,000 (L.674)*, for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing a medical officer and two nurses to serve as an inter-country BCG assessment team in the Eastern Mediterranean area in 1955.

#### Europe

##### AUSTRIA

170. *Care of handicapped children, \$25,000 (L.679)*, to provide further equipment for the new National Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped Children at Herma-gor as part of a national programme for handicapped children for which the Board first approved aid in June 1950. Building of the new centre began in 1953; its completion and the beginning of its operation are foreseen by the end of 1954. UNICEF will provide equipment for the surgical department, an x-ray unit, equipment for a remedial gymnasium, aid for physiotherapy and hydrotherapy services. The Government will spend an estimated \$56,000 for construction and alteration of buildings to house the Centre, for local supplies and equipment, trained staff and operating expenses. The British and Canadian branches of the Save the Children Fund have contributed \$140,000 for the Centre and a further \$7,000 is to be raised.

##### FINLAND

171. *Milk conservation, \$247,500 (L.666)*, to provide equipment for bottle washing and bottle filling for fifteen dairies to extend the milk conservation programme for

which the Board previously approved aid prior to 1951. An estimated 6,000 pre-school children will receive bottled milk in children's homes, kindergartens, creches and mothers' and children's institutions. Part of the funds accruing from this programme will be used for milk control and informational work. The Government will continue its school feeding programme under which more than 500,000 children in elementary schools receive free lunches at an annual cost of \$3,500,000 of which the Central Government pays 75 per cent and local authorities 25 per cent. The Government will spend an estimated \$922,000 as matching for the new UNICEF assistance.

##### GREECE

172. *Milk conservation, \$6,000 (L.678)*, for reimbursement to FAO of the cost of providing a resident engineer for 6 months to assist in implementation of the project.

##### SPAIN\*

173. *Maternal and child welfare (premature care and syphilis control), \$70,400 (L.642)*, to assist in equipping clinics for the care of premature babies and to provide laboratories and supplies for diagnosis and treatment of syphilis in children and pregnant mothers.

*Premature care:* UNICEF will provide certain equipment for four premature centres to be established by the Government at Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao. The Government will furnish, in addition to premises and supplementary equipment for the centres, all necessary professional and auxiliary staff and full-time mobile services for transporting premature babies to the centre. The cost to the Government for establishing the 4 centres is estimated at \$52,000, a further \$52,000 to be spent annually for maintaining and operating the centres.

*Syphilis control:* All maternal and child welfare centres are to be provided with serological diagnostic services, UNICEF providing supplies and equipment, antigens, etc., for two central control laboratories which will carry out serological tests by modern approved methods. All cases of syphilis found in children and pregnant women in 1955-56 will be treated with penicillin provided by UNICEF. The Government's commitments for the two-year period are estimated at \$40,000.

174. *Trachoma control, \$19,600 (L.642)*, to provide antibiotics and sulfa drugs, diagnostic instruments, soap, record cards and transport for a trachoma control campaign in three provinces of southern Spain. An estimated 3,500 children will be treated in schools during the first year, and 5,000 persons will be treated in house-to-house visits in isolated communities. The Government's costs for the initial period of the campaign are estimated at \$30,000 to cover the provision of premises, supplies and equipment, transport, health education materials and facilities for surgical treatment as necessary.

##### YUGOSLAVIA

175. *Maternal and child welfare, \$115,000 (L.676)*, to provide additional equipment for a maternal and child welfare training and demonstration centre, for 50 public centres and for 120 health stations. Assistance previously approved for this programme included supplies and equipment for 71 public health centres and 270 health stations most of which have been delivered. The new training and demonstration centre will be established at Sarajevo by December 1954 and will serve as

\* First UNICEF aid to this country.

the focal point of maternal and child welfare work in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Government will make all necessary provision for establishment of the 50 health centres and 120 health stations, for which UNICEF is to provide equipment under this apportionment and will ensure that necessary staff is trained in time to receive UNICEF equipment and commence operations. The total capital and recurring costs to the Government to match this additional UNICEF aid is estimated at more than \$1,200,000.

176. *Milk conservation, \$20,000 (L.678)*, to reimburse FAO for the cost of providing a dairy technologist and a dairy assistant to help the Government in implementing this programme.

## Latin America

### ANTIGUA\*

177. *Long-range feeding, \$25,000 (L.613 & L.688)*, to provide 1,000,000 pounds of skim milk for a two-year feeding programme beginning January 1955 to benefit 12,000 school children, 7,000 pre-school children and 1,500 pregnant and nursing women. The Government in addition to bearing the costs of administration and milk distribution will provide whole milk for distribution to infants under one year of age, and biscuits fortified with yeast to be distributed to school children with the UNICEF milk. The Medical and Education Departments of the Government have budgeted approximately \$4,000 additional funds for utensils, handling and distribution of UNICEF milk, etc. Funds are also being collected on a voluntary basis for the purchase of food yeast tablets to be distributed to school children.

### BOLIVIA

178. *Malaria control, \$22,000 (L.596 & Corr.1)*, to provide additional DDT for continuation of the malaria control campaign for which the Board first approved aid in October 1952. Spraying operations began in May 1953 and 32,000 houses were sprayed in the first year protecting an estimated 148,000 inhabitants. The new allocation of DDT will permit a repeat spraying of most of the houses previously covered and 46,000 additional houses thus protecting a total of 298,000 persons. The Government allocated \$120,000 for this work in 1953, \$100,000 in 1954 and is requesting a similar amount in 1955.

179. *Long-range feeding, \$65,000 (L.617 & L.688)*, to provide 2,600,000 pounds of dried skim milk for continuation of a feeding programme for which the Board first approved assistance in June 1950. The new allocation will provide milk rations to 45,000 children throughout 1955 and 1956, the Government contributing approximately \$84,000 for internal costs in connexion with the two-year distribution. Approximately one-fourth of the beneficiaries will be in the capital city, the balance in rural and provincial areas. The Inter-American Cooperative Public Health Service is co-operating in development of a nutrition programme and part of the milk will be distributed through its health centres. This programme will eventually tie in with a permanent child feeding programme for which dried milk will be produced in the UNICEF-assisted milk drying plant at Cochabamba.

### BRAZIL

180. *Long-range feeding, \$538,400 (L.658 & L.688)*, to provide 16,450,000 pounds of dried milk and 42 mil-

lion fish liver oil capsules for two years continuation and expansion of the feeding programme for which the Board first approved aid in March 1950. Milk will be distributed to 250,000 children through school feeding services and to 145,000 infants, mothers and pre-school children through maternal and child welfare centres. Vitamin capsules will be provided to 70,000 pregnant and nursing women and infants through maternal and child welfare centres. The Government will defray all costs of handling and distribution of UNICEF supplies and will provide supplementary local foods. The Government has recently purchased 2,400,000 pounds of milk at a cost of \$25,000 for the school feeding programme. Funds which are available to the Government through State and Municipal Budgets, the National Nutrition Campaign, the National Children's Department and the Amazon Economic Development Plan, to be used in whole or in part for this programme, total almost \$2 million.

181. *Milk conservation, \$15,000 (L.678)*, to reimburse FAO for the provision of 5 fellowships in 1955.

### CHILE

182. *Penicillin production, \$16,500 (L.595 & Corr.1)*, to provide additional equipment essential to the completion of the penicillin plant at the National Institute of Bacteriology in Santiago for which the Board approved aid in April 1952. The plant is well along toward completion and should be in operation by the end of 1954. Costs to the Government for construction of the plant and for locally available equipment approximate \$247,600 while operating costs are estimated at \$350,000 yearly. When the plant is in production the Government will distribute annually a minimum of 350,000 mega units of penicillin free to mothers and children through the Ministry of Health.

183. *Long-range feeding, \$50,000 (L.615 & L.688)*, to provide 2 million pounds of dried milk to continue a child feeding programme for which the Executive Board first voted assistance in April 1952. The new apportionment will permit continued distribution of milk for approximately 22 months, after which the feeding programme will be provided with dried milk produced at the drying plant at Chillan for which UNICEF has provided equipment. The plan of distribution includes 21,800 school children, 6,400 pre-school children and 4,600 mothers in the provinces of Maule, Nuble and Concepción. The Government has budgeted \$136,000 for administering this programme.

### COLOMBIA

184. *Long-range feeding, \$89,200 (L.633 & L.688)*, to provide 2,640,000 pounds of dried milk and 7,500,000 fish liver oil capsules for distribution to 50,000 mothers and children over a two-year period. Distribution will be made on the basis of need in rural areas of five departments of the country and will be carried out through 41 health centres and 171 posts. Costs to the Government for handling and distributing UNICEF supplies will approximate \$180,000. Local facilities and utensils will be provided for the programme in addition to an estimated value of \$26,000.

185. *BCG vaccination, \$3,735 (L.674)*, for reimbursement to WHO of the cost of providing a medical officer for this campaign for four months during 1955.

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

186. *Maternal and child welfare,† \$10,000 (L.621)*, to provide supplies and equipment for a maternal and

\* First UNICEF aid to this country.

† First UNICEF aid to this project.



child welfare demonstration and training centre in San Cristobal as a first step in an integrated public health programme. UNICEF will provide equipment for the general clinical services of the centre and for its training activities. A specially constructed building for the centre has cost the Government \$90,000. For personnel, maintenance and training the Government has budgeted \$67,000 for 1955. The centre's programme will comprise the following services: well-baby, pre- and post-natal, immunization, dental, tuberculosis, venereal disease, health education, sanitary engineering, social welfare and nutrition.

#### ECUADOR

187. *Long-range feeding*, \$55,800 (L.620 & L.688), to provide 1,750,000 pounds of dried milk and 4 million fish liver oil capsules to permit continuation and expansion of a child-feeding programme over the next two years. The Board previously approved aid to this programme in September 1953. Schools in Quito and Guayaquil will provide rations to 44,000 children and an additional 3,000 pre-school children will benefit through distribution from centres and institutions. For children in schools and institutions who are found to be seriously under-nourished the Government will provide 100 fish liver oil capsules per year. The new apportionment of UNICEF milk will not only help the Government to increase the beneficiaries from 37,000 to 47,000, but will make it possible to continue the feeding programme until the end of 1956 when it is expected that pasteurized milk will begin to be available from the UNICEF equipped pasteurizing plant in Quito. In addition to commitments undertaken by the Government for the establishment of the plant at Quito, the Government will pay costs estimated at \$33,000 per year for handling and distribution of UNICEF milk.

#### EL SALVADOR

188. *Milk conservation*, \$15,000 (L.678), to reimburse FAO for the provision of 6 fellowships in 1955.

#### GRENADA

189. *Yaws control*,† \$5,800 (L.636), to provide penicillin, transport and field and laboratory equipment for a six months' campaign against yaws. An estimated 5,000 cases and all contacts will be treated. Examination and treatment will be carried out by two teams, each using a vehicle and making house-to-house calls. The Government has budgeted for the campaign a total of \$17,000 for personnel, premises, transport and locally available supplies.

#### GUATEMALA

190. *Maternal and child welfare*,† \$17,600 (L.682), to provide equipment for a model health centre in San Juan Sacatepequez and for eight secondary maternal and child welfare centres in the area, as well as vehicles, nurses and midwives' kits, stipends for the training of health workers, and equipment for public health education and for training of health personnel. The Government has budgeted \$100,000 for this programme for the first two years and will allocate funds on the same scale in future. These funds will cover the cost of providing local premises, supplies, personnel and training.

191. *Long-range feeding*, \$60,700 (L.664 & L.688), to provide 2.5 million pounds of dried milk for continuation and expansion of a child-feeding programme to benefit 29,200 school children, 40,000 pre-school chil-

dren and 300 mothers over a period of two years. The Board first approved help to this programme in October 1949. The Government has made financial commitments totalling \$73,000 to cover handling, warehousing and distribution of UNICEF supplies.

#### HONDURAS

192. *Milk conservation*, \$19,000 (L.678), to reimburse FAO for two fellowships and for the provision of a resident engineer in 1955 to assist the Government in implementing this programme.

#### MEXICO

193. *Milk conservation*, \$9,000 (L.678), for reimbursement to FAO of the cost of five fellowships in 1955.

#### MONTSERRAT\*

194. *Long-range feeding*, \$5,400 (L.626 & L.688), to provide 215,000 pounds of dry milk for a two-year feeding programme which will benefit 2,250 school children, 1,500 children of pre-school age and 600 mothers. School children will be served through the schools while mothers and pre-school children will receive dry rations fortnightly through health centres and outposts under the supervision of public health nurses and nurse-midwives. Fresh milk is being provided by the Government to 1,366 pre-school children and the Government hopes to be able to continue to receive the fresh milk needed for this distribution. For supplementary foods, transport and supplies, equipment for schools and centres, etc., the Government expects to spend approximately \$3,290 for one year. The Government will also provide for handling, warehousing and distribution of UNICEF milk.

#### NICARAGUA

195. *Environmental sanitation*,† \$21,000 (L.631), to provide equipment, transport and materials for the construction of wells and latrines in order to improve rural sanitation conditions in selected areas with the eventual view of improving sanitation throughout the country. The Government plans to carry out the initial phase of the programme in selected rural areas where safe wells and privies will be constructed. Garbage treatment and disposal systems, bathing and laundry facilities will also be provided. Health education and community participation will play important parts in this programme. Professional and auxiliary personnel will be trained in the most effective methods for improvement of rural sanitation. UNICEF will provide a portable well-drilling rig, a truck, an ejector pump, 30 hand pumps, a portable concrete mixer and steel well casing pipe. The Government, through the Ministry of Health, will provide personnel, transport and other requirements of the programme at a cost of over \$34,000 for two years.

196. *Nutrition laboratory*, \$3,300 (L.641), to provide equipment for a small nutrition laboratory which will attempt to obtain information necessary for establishment of a sound nutrition programme for mothers and children in line with the economic possibilities of the country. The Government will establish and maintain the laboratory, providing premises, personnel, equipment, reagents, etc., estimated to cost \$3,000 per year. The Government has joined the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama whose laboratory will assist in many of the more complex nutritional studies.

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

\* First UNICEF aid to this country.

## PANAMA

197. *Environmental sanitation*,† \$20,000 (L.652), to furnish transport and equipment for a programme which will provide safe water to fifty-one small rural communities. The plan for improvement of basic sanitary conditions in rural communities is to be carried out in close co-ordination with other public health activities. It will include the drilling of wells, intensification of latrine construction in schools and homes, improvement of garbage disposal and of other sanitary conditions of home and school, and health education. UNICEF will provide well-drilling equipment, transport and pumps. For the over-all development of work in environmental sanitation the Government provided \$545,000 in its 1954 budget, an increase of nearly \$165,000 over the previous year for this purpose. Almost \$90,000 of this amount is for construction of water and sewage systems and \$75,000 for improving and maintaining water and sewage disposal systems in the interior of the country in direct connexion with this project.

## PARAGUAY

198. *BCG vaccination*, \$19,850 (L.674), for reimbursement to WHO in 1955 of the cost of providing a medical officer and a public health nurse for one year.

## PERU

199. *Maternal and child welfare and environmental sanitation*,† \$36,000 (L.644), to provide equipment for 25 maternal and child welfare centres and small hospitals and supplies and equipment for construction of wells and latrines to improve environmental sanitation in ten localities. Previous aid for maternal and child welfare has been for the Lima-Pativilca area, the department of Ica, the province of Callao and for school health services in the region of Arequipa. The new apportionment will extend maternal and child welfare work in the upper Amazon region in the department of Loreto. Over the next five years the Government will make funds available for the provision of safe water and adequate excreta disposal in 17 localities of Loreto. UNICEF pumps, piping, concrete mixer, chlorinators, etc., are to be used for 10 of these localities. For maternal and child welfare services in Loreto the Government increased its budgetary provision in 1954 by \$87,000 for personnel and equipment. Total governmental expenditures for all phases of the programme will be \$440,000.

200. *Maternal and child welfare and environmental sanitation (Callejón de Huaylas)*, \$50,000 (L.655), to assist the Government in developing a rural public health programme in the Callejón de Huaylas area. UNICEF will provide vehicles, equipment for health centres, transport, midwives kits, portable dental equipment, drugs and diet supplements and assistance in provision of pure water and latrines for selected villages. Personnel from small rural communities will be trained at Huaraz Hospital and then assigned to work in their home communities. The first training will be for 50 midwives who will receive UNICEF kits on completion of their training. As in the plan for the department of Loreto described above (paragraph 199) the greatest emphasis in this programme will be on rural environmental sanitation. UNICEF will provide for this part of the programme a cement mixer, pipes, taps, pumps and laboratory equipment. The Government will expend

\$127,000 to finance this programme and this amount will increase progressively from 1956 to 1959.

201. *Long-range feeding*, \$236,300 (L.637 & L.688), to provide 8 million pounds of dried milk and 12 million fish liver oil capsules for expansion and continuation of a feeding programme for which the Board first approved aid in May 1952. Distribution will be made to needy pregnant and nursing women and to children of all age groups, reaching 12,000 mothers, 6,000 infants and 12,000 pre-school children through maternal and child welfare centres, kindergartens and other institutions. From 150,000 pre-school and school children now participating in the "glass of milk" programme 30,000 undernourished children will be selected and given a medical prescription to receive fish liver oil capsules for 100 days a year. Costs to the Government for distribution of UNICEF supplies and for provision of supplemental local foods will total \$390,000.

## ST. KITTS

202. *Yaws/syphilis control*,† \$3,600 (L.635), to provide penicillin, field equipment and laboratory supplies for a campaign against yaws and syphilis to begin early in 1955. The programme will extend to the total population of the three islands under the Presidency of St. Kitts; an estimated 13,000 cases and all contacts will be treated by the end of 1955. Medical, nursing and auxiliary staff and laboratory personnel will be trained in the techniques of modern campaign work against yaws. Following completion of the mass campaign, the Government will establish VD and yaws clinics in communities where these do not exist and will integrate their work with that of local health units and services. The cost to the Government is estimated as \$20,300 for personnel and subsistence payments, premises, furnishings, printing, stationery and maintenance of vehicles.

## ST. LUCIA

203. *Long-range feeding*,† \$12,500 (L.625 & L.688), to provide 500,000 pounds of dried milk for a two-year feeding programme to benefit 7,000 school children, 3,500 pre-school children and 360 pregnant and nursing mothers. The feeding programme will be administered by the Senior Medical Officer, who will set standards for selection of children to receive rations, and the Education Officer who will issue milk to rural areas. Mothers and pre-school children will be given dry rations fortnightly from health centres. Distribution will also be made to children in hospitals and in day care centres and mothers in maternity wards. The cost to the Government for personnel and equipment and for transport and warehousing of UNICEF supplies will be \$2,700.

## ST. VINCENT

204. *Yaws control*,† \$8,200 (L.634), to provide penicillin, field and laboratory equipment and vehicles for a campaign against yaws to begin early in 1955 and be completed in about six months. Approximately 6,000 cases and all contacts will be treated. Medical, nursing, laboratory and auxiliary staff will be trained in the techniques of a mass yaws campaign and a propaganda campaign will be undertaken throughout the islands early in 1955. At the end of the mass campaign the Government will undertake to continue surveillance and follow-up of possible recurrent cases. The Government has included \$12,140 in its 1955 budget to provide personnel, premises, transport and other requirements for the campaign.

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

205. *BCG vaccination*,† \$11,400 (L.624 & L.674), to provide BCG vaccine, tuberculin, vehicles and field equipment for a mass BCG vaccination campaign to be carried out in the first 9 months of 1955. UNICEF will also reimburse WHO for the cost of a medical consultant for three months. Approximately 150,000 persons will be tested and all non-reactors vaccinated. The Government has budgeted \$24,000 for personnel, premises, supplies, travel and maintenance costs for the period of the campaign.

### Projects benefiting more than one region

#### *International Children's Centre*

206. \$285,000 (L.648), to cover the cost of the Centre's work during the financial year 1955 for which the Board noted the programme and plan for utilization of funds. An apportionment of this same amount was approved by the Board in September 1953 for 1954 operations. In accordance with the principle adopted by the Board at its March 1953 session (E/ICEF/227, paras. 910-921), the UNICEF apportionments for 1954 and 1955 represent 60 per cent of the total budget of the Centre for those years, the French Government contributing the balance of 40 per cent.

Thirty-nine countries and territories took advantage of ICC training and study courses in 1953. A total of 121 students participated in courses in tuberculosis prevention, social adjustment of handicapped children, social pediatrics and perinatal problems.

Activities of the Centre planned for 1955 are for the most part the normal and logical continuation of the activities undertaken in 1954 and in previous years. Courses are planned in pediatrics, medical and social problems of childhood, problems of children with sensory infirmities, children deprived of normal family life; tropical diseases; and a course in maternal and child welfare for African midwives. Seven projects are planned for medical and social studies as well as nine working groups and two seminars. Research, publications, library and documentation services will continue as previously. Increasing attention is being directed to problems of under-developed countries, and to practical obstacles impeding the improvement of the well-being of children, particularly in Africa. Social aspects of the training and other activities of the Centre are receiving increasing attention.

The role of the Technical Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives of the UN Specialized Agencies, the Department of Social Affairs and UNICEF, in the development of the programme of the Centre has been strengthened.

### Emergency situations

#### HAITI

207. *Emergency aid*, \$115,000 (E/ICEF/278), to provide 1,200 tons of dried skim milk, 5 million vitamin capsules, 300 pounds of soap, and drugs, vaccines and medical supplies for relief of 100,000 child victims of a hurricane disaster. The milk provided will be sufficient for 100,000 children for one year. (This allocation was approved by a mail poll vote of the Executive Board in response to a recommendation of the Executive Director contained in a Savingram dated 21 October).

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

208. *Emergency feeding*, \$356,300 (L.612 & L.688), to provide 4 million pounds of dried skim milk and 1,500 tons of rice for continuation through 1955 and 1956 of emergency feeding programmes in emergency and scarcity areas. UNICEF's previous emergency aid to India included 12 million pounds of milk which benefited 252,000 children and mothers in 15 States during 1952 and 1953, leaving sufficient stocks at the end of June 1954 to carry the programme through this year. 7,100 tons of rice have previously been provided by UNICEF of which 2,953 tons remained at the end of June 1954. The rice and milk to be provided under the new UNICEF allocation will replenish emergency stockpiles to ensure immediate relief when floods, droughts and other disasters occur. The Central and State Governments have in the past made expenditures greatly in excess of UNICEF aid and will continue to pay all local costs relating to distribution of UNICEF supplies and undertake that local assistance will not be reduced as a result of UNICEF aid.

209. *Emergency aid (drugs)*, \$25,000 (L.662), to provide additional drugs for use in combatting conditions arising from disaster situations. UNICEF has previously provided sulfas, paludrine, penicillin, and enterovioform to combat intestinal diseases, malaria and pneumonia due to exposure under flood conditions. The new apportionment will replenish the stockpile of drugs in order to meet further emergency situations as they occur.

#### JORDAN

210. *Emergency aid*, \$441,300 (L.647 & L.688), to provide dried milk, other food items and soap for further assistance in 1955 and 1956 to 50,000 children and mothers in destitute conditions in the border villages of Jordan for which the Board first approved aid in February 1952. In addition to distribution of flour grain and other items as they are available, the Government will earmark in its 1955 budget a cash contribution of approximately \$11,200 to be spent in consultation with UNICEF on material relief for children and mothers of these border villages.

#### KOREA

211. *Emergency feeding*, \$662,500 (L.604 & L.688), to provide an additional 26.5 million pounds of dried milk, sufficient to continue rations to 2 million children through July 1955. The Government is to provide all personnel, materials, supplies, equipment, utensils, fuel, etc., required for this project.

#### PAKISTAN

212. *Emergency aid*, \$25,000 (L.687), to provide one million pounds of milk for continuation of emergency feeding of mothers and children in distressed areas in East Pakistan. UNICEF previously provided 1.6 million pounds for emergency relief in this area. The Government will continue to pay all costs of handling, transport, storage and distribution of milk. The Government's outlay for emergency measures in this area has far exceeded the value of UNICEF aid.

#### TANGANYIKA

213. *Emergency feeding*, \$120,000 (E/ICEF/268), to provide 1,200 tons of dried milk for emergency feed-

ing of 100,000 children and mothers living in famine conditions in the Central Province. (The Executive Board approved this aid by a mail poll vote in July 1954).

#### VIET-NAM

214. *Emergency aid*,† \$122,600 (L.665 & L.688), to provide 1,000 tons of dried milk, 50 tons of soap and

† First UNICEF aid to this project.

225,000 yards of cloth to help meet immediate relief needs of children among the evacuees from North Viet-Nam. Approximately 100,000 children and mothers will benefit over a period of six months, and a greater number for a shorter period. The Government will assume the cost of internal transport, storage and distribution in addition to the overall cost of feeding, housing and rehabilitation of the refugees.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

215. The Executive Board noted the Report of the Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/L.594) and approved the recommendations of the Committee.

### Estimated administrative and operational services budget for 1955

216. On the basis of the detailed estimates presented by the Executive Director in E/ICEF/L.590 and Corrigendum 1, and amended by the Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/L.594, paragraph 29), the Executive Board approved the Administrative and Operational Services Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1955 and an allocation of \$2,578,740 for the following purposes:

New York Headquarters.....	\$1,115,450
Asia Regional, Area and Country Offices.....	396,690
Africa, Eastern Mediterranean and Europe Regional, Area and Country Offices.....	697,200
Latin American Regional, Area and Country Offices.....	246,960
Southwest Pacific Office.....	22,440
	<hr/>
	2,478,740
Administrative Contingency Fund.....	100,000
	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL (GROSS)</b>	<b>\$2,578,740</b>

Of this amount \$1,485,870 (including the Administrative Contingency Fund) is estimated for administration and \$1,092,870 for operational services.

217. The Board noted the expectation that the review of the UNICEF secretariat by the Secretary-General's Survey Group on Reorganization would take place not later than early 1955 and that any savings resulting from this survey would be reflected in 1955 administrative and operational services expenditures and in subsequent budget estimates prepared by the Executive Director. The Board assumes that its Chairman will be consulted at an appropriate stage in this survey.

218. The Board also noted the view of the Executive Director that many of the programmes now being planned may set a pattern within countries for the next ten to twenty years or more. The responsibility placed upon UNICEF is therefore a heavy one, and staffing must be of adequate quality to meet the need.

### Supplementary requirements for 1954

219. The Executive Board noted that the Committee had authorized the Executive Director to draw \$91,100 from the Administrative Contingency Fund for 1954 for the following purposes:

(a) Additional administrative and operational services relating to the procurement of supplies for UNRWA	\$75,000
(b) Additional staff for bulk purchasing and warehousing at New York Headquarters in connexion with maternal and child welfare projects.....	9,300
(c) Rental of electric accounting equipment, supplies, freight, etc., incident to the mechanization of accounting at New York Headquarters.....	6,700
	<hr/>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$91,100</b>

220. The additional costs in connexion with paragraph (a) result from an agreement between UNICEF and UNRWA according to which UNICEF, beginning from October 1953, undertook all procurement for UNRWA for which it is appropriate to call for bids from areas in addition to the Eastern Mediterranean area. UNRWA in return for this service has agreed to pay UNICEF an accessorial charge of  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent of the cost of supplies procured for its account with a minimum of \$100,000 per year. The Board noted the intention of the Administration to review this arrangement at the end of a twelve-months period, taking into account all additional costs to UNICEF for this service, including an appropriate share of procurement services, travel and other overhead.

221. In connexion with paragraph (b) the Board was glad to note that the savings anticipated from bulk purchasing will be substantial.

222. In connexion with the mechanization of accounts at Headquarters for which drawings were authorized under paragraph (c) the Board noted that it is not possible at present to estimate the final budgetary savings which may be expected once the new system is fully operating, but that additional savings in future years are expected.

223. The drawing of \$91,100 leaves a balance of \$8,900 in the Administrative Contingency Fund of 1954, originally \$100,000.

224. As in previous years the Administration is faced with the necessity of making provision for the reimbursement of national income taxes before the end of 1954 (E/ICEF/267/Add.1, paragraph 37). In accordance with the U.N. procedure, supplementary budget estimates for this purpose have in the past been submitted at the autumn sessions of the Committee on Administrative Budget and Executive Board for approval and allocation of funds (e.g., \$95,000 in 1953 — E/ICEF/243, paragraphs 933 and 934). The amount required in 1954 is estimated at \$80,000 and the Board authorized the Committee on Administrative Budget to approve provision for the reimbursement of 1954 national income taxes. The Administration is hopeful that this obligation may be covered by transfers among indi-

vidual sections of the approved 1954 administrative and operational services budget so as to use any year-end surpluses. If these savings prove insufficient a further Board allocation will be required before the end of the year. The action of the Board in approving supplementary budgetary provision for reimbursement of national income taxes is conditional upon similar authority being obtained by the United Nations from the General Assembly (Ninth Session) in 1954 for such reimbursement.

### Review of 1953 expenditures

225. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed the following documents concerning accounts and audit for the year ended 31 December 1953:

"Financial Report and Accounts for the Year Ended 31 December 1953, and Report of the Board of Auditors" (E/ICEF/261 and Corr.1);

"Report of the Executive Director on Administrative and Operational Services Expenditures for the Year 1953" (E/ICEF/L.591);

"Financing by Assisted Governments of Local Cur-

rency Administrative Expenditures of UNICEF Country Offices" (E/ICEF/L.592).

226. The Committee called attention to paragraph 33 and Annex IV of the Financial Report and Accounts for 1953 (E/ICEF/261) which indicated the magnitude of internal matching by Governments. From the inception of the Fund to the end of 1953, Government matching for UNICEF-aided projects has totalled \$294 million, or 157 per cent of UNICEF allocations for all purposes during that period.

227. The Committee also called attention to the fact that of the total UNICEF expenditures in 1953, 84.1 per cent was for assistance, 5.9 per cent for operational services (net), and 10.0 per cent for administrative costs (net). Income other than contributions (namely, from investments, staff assessment and other miscellaneous revenue) from inception through 1953 totalled \$3.8 million so that, up to 31st December 1953, out of each dollar contributed to UNICEF and expended, 94 cents were used for actual assistance and 6 cents for administrative overhead and operational services.

## MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

### Policy on matching

228. The Board engaged in a policy discussion of certain aspects of internal matching of UNICEF aid. Part of this discussion is summarized in the Report of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.690, paras. 27-41). The Board decisions set forth below make no change in basic Board policies regarding matching.

#### (i) *In relation to project duration*

229. In connexion with certain programme recommendations for long-range aid the Board noted that the dollar equivalent values were stated in the recommendation papers as less than the proposed UNICEF contribution. The Board noted that there were cases where this occurred in connexion with a particular recommendation forming a stage of a longer project though, if the project were considered in its entirety, it would be found that government matching was at least equal to, and frequently considerably in excess of, the UNICEF contributions. The Board agreed, therefore, that to avoid misunderstanding each recommendation for continued assistance to such projects should include a clear statement of government matching in relation to UNICEF contributions to the total project.

#### (ii) *Emergencies and long-range programmes*

230. The Board reaffirmed that for emergency situations, matching requirements could be relaxed. As regards long-range programmes the Board agreed that freight costs should be included in the total of UNICEF assistance to be matched.

#### (iii) *Long-range feeding programmes*

231. In connexion with long-range feeding programmes based upon low-cost skim milk, the Board agreed that the freight costs to be included in the total of UNICEF assistance to be matched be charged to each apportionment beginning with the September 1954 session, and be based on an estimated world-wide average cost. The Board concluded that hitherto the amount of matching had been underestimated by the exclusion from

the estimates of services, local foods and supplies provided by non-governmental sources, including local parents' committees, voluntary societies, and individuals. The Board also believed that the extent of matching was obscured by inadequate presentation in the recommendation papers, since as a matter of Board policy the matching principle had always been conceived in terms of country effort rather than government effort alone.

232. The Board requested that the Executive Director in the future, (a) present the fuller estimates of the value of non-governmental as well as government matching for proposed projects and (b) improve the form of presentation of matching commitments. In this connexion the difficulties and effort involved in obtaining estimates of non-governmental matching were recognized. The Board does not desire the Executive Director to develop a complex system of obtaining these estimates which would result in an increase of the staff workload.

233. The Board recognized that the matching principle, as hitherto applied, had not included freight costs in the total to be matched in long-range feeding programmes, and that its inclusion, particularly in programmes based upon low-cost milk, might create difficulties for some governments. Unlike some other types of programmes aided by UNICEF (where substantial government expenditures are required in the early stages), in feeding programmes the larger government expenditures are usually required at a later date as the programmes take permanent root. The Board did not wish to require matching effort beyond that needed to make a project work effectively.

234. The Board concluded that the extent of this particular problem could best be judged in the light of the fuller presentation asked for by the Board for future recommendations (see para. 232 above). If matching for a proposed project should appear insufficient, other considerations might be taken into account, such as the amount of effort put forth in existing feeding programmes and continuing during the period of UNICEF

aid; the matching commitments for maternal and child welfare programmes when milk is to be provided through maternal and child welfare centres; the total matching required of a country on an annual basis for all types of UNICEF aid; the rates of exchange used in estimating dollar equivalents; and generally, the objectives of UNICEF in meeting needs and encouraging the launching of long-range feeding programmes.

### **Report of the UNICEF-WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy**

235. The Executive Board approved the Report of the UNICEF-WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) on its seventh session held 29 April – 1 May 1954 (E/ICEF/263). Among the matters discussed were progress reports on campaigns to control yaws and venereal disease; tuberculosis; and trachoma and related eye diseases. The Committee also considered certain aspects of aid for nutrition programmes affecting mothers, infants and young children.

236. The Board was glad to see an increasing amount of attention devoted in the JCHP to analysis of programme progress from the standpoint of future planning.

237. The Board approved the recommendation of the JCHP that future meetings should be called on the joint decision of the Director-General of WHO and the Executive Director of UNICEF, in consultation with the Chairman of the JCHP.

### **Terminology in connexion with projects jointly aided with WHO or FAO**

238. In connexion with its action regarding reimbursement to WHO and FAO for international project personnel in 1955 (paras. 87-95) the Board discussed the terminology to be adopted in describing situations in which there was joint participation of UNICEF and specialized agencies in assisting country projects. The Board believed that when UNICEF paid all the costs for international project personnel, governments would be interested in knowing this and there should be some method of nomenclature which would enable such projects to be easily recognized. It was suggested that projects in which the specialized agency concerned was bearing the costs of international project personnel might be described as "jointly assisted projects"; on the other hand, projects in which UNICEF paid all the costs of international project personnel could be described as projects undertaken with the technical collaboration of the specialized agency concerned. The Board requested the Executive Director to work out a suitable terminology along these lines in consultation with WHO and FAO so that, as far as possible, the same terminology is used in the same sense by all concerned.

### **UNICEF Basic Agreement**

239. The Executive Board approved the addition of a sentence in Article XI B of the UNICEF Standard Basic Agreement with Governments as proposed by the Executive Director in E/ICEF/L.686. Article XI B reads as follows:

"In case of disagreement as to whether the terms of this Agreement (excepting Article VIII<sup>7</sup>) are being complied with, the matter shall be referred to the Programme Committee of the Executive Board of the Fund for appropriate action."

The additional sentence agreed upon by the Board reads:

"The Programme Committee will invite a representative of . . . . . to present his views to it, in writing and in person, if he so desires."

240. The addition of this sentence to the article will give formal recognition of established practice in according governments the opportunity to present their views directly to the Programme Committee in event of a disagreement with the UNICEF Administration regarding the terms of the Agreement.

241. The Executive Board also supported the position of the Executive Director that the stipulation in the Basic Agreement for the necessary privileges and immunities should in no case be omitted and, if the standard clause is not employed, the minimum provided for should be the privileges and immunities accorded under international law to diplomatic missions.

### **Co-operation with non-governmental organizations**

242. The active interest and support of non-governmental organizations, international and national, are increasingly valuable to the work of UNICEF. A number of projects aided by UNICEF involve the participation of non-governmental agencies working in co-operation with the governments of their countries.

243. Relations with the NGO Committee on UNICEF continue to be close and friendly. The Executive Board was glad to note that the membership of the Committee continues to grow and that the Committee has established sub-committees to consider specific matters related to UNICEF activities. The report of the Committee to the UNICEF Executive Board (E/ICEF/NGO 11) points out that the Committee and its member organizations have continued to carry out numerous activities to promote public understanding and support for UNICEF. Activities along these lines by one of the member organizations, the International Council of Women, was brought to the attention of the Board in E/ICEF/NGO 12. UNICEF National Committees, in which national non-governmental organizations play an active role, have now been formed in over 20 countries. In several other countries, UNAC campaigns are under way or are being planned.

244. In this connexion the Board had the opportunity of hearing a first-hand account of the work of the UNAC Committee in Thailand from the Chairman of the Committee, Mom Kob Kaew, who addressed the Board as a member of the Thailand delegation.

<sup>7</sup> Under section 29, article VIII, of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities, the United Nations makes provision for settlement of disputes regarding immunities. The United Nations Convention is not therefore subject to action by the Programme Committee of the UNICEF Executive Board.

## ALLOCATION TABLES

TABLE 1

UNICEF allocations approved by Executive Board in September 1954,  
by mail polls in April, August and October 1954, and cumulative through October 1954  
(in United States dollars)

(1)	Allocations cumulative through March 1954 (2)	Action taken in September 1954		Allocations returned <sup>b</sup> (5)	Allocations by mail poll in April, August and October (6)	Allocations cumulative through October 1954 <sup>c</sup> (7)
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)			
I. AFRICA.....	2,431,490	1,189,100	—	10,000	120,000 <sup>d</sup>	3,730,590
II. ASIA.....	33,503,180	3,959,910	1,191,400	226,600	—	38,427,890
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.....	23,296,210	733,440	441,300	96,800	53,000 <sup>e</sup>	24,427,150
IV. EUROPE.....	101,013,450	503,500	—	86,400	—	101,430,550
V. LATIN AMERICA.....	12,044,500	1,445,285	—	52,000	115,000 <sup>f</sup>	13,552,785
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION..	2,617,990	285,000	—	—	—	2,902,990
TOTAL (I-VI)	174,906,820	8,116,235 <sup>g</sup>	1,632,700 <sup>h</sup>	471,800	288,000	184,471,955
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE						
Freight.....	200,000	—	—	—	—	200,000
Operational services <sup>a</sup> .....	6,411,630	1,092,870	—	—	—	7,504,500
VIII. ADMINISTRATION <sup>a</sup> .....	9,379,790	1,485,870	—	—	—	10,865,660
TOTAL (VII-VIII)	15,991,420	2,578,740	—	—	—	18,570,160
GRAND TOTALS	190,898,240	12,327,675	—	471,800	288,000	203,042,115
I. AFRICA						
Basutoland.....	—	23,000	—	—	—	23,000
Bechuanaland.....	43,900	—	—	—	—	43,900
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	260,800	—	—	—	—	260,800
French Equatorial Africa.....	182,100	—	—	—	—	182,100
French West Africa, Cameroons & Togoland....	425,600	815,000	—	—	—	1,240,600
Gold Coast.....	—	28,600	—	—	—	28,600
Kenya.....	126,200	—	—	—	—	126,200
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.....	31,400	26,400	—	—	—	57,800
Liberia.....	126,900	33,000	—	10,000	—	149,900
Mauritius.....	12,100	—	—	—	—	12,100
Morocco.....	593,075	—	—	—	—	593,075
Nigeria.....	390,500	78,600	—	—	—	469,100
Northern Rhodesia.....	—	39,500	—	—	—	39,500
Nyasaland.....	—	62,500	—	—	—	62,500
Southern Rhodesia.....	—	24,200	—	—	—	24,200
Tanganyika.....	—	58,300	—	—	120,000	178,300
Tunisia.....	216,915	—	—	—	—	216,915
Uganda.....	22,000	—	—	—	—	22,000
AREA TOTALS	2,431,490	1,189,100	—	10,000	120,000	3,730,590
II. ASIA						
Afghanistan.....	503,225	22,000	—	—	—	525,225
Brunei.....	33,660	—	—	—	—	33,660
Burma.....	1,254,645	416,700	—	—	—	1,671,345
Cambodia.....	38,000	8,425	—	—	—	46,425
Ceylon.....	796,495	210,350	—	—	—	1,006,845
China-Taiwan.....	543,700	142,200	—	22,000	—	663,900
China-Mainland.....	3,445,590	—	—	—	—	3,445,590
Fiji.....	29,200	—	—	5,000	—	24,200
Hong Kong.....	234,900	—	—	—	—	234,900
India.....	10,969,665	1,204,150	381,300	28,000	—	12,527,115
Indonesia.....	4,108,050	647,580	—	17,000	—	4,738,630
Japan.....	999,800	62,500	—	—	—	1,062,300

TABLE 1 (continued)

(1)	Allocations cumulative through March 1954 (2)	Action taken in September 1954			Allocations by mail poll in April, August and October (6)	Allocations cumulative through October 1954 (7)
		Allocations to cover		Allocations returned <sup>b</sup> (5)		
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)			
Korea.....	2,462,780	—	662,500	—	—	3,125,280
Malaya.....	282,785	—	—	—	—	282,785
Netherlands New Guinea <sup>i</sup> .....	—	22,000	—	—	—	22,000
North Borneo.....	93,200	44,000	—	1,000	—	136,200
Pakistan.....	3,222,030	891,900	25,000	31,000	—	4,107,930
Philippines.....	2,020,830	146,300	—	—	—	2,167,130
Sarawak.....	88,110	4,000	—	—	—	92,110
Singapore.....	55,590	25,500	—	—	—	81,090
Thailand.....	1,804,625	35,290	—	—	—	1,839,915
Viet-Nam.....	133,600	32,070	122,600	—	—	288,270
Western Samoa.....	8,800	—	—	—	—	8,800
Indo-China (unapportioned).....	313,900	—	—	122,600	—	191,300
BCG regional assessment teams.....	60,000	44,945	—	—	—	104,945
AREA TOTALS	33,503,180	3,959,910	1,191,400	226,600	—	38,427,890
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN						
Aden.....	12,200	—	—	—	—	12,200
Egypt.....	1,391,285	6,000	—	6,000	—	1,391,285
Ethiopia.....	122,800	31,500	—	—	—	154,300
Iran.....	1,248,500	35,000	—	6,000	—	1,277,500
Iraq.....	863,540	160,200	—	19,800	53,000	1,056,940
Israel.....	1,110,100	—	—	—	—	1,110,100
Jordan.....	710,000	17,500	441,300	—	—	1,168,800
Lebanon.....	95,470	—	—	—	—	95,470
Libya.....	213,000	143,100	—	23,000	—	333,100
Sudan.....	45,100	14,940	—	—	—	60,040
Syria.....	339,620	157,200	—	20,000	—	476,820
Turkey.....	573,100	138,000	—	12,000	—	699,100
Palestine refugees.....	16,521,495	—	—	—	—	16,521,495
Regional assessment teams.....	50,000	30,000	—	10,000	—	70,000
AREA TOTALS	23,296,210	733,440	441,300	96,800	53,000	24,427,150
IV. EUROPE						
Albania.....	324,595	—	—	—	—	324,595
Austria.....	6,976,975	25,000	—	71,400	—	6,930,575
Bulgaria.....	5,515,970	—	—	—	—	5,515,970
Czechoslovakia.....	5,623,100	—	—	—	—	5,623,100
Finland.....	1,845,860	247,500	—	—	—	2,093,360
France.....	2,732,915	—	—	—	—	2,732,915
Germany.....	3,031,460	—	—	—	—	3,031,460
Greece.....	9,819,695	6,000	—	6,000	—	9,819,695
Hungary.....	2,039,570	—	—	—	—	2,039,570
Italy.....	19,013,075	—	—	—	—	19,013,075
Malta.....	188,610	—	—	—	—	188,610
Poland.....	18,962,505	—	—	—	—	18,962,505
Portugal.....	62,800	—	—	—	—	62,800
Romania.....	7,191,170	—	—	—	—	7,191,170
Spain.....	—	90,000	—	—	—	90,000
Yugoslavia.....	17,685,150	135,000	—	9,000	—	17,811,150
AREA TOTALS	101,013,450	503,500	—	86,400	—	101,430,550
V. LATIN AMERICA						
Antigua.....	—	25,000	—	—	—	25,000
Bolivia.....	459,300	87,000	—	—	—	546,300
Brazil.....	2,834,145	553,400	—	15,000	—	3,372,545
British Guiana.....	60,500	—	—	—	—	60,500
British Honduras.....	78,400	—	—	—	—	78,400
Chile.....	1,087,630	66,500	—	—	—	1,154,130
Colombia.....	456,540	92,935	—	—	—	549,475
Costa Rica.....	442,400	—	—	—	—	442,400
Dominica.....	14,600	—	—	—	—	14,600
Dominican Republic.....	165,400	10,000	—	—	—	175,400
Ecuador.....	966,290	55,800	—	—	—	1,022,090
El Salvador.....	645,700	15,000	—	15,000	—	645,700
Grenada.....	38,700	5,800	—	—	—	44,500
Guatemala.....	304,600	78,300	—	—	—	382,900
Haiti.....	857,800	—	—	—	115,000	972,800



TABLE 1 (continued)

(1)	Allocations cumulative through March 1954 (2)	Action taken in September 1954			Allocations by mail poll in April, August and October (6)	Allocations cumulative through October 1954 <sup>c</sup> (7)
		Allocations to cover				
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)	Allocations returned <sup>b</sup> (5)		
Honduras.....	487,100	19,000	—	19,000	—	487,100
Jamaica.....	165,200	—	—	—	—	165,200
Mexico.....	961,795	9,000	—	3,000	—	967,795
Montserrat.....	—	5,400	—	—	—	5,400
Nicaragua.....	488,800	24,300	—	—	—	513,100
Panama.....	148,300	20,000	—	—	—	168,300
Paraguay.....	226,800	19,850	—	—	—	246,650
Peru.....	750,800	322,300	—	—	—	1,073,100
St. Kitts.....	43,000	3,600	—	—	—	46,600
St. Lucia.....	28,700	12,500	—	—	—	41,200
St. Vincent.....	7,500	8,200	—	—	—	15,700
Surinam.....	76,500	11,400	—	—	—	87,900
Trinidad and Tobago.....	165,900	—	—	—	—	165,900
Uruguay.....	82,100	—	—	—	—	82,100
AREA TOTALS	12,044,500	1,445,285	—	52,000	115,000	13,552,785
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION						
Group training courses.....	590,000	—	—	—	—	590,000
WHO regional BCG advisors and Skive project...	61,490	—	—	—	—	61,490
International Children's Centre.....	1,961,500	285,000	—	—	—	2,246,500
Fish-flour acceptability tests.....	5,000	—	—	—	—	5,000
INTER-AREA TOTALS	2,617,990	285,000	—	—	—	2,902,990

<sup>a</sup> On the basis of the division between operational services and administrative expenses as approved by the Executive Board, E/ICEF/243, paragraph 931.

<sup>b</sup> Consists of funds returned from previous allocations:

Unspent balances from previous approved country apportionments.....	\$ 93,200
Project personnel and fellowships.....	231,000
Cost of plans of operations approved for use of funds previously allocated to country (this figure is included in the total of allocations in columns 3 and 4 respectively—see footnote (f) and (g))....	147,600
	\$471,800

<sup>c</sup> Equals sum of columns 2 plus 3 plus 4 plus 6 minus 5.

<sup>d</sup> E/ICEF/268—Emergency allocation to Tanganyika.

<sup>e</sup> E/ICEF/262—Emergency allocation to Iraq.

<sup>f</sup> E/ICEF/278—Emergency allocation to Haiti.

<sup>g</sup> Includes \$25,000 from previous allocations to Austria which the September Board session authorized to be used for a newly approved plan of operation in that country.

<sup>h</sup> Includes \$122,600 from previous allocation to Indo-China which the September Board session authorized to be used for an emergency programme in Viet-Nam.

<sup>i</sup> The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

TABLE 2

UNICEF allocations approved by Executive Board in 1954 and cumulative through October 1954  
(March and September sessions, April, August and October mail polls)  
(in United States dollars)

(1)	Allocations cumulative 1947/53 (2)	Action taken by Board in 1954			Redistribution of freight allocations to 31 December 1953 <sup>e</sup> (6)	Allocations cumulative through October 1954 <sup>d</sup> (7)	
		Allocations to cover					
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)	Allocations returned <sup>b</sup> (5)			
I. AFRICA.....	1,930,690	1,463,400	120,000	63,700	280,200	3,730,590	
II. ASIA.....	28,710,380	4,653,710	1,822,400	450,500	3,691,900	38,427,890	
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.....	20,023,810	1,413,140	494,300	140,300	2,636,200	24,427,150	
IV. EUROPE.....	89,858,150	857,600	—	93,400	10,808,200	101,430,550	
V. LATIN AMERICA.....	9,133,600	2,983,885	115,000	100,200	1,420,500	13,552,785	
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION	2,623,190	290,000	—	10,200	—	2,902,990	
	TOTAL (I-VI)	152,279,820	11,661,735 <sup>e</sup>	2,551,700 <sup>f</sup>	858,300	18,837,000	184,471,955
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE							
Freight.....	19,037,000	—	—	—	(18,837,000)	200,000	
Operational services <sup>a</sup> .....	6,428,840	1,092,870	—	17,210	—	7,504,500	
VIII. ADMINISTRATION <sup>a</sup> .....	9,473,620	1,485,870	—	93,830	—	10,865,660	
	TOTAL (VII-VIII)	34,939,460	2,578,740	111,040	(18,837,000)	18,570,160	
	GRAND TOTALS	187,219,280	16,792,175	969,340	—	203,042,115	

TABLE 2 (continued)

(1)	Allocations cumulative 1947/53 (2)	Action taken by Board in 1954			Redistribution of freight allocations to 31 December 1953 <sup>a</sup> (6)	Allocations cumulative 1954 <sup>b</sup> (7)
		Allocations to cover		Allocations returned <sup>b</sup> (5)		
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)			
<b>I. AFRICA</b>						
Basutoland.....	—	23,000	—	—	—	23,000
Bechuanaland.....	35,000	—	—	—	8,900	43,900
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.....	183,000	53,700	—	4,000	28,100	260,800
French Equatorial Africa.....	150,000	—	—	—	32,100	182,100
French West Africa, Cameroons & Togoland...	370,000	815,000	—	—	55,600	1,240,600
Gold Coast.....	—	28,600	—	—	—	28,600
Kenya.....	—	126,200	—	—	—	126,200
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.....	25,000	26,400	—	—	6,400	57,800
Liberia.....	100,000	35,000	—	—	14,900	149,900
Mauritius.....	10,000	—	—	—	2,100	12,100
Morocco.....	531,575	70,400	—	50,000	41,100	593,075
Nigeria.....	318,000	78,600	—	—	72,500	469,100
Northern Rhodesia.....	—	39,500	—	—	—	39,500
Nyasaland.....	—	62,500	—	—	—	62,500
Southern Rhodesia.....	—	24,200	—	—	—	24,200
Tanganyika.....	—	58,300	120,000	—	—	178,300
Tunisia.....	208,115	—	—	9,700	18,500	216,815
Uganda.....	—	22,000	—	—	—	22,000
AREA TOTALS	1,930,690	1,463,400	120,000	63,700	280,200	3,730,590
<b>II. ASIA</b>						
Afghanistan.....	421,225	46,200	—	—	57,800	525,225
Brunei.....	34,160	—	—	1,500	1,000	35,660
Burma.....	994,845	540,400	—	7,000	143,100	1,671,345
Cambodia.....	52,000	8,425	—	17,900	3,900	46,425
Ceylon.....	694,895	210,350	—	—	101,600	1,006,845
China—Taiwan.....	390,000	258,900	—	35,300	50,300	663,900
China—Mainland.....	3,253,690	—	—	—	191,900	3,445,590
Fiji.....	—	24,200	—	—	—	24,200
Hong Kong.....	207,200	—	—	1,200	28,900	234,900
India.....	9,284,065	1,219,150	893,000	115,000	1,245,900	12,527,115
Indonesia.....	3,453,250	737,780	—	20,000	567,600	4,738,630
Japan.....	866,000	62,500	—	—	133,800	1,062,300
Korea.....	2,154,980	—	662,500	—	307,800	3,125,280
Malaya.....	233,285	25,300	—	—	24,200	282,785
Netherlands New Guinea <sup>a</sup> .....	—	22,000	—	—	—	22,000
North Borneo.....	83,400	49,500	—	6,000	9,300	136,200
Pakistan.....	2,873,230	931,500	25,000	73,500	351,700	4,107,930
Philippines.....	1,641,330	180,700	119,300	—	225,800	2,167,130
Sarawak.....	81,710	4,000	—	500	6,900	92,110
Singapore.....	50,390	25,500	—	—	5,200	81,090
Thailand.....	1,453,825	191,490	—	21,000	215,600	1,839,915
Viet-Nam.....	143,000	32,070	122,600	29,000	19,600	288,270
Western Samoa.....	—	8,800	—	—	—	8,800
Indochina (unapportioned).....	313,900	—	—	122,600	—	191,300
BCG regional assessment teams.....	30,000	74,945	—	—	—	104,945
AREA TOTALS	28,710,380	4,653,710	1,822,400	450,500	3,691,900	38,427,890
<b>III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</b>						
Aden.....	13,000	—	—	2,100	1,300	12,200
Egypt.....	1,201,985	26,900	—	15,900	178,300	1,391,285
Ethiopia.....	77,000	74,700	—	—	2,600	154,300
Iran.....	703,000	455,000	—	6,000	125,500	1,277,500
Iraq.....	725,340	189,500	53,000	36,400	125,500	1,056,940
Israel.....	959,000	—	—	1,100	152,200	1,110,100
Jordan.....	609,000	17,500	441,300	4,600	105,600	1,168,900
Lebanon.....	56,070	34,100	—	—	5,300	95,470
Libya.....	194,000	144,100	—	26,000	21,000	333,100
Sudan.....	43,000	14,940	—	4,000	6,100	60,040
Syria.....	250,720	218,800	—	28,000	35,300	476,820
Turkey.....	455,000	177,600	—	16,200	82,700	699,100
Palestine refugees.....	14,726,695	—	—	—	1,794,800	16,521,495
Regional assessment teams.....	10,000	60,000	—	—	—	70,000
AREA TOTALS	20,023,810	1,413,140	494,300	140,300	2,636,200	24,427,150
<b>IV. EUROPE</b>						
Albania.....	289,495	—	—	—	35,100	324,595
Austria.....	6,231,375	27,000	—	78,300	750,500	6,930,575

TABLE 2 (continued)

(1)	Allocations cumulative 1947/53 (2)	Action taken by Board in 1954			Redistribution of freight allocations to 31 December 1953 <sup>a</sup> (6)	Allocations cumulative through October 1954 <sup>d</sup> (7)
		Allocations to cover		Allocations returned <sup>b</sup> (5)		
		Long-range aid (3)	Emergencies (4)			
Bulgaria.....	4,920,470	—	—	—	595,500	5,515,970
Czechoslovakia.....	5,039,600	—	—	—	583,500	5,623,100
Finland.....	1,653,560	247,500	—	—	192,300	2,093,360
France.....	2,467,215	—	—	100	265,800	2,732,915
Germany.....	2,710,860	—	—	—	320,600	3,031,460
Greece.....	8,759,295	6,000	—	6,000	1,060,400	9,819,695
Hungary.....	1,826,570	—	—	—	213,000	2,039,570
Italy.....	16,883,475	44,000	—	—	2,085,600	19,013,075
Malta.....	169,010	—	—	—	19,600	188,610
Poland.....	16,964,305	—	—	—	1,998,200	18,962,505
Portugal.....	50,000	—	—	—	12,800	62,800
Romania.....	6,414,570	—	—	—	776,600	7,191,170
Spain.....	—	90,000	—	—	—	90,000
Yugoslavia.....	15,478,350	443,100	—	9,000	1,898,700	17,811,150
AREA TOTALS	89,858,150	857,600	—	93,400	10,808,200	101,430,550
V. LATIN AMERICA						
Antigua.....	—	25,000	—	—	—	25,000
Bolivia.....	239,500	266,600	—	—	40,200	546,300
Brazil.....	2,349,045	619,400	—	15,000	419,100	3,372,545
British Guiana.....	18,500	41,400	—	2,000	2,600	60,500
British Honduras.....	70,000	—	—	—	8,400	78,400
Chile.....	736,530	297,500	—	—	120,100	1,154,130
Colombia.....	373,040	142,635	—	25,000	58,800	549,475
Costa Rica.....	382,000	—	—	1,200	61,600	442,400
Dominica.....	—	14,600	—	—	—	14,600
Dominican Republic.....	135,000	10,000	—	—	30,400	175,400
Ecuador.....	874,390	55,800	—	1,700	93,600	1,022,090
El Salvador.....	551,000	30,100	—	20,900	85,500	645,700
Grenada.....	27,600	13,800	—	—	3,100	44,500
Guatemala.....	250,500	98,800	—	—	33,600	382,900
Haiti.....	745,000	5,500	115,000	—	107,300	972,800
Honduras.....	372,500	71,200	—	19,000	62,400	487,100
Jamaica.....	147,900	—	—	1,200	18,500	165,200
Mexico.....	257,795	658,900	—	—	51,100	967,795
Montserrat.....	—	5,400	—	—	—	5,400
Nicaragua.....	434,000	24,300	—	—	54,800	513,100
Panama.....	131,500	20,000	—	—	16,800	168,300
Paraguay.....	194,500	36,850	—	12,000	27,300	246,650
Peru.....	652,400	322,300	—	—	98,400	1,073,100
St. Kitts.....	5,500	41,600	—	1,000	500	46,600
St. Lucia.....	25,000	12,500	—	—	3,700	41,200
St. Vincent.....	—	15,700	—	—	—	15,700
Surinam.....	37,000	46,400	—	—	4,500	87,900
Trinidad and Tobago.....	81,400	74,600	—	1,200	11,100	165,900
Uruguay.....	42,000	33,000	—	—	7,100	82,100
AREA TOTALS	9,133,600	2,983,885	115,000	100,200	1,420,500	13,552,785
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION						
Group training courses.....	590,000	—	—	—	—	590,000
WHO regional BCG advisors and Skive project.....	71,690	—	—	10,200	—	61,490
International Children's Centre.....	1,961,500	285,000	—	—	—	2,246,500
Fish-flour acceptability tests.....	—	5,000	—	—	—	5,000
INTER-AREA TOTALS	2,623,190	290,000	—	10,200	—	2,902,990

<sup>a</sup> On the basis of the division between operational services and administrative expenses as approved by the Executive Board, E/ICEF/243, paragraph 931.

<sup>b</sup> Consists of funds returned from previous allocations:

Unspent balances from previous approved country apportionments.....	\$ 93,200
Project personnel and fellowships.....	555,500
Operational services.....	17,210
Administration.....	93,830
Cost of plans of operations approved for use of funds previously allocated to country (this figure is included in the total of allocations in columns 3 and 4 respectively).....	209,600
	\$969,340

<sup>c</sup> See Board decision concerning freight allocations (E/ICEF/260/Rev. 1, paras. 79-80).

<sup>d</sup> Equals sum of columns 2 plus 3 plus 4 plus 6 minus 5.

<sup>e</sup> Includes funds from previous allocations totalling \$87,000 as follows: Austria—\$25,000; Colombia—\$25,000; El Salvador—\$5,000; Morocco—\$27,000; North Borneo—\$5,000.

<sup>f</sup> Includes funds from previous allocations to Indochina—\$122,600 which the September Board session authorized to be used for an emergency programme in Viet-Nam.

<sup>g</sup> The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that, with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

TABLE 3

UNICEF allocations\* and plans of operation approved for long-range programmes in September 1954, by type of programme  
(in United States dollars)

	Maternal and child welfare		Mass health programmes					Child nutrition		Freight (12)	Grand total (13)	
	MCW centres (1)	Other MCW projects* (2)	Sub- total (3)	Combating insect- borne diseases <sup>b</sup> (4)	Control of yaws (5)	Anti-TB BCG vac. campg. (6)	Production of antibiotics, sera, vac.* (7)	Control of other communicable diseases <sup>a</sup> (8)	Sub- total (9)			Long- range feeding (10)
I. AFRICA												
Basutoland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,900	20,900	—	—	23,000
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland.....	—	—	—	741,000	—	—	—	—	741,000	—	—	815,000
Gold Coast.....	14,200	8,800	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,600
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda..	—	—	—	24,000	—	—	—	—	24,000	—	—	26,400
Liberia.....	—	—	—	15,000	15,000	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	33,000
Nigeria.....	—	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	50,000	78,600
Northern Rhodesia.....	14,500	21,400	35,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,500
Nyasaland.....	22,000	33,000	55,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,500
Southern Rhodesia.....	—	—	—	22,000	—	—	—	—	22,000	—	—	24,200
Tanganyika.....	28,800	24,200	53,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,300
AREA TOTALS	79,500	93,400	172,900	802,000	15,000	—	—	20,900	837,900	4,000	50,000	1,189,100
II. ASIA												
Afghanistan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	20,000	—	—	22,000
Burma.....	161,000	—	161,000	200,000	—	—	—	—	220,000	—	—	416,700
Cambodia.....	—	—	—	—	—	8,425	—	—	8,425	—	—	8,425
Ceylon.....	115,000	75,000	190,000	—	—	1,350	—	—	1,350	—	—	210,350
China—Taiwan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	4,000	16,000	50,000	—	142,200
India.....	605,950	192,500	798,450	—	—	177,000	—	—	177,000	60,000	—	1,204,150
Indonesia.....	232,000	—	232,000	—	258,000	100,980	—	—	358,980	—	—	647,580
Japan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	27,500
Netherlands New Guinea*.....	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	22,000
North Borneo.....	17,000	10,000	27,000	13,000	—	—	—	—	13,000	—	—	44,000
Pakistan.....	—	42,300	42,300	192,000	—	58,400	525,000	—	775,400	—	—	891,900
Philippines.....	32,000	—	32,000	—	—	30,500	—	8,000	38,500	28,000	—	146,300
Sarawak.....	1,600	—	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Singapore.....	21,400	—	21,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,500
Thailand.....	—	—	—	—	—	33,690	—	—	33,690	—	—	35,290
Viet-Nam.....	23,641	—	23,641	—	—	8,429	—	—	8,429	—	—	32,070
BCG regional assessment team...	—	—	—	—	—	44,945	—	—	44,945	—	—	44,945
AREA TOTALS	1,209,591	319,800	1,529,391	405,000	278,000	483,719	557,000	12,000	1,735,719	163,000	—	3,959,910
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN												
Egypt.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	6,000
Ethiopia.....	—	—	—	—	—	31,000	—	—	31,000	—	—	31,500
Iran.....	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	20,000	—	15,000	35,000
Iraq.....	48,200	—	48,200	85,100	—	5,300	—	—	90,400	—	—	160,200
Jordan.....	—	—	—	—	—	17,500	—	—	17,500	—	—	17,500
Libya.....	—	—	—	—	—	15,800	—	—	15,800	91,000	—	143,100
Sudan.....	—	—	—	—	—	14,940	—	—	14,940	—	—	14,940
Syria.....	14,200	—	14,200	130,000	—	—	—	—	130,000	—	—	157,200
Turkey.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138,000
Regional assessment team.....	—	—	—	—	—	30,000	—	—	30,000	—	127,000	11,000
AREA TOTALS	62,400	—	62,400	215,100	—	134,540	—	—	349,640	91,000	163,000	733,440

	AREA TOTALS	62,400	24,700	62,400	24,700	215,100	134,540	349,640	91,000	163,000	67,400	733,440
Finland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225,000	22,500	247,500
Greece.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	6,000
Spain.....	—	64,000	—	—	—	—	—	17,800	—	—	8,200	90,000
Yugoslavia.....	105,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	10,000	135,000
AREA TOTALS	105,000	86,700	—	—	—	—	—	17,800	—	251,000	43,000	503,500
V. LATIN AMERICA												
Antigua.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	15,000	25,000
Bolivia.....	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	26,000	—	41,000	87,000
Brazil.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280,000	15,000	238,400	553,400
Chile.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	20,000	—	31,500	66,500
Colombia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,735	—	47,500	—	41,700	92,935
Dominican Republic.....	9,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,500	—	27,300	55,800
Ecuador.....	—	9,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	—	15,000
El Salvador.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	5,800
Granada.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,270	—	—	—	38,000	78,300
Guatemala.....	16,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,300	—	—	19,000
Honduras.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,000	—	9,000
Mexico.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,200	—	3,200	5,400
Montserrat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	2,200	24,300
Nicaragua.....	—	19,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	20,000
Panama.....	—	18,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,850
Paraguay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,850	—	113,000	—	130,800	322,300
Peru.....	32,000	46,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	3,600
St. Kitts.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,280	5,000	—	7,500	12,500
St. Lucia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	740	8,200
St. Vincent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,460	—	—	680	11,400
Surinam.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,720	—	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTALS	57,100	83,800	—	—	—	20,000	34,305	85,315	559,500	58,000	601,570	1,445,285
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION												
International Children's Centre...	—	285,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285,000
TOTAL PROJECT AID*	1,513,591	868,700	—	—	—	1,442,100	309,010	572,000	817,500	522,000	1,368,070	8,116,235
FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION	—	—	—	—	—	142,200	30,890	56,700	875,900	38,500	(1,368,070)	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,584,300	339,900	628,700	1,693,400	560,500	—	8,116,235
<p>* Note: All project apportionments (columns 1-11 inclusive) exclude freight which is shown in column 12.</p> <p>* Includes aid to hospitals, handicapped children, premature infants, dental care and related training. Environmental sanitation totalling \$165,300, as follows: Ceylon \$75,000; North Borneo \$7,000; Nicaragua \$19,100; Panama \$18,200; Peru \$46,000.</p> <p>Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that, with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.</p> <p>• The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the</p>												
<p>a Diphtheria and whooping cough vaccination— Basutoland..... \$20,900 Leprosy control— Philippines..... 8,000 Trachoma control— China (in Taiwan), Spain \$50,700</p>												
<p>b Malaria control. • Afghanistan—vaccine production..... \$ 20,000 Chile—penicillin production 15,000 China (in Taiwan)—triple vaccine production..... 12,000 Pakistan—antibiotics production..... 525,000</p>												
<p>c \$572,000</p>												

TABLE 4

**UNICEF allocations\* and plans of operation approved for long-range programmes in 1954 (March and September sessions)**  
(in United States dollars)

Maternal and child welfare			Mass health programmes					Child nutrition		Freight (12)	Grand total (13)	
MCW centres (1)	Other MCW projects <sup>a</sup> (2)	Sub- total (3)	Combating insect- borne diseases <sup>b</sup> (4)	Control of yaws (5)	Anti-TB BCG vac. campign. (6)	Production antibiotics, sera, vac. c (7)	Control of other communc. diseases <sup>d</sup> (8)	Sub- total (9)	Long- range feeding (10)			Milk processing (11)
I. AFRICA												
Basutoland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,900	20,900	—	—	2,100	23,000
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,000	—	5,700	53,700
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland.....	—	—	741,000	—	—	—	—	741,000	—	—	74,000	815,000
Gold Coast.....	14,200	8,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,600	28,600
Kenya.....	51,100	13,900	47,000	—	—	—	—	47,000	—	—	14,200	126,200
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.	—	—	24,000	—	—	—	—	24,000	—	—	2,400	26,400
Liberia.....	—	—	16,000	16,000	—	—	—	32,000	—	—	3,000	35,000
Morocco.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,000	64,000	—	—	6,400	70,400
Nigeria.....	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	50,000	18,600	78,600
Northern Rhodesia.....	14,500	21,400	35,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,600	39,500
Nyasaland.....	22,000	33,000	55,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,500	62,500
Southern Rhodesia.....	—	—	22,000	—	—	—	—	22,000	—	—	2,200	24,200
Tanganyika.....	28,800	24,200	53,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,300	58,300
Uganda.....	—	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	22,000
AREA TOTALS			850,000	16,000	—	—	84,900	950,900	52,000	50,000	152,600	1,463,400
II. ASIA												
Afghanistan.....	—	—	22,000	—	—	20,000	—	42,000	—	—	4,200	46,200
Burma.....	161,000	56,000	257,000	—	—	—	—	277,000	—	—	46,400	540,400
Cambodia.....	—	—	—	—	8,425	—	—	8,425	—	—	—	8,425
Ceylon.....	115,000	75,000	190,000	—	—	1,350	—	1,350	—	—	19,000	210,350
China (in Taiwan).....	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	110,000	122,000	50,000	—	86,900	258,900
Fiji.....	—	—	—	22,000	—	—	—	22,000	60,000	—	2,200	24,200
India.....	620,950	192,500	813,450	—	177,000	—	—	177,000	—	—	168,700	1,219,150
Indonesia.....	272,000	42,000	314,000	—	258,000	100,980	—	358,980	—	—	64,800	737,780
Japan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	37,500	62,500
Malaya.....	—	—	—	23,000	—	—	—	23,000	—	—	2,300	25,300
Netherlands New Guinea <sup>a</sup> .....	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	2,000	22,000
North Borneo.....	22,000	10,000	13,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,500	49,500
Pakistan.....	—	67,300	67,300	—	—	525,000	—	13,000	—	—	77,800	931,500
Philippines.....	32,000	13,000	45,000	203,000	—	—	8,000	786,400	33,000	—	61,500	180,700
Sarawak.....	1,600	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	41,200	—	—	2,400	4,000
Singapore.....	21,400	—	21,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,100	25,500
Thailand.....	130,600	5,400	136,000	—	—	33,690	—	33,690	—	—	21,800	191,490
Viet-Nam.....	23,641	—	23,641	—	—	8,429	—	8,429	—	—	—	32,070
Western Samoa.....	—	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	8,800
BCG regional assessment team.....	—	—	—	—	—	74,945	—	74,945	—	—	—	74,945
ASIA TOTALS			405,000	23,000	36,000	574,450	13,000	2,007,450	168,000	—	606,900	4,653,710
GRAND TOTALS			1,255,000	39,000	36,000	574,450	13,000	2,007,450	168,000	50,000	1,759,500	26,000

	1 AREA TOTAL	461 2000	1 AREA TOTAL	405 1999	231 1998	516 1997	557 1996	1 688 000	6 000	606 900	4 053 710
<b>IV. EUROPE</b>											
Austria.....	—	22,700	—	—	—	36,000	—	—	—	3,700	25,000
Finland.....	—	—	—	—	—	48,000	—	—	15,000	36,000	74,700
Greece.....	—	40,000	—	—	—	5,300	—	—	—	6,600	455,000
Italy.....	—	64,000	—	—	—	17,500	—	—	—	—	189,500
Spain.....	105,000	140,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,100
<b>Regional assessment team.....</b>	<b>101,700</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>157,700</b>	<b>627,100</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>234,540</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>91,000</b>	<b>163,000</b>	<b>120,800</b>	<b>1,413,140</b>
<b>AREA TOTALS</b>											
Austria.....	—	22,700	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	2,300	27,000
Finland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225,000	22,500	247,500
Greece.....	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	—	6,000
Italy.....	—	64,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	44,000
Spain.....	105,000	140,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,200	90,000
Yugoslavia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160,000	38,100	443,100
<b>AREA TOTALS</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>266,700</b>	<b>371,700</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>391,000</b>	<b>75,100</b>	<b>857,600</b>
<b>V. LATIN AMERICA</b>											
Antigua.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	15,000	25,000
Bolivia.....	60,000	—	60,000	20,000	—	—	—	26,000	164,000	56,600	266,600
Brazil.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	280,000	15,000	264,400	619,400
British Guiana.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000	14,000	—	26,400	41,400
Chile.....	—	—	—	—	—	3,735	—	20,000	210,000	52,500	297,500
Colombia.....	—	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	72,500	—	66,400	142,635
Dominica.....	9,100	—	9,100	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	5,600	14,600
Dominican Republic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	10,000
Ecuador.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,500	—	27,300	55,800
El Salvador.....	—	—	—	—	5,270	—	—	5,000	15,000	10,100	30,100
Grenada.....	16,000	—	16,000	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	5,530	13,800
Guatemala.....	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	31,300	—	51,500	98,800
Haiti.....	—	40,000	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	5,500
Honduras.....	110,000	—	110,000	—	—	—	—	—	19,000	12,200	71,200
Mexico.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,000	387,000	99,900	658,900
Montserrat.....	—	19,100	—	—	—	—	—	2,200	—	3,200	5,400
Nicaragua.....	—	18,200	18,200	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	2,200	24,300
Panama.....	32,000	46,500	78,500	—	—	36,850	—	—	—	1,800	20,000
Paraguay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,850
Peru.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,000	—	130,800	322,300
St. Kitts.....	—	—	—	—	3,280	1,000	—	6,000	—	31,320	41,600
St. Lucia.....	—	—	—	—	7,460	—	—	5,000	—	7,500	12,500
St. Vincent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	5,740	15,700
Surinam.....	—	—	—	—	—	10,720	—	6,000	—	29,680	46,400
Trinidad and Tobago.....	—	—	—	16,000	—	—	—	9,000	—	49,600	74,600
Uruguay.....	30,000	—	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	33,000
<b>AREA TOTALS</b>	<b>257,100</b>	<b>128,800</b>	<b>385,900</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>16,010</b>	<b>53,305</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>702,000</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>959,670</b>	<b>2,983,885</b>

TABLE 4 (continued)

UNICEF allocations\* and plans of operation approved for long-range programmes in 1954 (March and September sessions)  
(in United States dollars)

	Maternal and child welfare		Mass health programmes						Child nutrition		Freight (12)	Grand total (13)
	MCW centres (1)	Other MCW projects <sup>a</sup> (2)	Sub- total (3)	Combating insect- borne diseases <sup>b</sup> (4)	Control of yaws (5)	Anti-TB BCG vac. campagn. (6)	Production antibiotics, sera, vac. <sup>c</sup> (7)	Control of other communc. diseases <sup>d</sup> (8)	Sub- total (9)	Long- range feeding (10)		
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION												
International Children's Centre..	—	285,000	285,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285,000
Fish-flour acceptability tests.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
INTER-AREA TOTALS	—	285,000	285,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	290,000
TOTAL PROJECT AID *	1,994,591	1,325,000	3,319,591	2,014,100	363,010	804,264	574,000	239,700	3,995,074	1,018,000	1,414,000	11,661,735
FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION	—	—	293,500	199,500	36,190	34,780	56,700	23,700	350,870	1,143,900	126,800	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	3,613,091	2,213,600	399,200	839,044	630,700	263,400	4,345,944	2,161,900	1,540,800	11,661,735

\* Note: All project apportionments (columns 1-11 inclusive) exclude freight which is shown in column 12.

<sup>a</sup> Includes aid to hospitals, handicapped children, premature infants, dental care and related training. Environmental sanitation totalling \$181,300, as follows: Burma \$16,000; Ceylon \$75,000; North Borneo \$7,000; Nicaragua \$19,100; Panama \$18,200; Peru \$46,000.

<sup>b</sup> Malaria control..... \$2,003,100  
Typhus control—Pakistan 11,000  
<sup>c</sup> Afghanistan—vaccine production..... \$ 20,000  
Austria—serum and vaccine production..... 2,000  
Chile—penicillin production 15,000  
China (in Taiwan)—triple vaccine production..... 12,000  
Pakistan—antibiotics production..... 525,000  
\$574,000

<sup>d</sup> Diphtheria and whooping cough vaccination—  
Basutoland..... \$ 20,900  
Leprosy control—  
Philippines..... 8,000  
Trachoma control—  
China (Taiwan), Egypt, Morocco, Spain..... 210,800  
\$239,700

<sup>e</sup> The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that, with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.



UNICEF approved assistance by area and type of programme, 1947 through October 1954  
(in thousands of dollars)

	1947-1954						1951-October 1954						1947 through October 1954	
	1947-1950		1951-1954		For more than one region		1951-1954		For more than one region		1951-1954		1947 through October 1954	
	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	Latin America	Sub-total	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	Latin America	Sub-total	Grand total	
A. LONG-RANGE AID														
I. Maternal and child welfare.....	—	3,796.6	54.0	2,404.3	690.0	1,540.0	8,457.9	257.9	6,579.6	952.6	992.7	896.3	10,909.1	19,367.0
II. Mass health														
(i) Combating insect-borne diseases.....	—	249.3	—	613.8	742.2	—	1,605.3	1,370.0	2,065.9	864.3	—	1,171.1	—	7,076.6
(ii) Production:														1,000.0
insecticides.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	750.0	250.0	—	—	—	1,000.0
antibiotics.....	—	850.0	—	—	—	—	850.0	—	525.0	—	92.3	300.9	—	1,768.2
sera and vaccine.....	—	—	—	592.1	—	—	592.1	—	67.0	—	67.5	60.0	—	786.6
(iii) Control of bejel, yaws, VD	—	1,697.6	123.3	862.0	320.0	—	3,002.9	354.0	1,527.5	54.0	52.2	276.1	—	5,266.7
(iv) BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination.....	378.7	625.5	383.8	1,766.1	342.2	48.4	3,544.7	—	2,211.4	954.6	4.6	429.7	33.8	7,178.8
(v) Tuberculosis control.....	—	913.2	—	1,947.4	82.5	6.5	2,949.6	—	105.8	—	13.3	93.2	—	3,161.9
(vi) Anti-trachoma work.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262.3	124.0	19.0	17.8	—	—	423.1
(vii) Control of other communicable diseases.....	—	33.0	—	270.4	234.7	—	538.1	123.9	15.4	40.0	1.9	30.9	—	750.2
SUB-TOTAL, MASS HEALTH	378.7	4,368.6	507.1	605.8	1,721.6	54.9	13,082.7	2,110.2	7,392.0	2,181.9	249.6	2,361.9	33.8	27,412.1
III. Child nutrition														
(i) Long-range feeding.....	—	1,156.0	—	—	639.5	—	1,795.5	381.0	419.4	381.7	440.0	1,585.5	5.0	5,008.1
(ii) Food conservation.....	—	—	—	3,792.9	135.0	—	3,927.9	50.0	415.0	1,290.0	1,292.0	2,179.1	10.0	9,164.0
SUB-TOTAL, CHILD NUTRITION	—	1,156.0	—	3,792.9	774.5	—	5,723.4	431.0	834.4	1,671.7	1,732.0	3,764.6	15.0	14,172.1
TOTAL, LONG-RANGE AID	378.7	9,294.2	561.1	12,249.0	3,186.1	1,594.9	27,264.0	2,799.1	14,806.0	4,806.2	2,974.3	7,022.8	1,278.8	60,951.2

**UNICEF approved assistance by area and type of programme, 1947 through October 1954**

\* Unprogrammed: Asia, 1,790.1; Eastern Mediterranean, 0.8; Europe, 26.8; Latin America, 58.1; more than one region, 29.4; total, 1,905.2.

## COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES CURRENTLY ASSISTED\* BY UNICEF

(Total: 88)

## AFRICA (20)

Basutoland <sup>b</sup>	French Togoland	Mauritius	Ruanda-Urundi
Bechuanaland	French West Africa	Morocco	Southern Rhodesia <sup>b</sup>
Belgian Congo	Gold Coast <sup>b</sup>	Nigeria	Tanganyika
French Cameroons	Kenya	Northern Rhodesia <sup>b</sup>	Tunisia
French Equatorial Africa	Liberia	Nyasaland <sup>b</sup>	Uganda

## ASIA (21)

Afghanistan	Hong Kong	Malaya	Sarawak
Burma	India	Netherlands New Guinea <sup>b, c</sup>	Singapore
Cambodia	Indonesia	North Borneo	Thailand
Ceylon	Japan	Pakistan	Vietnam
China	Korea	Philippines	Western Samoa <sup>b</sup>
Fiji <sup>b</sup>			

## EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (11)

Egypt	Iraq	Lebanon	Syria
Ethiopia	Israel	Libya	Turkey
Iran	Jordan	Sudan	

## EUROPE (7)

Austria	Greece	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Finland	Italy	Spain <sup>b</sup>	

## LATIN AMERICA (29)

Antigua <sup>b</sup>	Dominica <sup>b</sup>	Honduras	Peru
Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	St. Kitts
Brazil	Ecuador	Mexico	St. Lucia
British Guiana	El Salvador	Montserrat <sup>b</sup>	St. Vincent <sup>b</sup>
British Honduras	Grenada	Nicaragua	Surinam
Chile	Guatemala	Panama	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Haiti	Paraguay	Uruguay
Costa Rica			

\* "Currently assisted countries and territories" are those in which UNICEF assistance is still active, or for which an allocation has been approved but supplies have not yet been sent.

Formerly assisted countries and territories total 13 as follows: *Africa*: Algeria, Tangiers; *Asia*: Brunei; *Eastern Mediterranean*: Aden; *Europe*: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Rumania.

<sup>b</sup> Assistance approved for the first time in 1954.

<sup>c</sup> The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that, with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

## PROGRAMMES CURRENTLY ASSISTED BY UNICEF

TABLE 1

Summary count of programmes currently assisted<sup>a</sup> by UNICEF  
by type of programme and geographic area

Type of programme	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	Latin America	Total
MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE.....	7	21	12	11	17	68
MCW services and training.....	7	16	10	4	13	50
Handicapped children.....	—	1	2	4	—	7
Premature infants.....	—	1	—	3	1	5
Environmental sanitation.....	—	3	—	—	3	6
MASS HEALTH.....	18	46	17	7	26	114
Insect-borne diseases.....	9	8	5	—	9	31
Malaria control.....	9	6	5	—	9	29
Typhus control.....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis control.....	—	18	7	—	9	34
BCG Vaccination.....	—	11	7	—	9	27
Other TB control.....	—	7	—	—	—	7
Treponemal diseases.....	4	10	2	1	4	21
Yaws control.....	3	8	—	—	4	15
Syphilis control.....	1	2	—	1	—	4
Bejel control.....	—	—	2	—	—	2
Other diseases.....	5	2	2	2	1	12
Immunization <sup>b</sup> .....	2	—	—	—	1	3
Trachoma control.....	2	1	1	2	—	6
Mycosis control.....	—	—	1	—	—	1
Leprosy control.....	1	1	—	—	—	2
Production.....	—	8	1	4	3	16
DDT.....	—	3	1	—	—	4
Penicillin/antibiotic.....	—	2	—	1	1	4
Sera vaccine.....	—	3	—	2	2	7
Plasma and gamma globulin.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
NUTRITION.....	5	6	9	4	33	57
Long-range feeding.....	4	4	4	—	24	36
Milk and food conservation.....	1	2	5	4	9	21
EMERGENCY AID.....	1	6	4	—	1	12
GRAND TOTAL	31	79	42	22	77	251

<sup>a</sup> "Currently assisted programmes" are those in which the UNICEF phase of assistance is still active or for which an allocation has been approved but supplies not yet sent. Each type of assistance is counted only once for a particular country though there may be several separate projects of the same type in the country. For example, the maternal and child welfare

programme in India is counted as one programme although there are in India 8 separate State projects for maternal and child welfare as well as several all-India projects in this category.

<sup>b</sup> Programmes for immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, small-pox, etc.

TABLE 2

**Programmes currently assisted by UNICEF  
listed by type of programme and by country aided**

**Maternal and child welfare (68)**

**MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES  
AND TRAINING (50)\***

**REHABILITATION OF HANDICAPPED  
CHILDREN (7)**

*Africa (7)*

Gold Coast  
Kenya  
Nigeria  
Northern Rhodesia

Nyasaland  
Tanganyika  
Uganda

*Asia (16)*

Afghanistan  
Burma  
Cambodia  
Ceylon  
China (in Taiwan)  
Hong Kong  
India  
Indonesia

Malaya  
North Borneo  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sarawak  
Singapore  
Thailand  
Vietnam

*Eastern Mediterranean (10)*

Egypt  
Ethiopia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Israel

Jordan  
Lebanon  
Libya  
Syria  
Turkey

*Europe (4)*

Greece  
Portugal

Spain  
Yugoslavia

*Latin America (13)*

Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Guatemala  
Haiti

Honduras  
Mexico  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Uruguay

Japan

Israel

Austria  
Greece

Philippines

Italy

Chile

*Asia (1)*

*Eastern Mediterranean (2)*

Lebanon

*Europe (4)*

Italy  
Yugoslavia

**PREMATURE CARE (5)**

*Asia (1)*

*Europe (3)*

Spain

*Latin America (1)*

**ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION (6)**

*Asia (3)*

North Borneo

*Latin America (3)*

Peru

**Mass health (114)**

**CONTROL OF INSECT-BORNE DISEASES (31)**

**MALARIA CONTROL (29)**

*Africa (9)*

Cameroons  
French West Africa  
Kenya  
Liberia  
Nigeria

Southern Rhodesia  
Tanganyika  
Togoland  
Uganda

*Asia (6)*

Afghanistan  
Burma  
Ceylon

India  
North Borneo  
Pakistan

*Eastern Mediterranean (5)*

Egypt  
Iran  
Iraq

Lebanon  
Syria

*Latin America (9)*

Bolivia  
Dominica

Dominican Republic  
Grenada

*Latin America (9) (continued)*

Haiti  
Mexico  
St. Lucia  
Surinam  
Trinidad and Tobago

**TYPHUS CONTROL (2)**

*Asia (2)*

Afghanistan  
Pakistan

**TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (34)**

**BCG VACCINATION (27)**

*Asia (11)*

Burma  
Cambodia  
Ceylon  
China (in Taiwan)  
Hong Kong  
India  
Indonesia  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Vietnam

*Eastern Mediterranean (7)*

Ethiopia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Libya  
Sudan  
Turkey

TABLE 2 (continued)  
Mass health (114) (continued)

<i>Latin America</i> (9)		TRACHOMA (6)	
British Guiana	Paraguay	<i>Africa</i> (2)	
Chile	St. Kitts	Morocco	
Colombia	Surinam	Tunisia	
Ecuador	Uruguay <sup>b</sup>	<i>Asia</i> (1)	
Grenada		China (in Taiwan)	
OTHER TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL (7)		<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i> (1)	
<i>Asia</i> (7)		Egypt	
Burma	Pakistan	<i>Europe</i> (2)	
Ceylon	Philippines	Spain	
China (in Taiwan)	Thailand	Yugoslavia	
India		MYCOSIS (1)	
TREPONEMAL DISEASE CONTROL (21)		<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i> (1)	
YAWS CONTROL (15)		Syria	
<i>Africa</i> (3)		LEPROSY (2)	
Bechuanaland	Nigeria	<i>Africa</i> (1)	
Liberia		Nigeria	
<i>Asia</i> (8)		Philippines	
Fiji	Netherlands New Guinea <sup>d</sup>	LOCAL PRODUCTION (16)	
India	Philippines <sup>e</sup>	DDT (4)	
Indonesia <sup>e</sup>	Thailand	<i>Asia</i> (3)	
Malaya <sup>e</sup>	Western Samoa	Ceylon	
<i>Latin America</i> (4)		India	
Haiti <sup>e</sup>	St. Kitts <sup>e</sup>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i> (1)	
Grenada	St. Vincent	Egypt	
SYPHILIS CONTROL (4)*		PENICILLIN (4)	
<i>Africa</i> (1)		<i>Asia</i> (2)	
Morocco		India	
<i>Asia</i> (2)		Pakistan	
China (In Taiwan)	India	<i>Europe</i> (1)	
<i>Europe</i> (1)		Yugoslavia	
Yugoslavia		Chile	
BEJEL CONTROL (2)		SERA AND VACCINE (7)	
<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i> (2)		<i>Asia</i> (3)	
Iraq	Syria	Aghanistan (cholera/ rabies/smallpox/typhus)	
CONTROL OF OTHER DISEASES (12)		China (in Taiwan) (diphtheria/ whooping cough/ tetanus)	
IMMUNIZATION (3)		<i>Europe</i> (2)	
<i>Africa</i> (2)		Austria (diphtheria/ whooping cough/tetanus)	
Basutoland (diphtheria/ whooping cough)	Mauritius (whooping cough)	Yugoslavia (diphtheria/ whooping cough/tetanus)	
<i>Latin America</i> (1)		<i>Latin America</i> (2)	
Peru (diphtheria/ whooping cough)		Colombia (diphtheria/ whooping cough/smallpox)	
		Peru (diphtheria/ whooping cough)	
		PLASMA AND GAMMA GLOBULIN PRODUCTION (1)	
		<i>Europe</i> (1)	
		Yugoslavia	

TABLE 2 (continued)

## Nutrition (57)

## LONG-RANGE FEEDING (36)

*Africa (4)*

Belgian Congo  
French Equatorial Africa

Nigeria  
Ruanda-Urundi

*Asia (4)*

China (in Taiwan)  
Japan

India  
Philippines

*Eastern Mediterranean (4)*

Iran  
Iraq

Libya  
Turkey

*Latin America (24)*

Antigua  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
British Guiana  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
C Dominica  
C Ecuador  
C Salvador  
C Grenada  
Guatemala  
Honduras

Mexico  
Montserrat  
Nicaragua (nutrition laboratory)  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
St. Kitts  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent  
Surinam  
Trinidad & Tobago

## MILK CONSERVATION (21)

*Africa (1)*

Nigeria

*Asia (2)*

India

Indonesia (soya milk processing)

*Eastern Mediterranean (5)*

Egypt  
Iran  
Iraq

Israel  
Turkey

*Europe (4)*

Finland  
Greece

Italy  
Yugoslavia

*Latin America (9)*

Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Costa Rica  
Ecuador

El Salvador  
Honduras  
Mexico  
Nicaragua

## Emergency aid (12)

*Africa (1)*

Tanganyika

*Asia (6)*

India  
Japan  
Korea

Pakistan  
Philippines  
Vietnam

*Eastern Mediterranean (4)*

Egypt  
Iraq

Jordan  
Palestine refugees

*Latin America (1)*

Haiti

\* These programmes include: aid to maternal and child welfare centres; training; hospital services for mothers and children; school health; health education; dental care; provision of drugs and diet supplements; and curative treatment (as for syphilis) where such treatment is provided through the maternal and child welfare programme.

\* UNICEF assistance is for BCG production laboratory only.

\* Programmes also include some syphilis control work.

\* The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a com-

munication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

\* In addition, Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan and Spain have received some assistance for syphilis control as part of a maternal and child welfare allocation.

TABLE 3

## List of programmes currently assisted\* in each country

## Africa

<i>Botswana</i>	<i>French West Africa</i>	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>
Immunization	Malaria control	Maternal and child welfare	Malaria control
(diphtheria/whooping cough)	<i>Gold Coast</i>	Malaria control	
	Maternal and child welfare	Yaws control	<i>Tanganyika</i>
<i>Botswana</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	Leprosy control	Maternal and child welfare
Yaws control	Maternal and child welfare	Milk conservation	Malaria control
	Malaria control	Long-range feeding	Emergency feeding
<i>Belgian Congo</i>	<i>Liberia</i>	<i>Northern Rhodesia</i>	<i>Togoland</i>
Long-range feeding (anti-kwashiorkor)	Malaria control	Maternal and child welfare	Malaria control
	Yaws control		
<i>Cameroon</i>	<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>Nyasaland</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>
Malaria control	Immunization (whooping cough)	Maternal and child welfare	Trachoma control
<i>French Equatorial Africa</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Ruanda-Urundi</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
Long-range feeding (anti-kwashiorkor)	Syphilis control	Long-range feeding (anti-kwashiorkor)	Maternal and child welfare
	Trachoma control		Malaria control

TABLE 3 (continued)

## Asia

<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>China (in Taiwan)</i> (continued)	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Philippines</i>
Maternal and child welfare	Syphilis control	Rehabilitation of handicapped children	Maternal and child welfare
Malaria control	Trachoma control	Long-range feeding	Premature care
Typhus control	Vaccine production (diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus)	Emergency aid	BCG vaccination
Vaccine production (cholera, rabies, smallpox and typhus)	Long-range feeding	<i>Korea</i>	Tuberculosis control
	<i>Fiji</i>	Emergency aid	Yaws/syphilis control
<i>Burma</i>	Yaws control	<i>Malaya</i>	Leprosy control
Maternal and child welfare	<i>Hong Kong</i>	Maternal and child welfare	Long-range feeding
Environmental sanitation	Maternal and child welfare	Yaws/syphilis control	Emergency feeding
Malaria control	BCG vaccination	<i>Netherlands New Guinea</i> <sup>a</sup>	
BCG vaccination	<i>India</i>	Yaws control	<i>Singapore</i>
Tuberculosis control	Maternal and child welfare	<i>North Borneo</i>	Maternal and child welfare
<i>Cambodia</i>	Malaria control	Maternal and child welfare	
Maternal and child welfare	BCG vaccination	Environmental sanitation	<i>Thailand</i>
BCG vaccination	Tuberculosis control	Malaria control	Maternal and child welfare
<i>Ceylon</i>	Yaws control	<i>Pakistan</i>	BCG vaccination
Maternal and child welfare	Syphilis control	Maternal and child welfare	Tuberculosis control
Environmental sanitation	DDT production	Malaria control	Yaws control
Malaria control	Penicillin production	Typhus control	
BCG vaccination	Long-range feeding	BCG vaccination	<i>Viet-Nam</i>
Tuberculosis control	Milk conservation	Tuberculosis control	Maternal and child welfare
DDT production	Emergency aid	Production of antibiotics	BCG vaccination
<i>China (in Taiwan)</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	DDT production	Emergency aid
Maternal and child welfare	Maternal and child welfare	Vaccine production (diphtheria)	
BCG vaccination	BCG vaccination	Emergency aid	<i>Western Samoa</i>
Tuberculosis control <sup>b</sup>	Yaws/syphilis control		Yaws control
	Soya milk processing		

## Eastern Mediterranean

<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	<i>Syria</i>
Maternal and child welfare	Maternal and child welfare	Maternal and child welfare	Maternal and child welfare
Malaria control	Malaria control	BCG vaccination	Malaria control
Trachoma control	Bejel/syphilis control	Emergency feeding	Bejel/syphilis control
DDT production	BCG vaccination	<i>Lebanon</i>	Mycosis control
Milk conservation	Long-range feeding	Maternal and child welfare	
Emergency feeding	Milk conservation	Rehabilitation of handicapped children	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Ethiopia</i>	Emergency aid	Malaria control	Maternal and child welfare
Maternal and child welfare		<i>Libya</i>	BCG vaccination
BCG vaccination	<i>Israel</i>	Maternal and child welfare	Long-range feeding
<i>Iran</i>	Maternal and child welfare	BCG vaccination	Milk conservation
Maternal and child welfare	Rehabilitation of handicapped children	Long-range feeding	
Malaria control	Milk conservation	<i>Sudan</i>	<i>Palestine refugee children and mothers</i>
BCG vaccination		BCG vaccination	Emergency aid
Long-range feeding			
Milk conservation			

## Europe

<i>Austria</i>	<i>Greece</i> (continued)	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Yugoslavia</i> (continued)
Rehabilitation of handicapped children	Rehabilitation of handicapped children	Maternal and child welfare (including syphilis control)	Syphilis control
Vaccine production (diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus)	Milk conservation	Premature care	Penicillin production
	<i>Italy</i>	Trachoma control	Plasma and gamma globulin production
<i>Finland</i>	Premature care	<i>Yugoslavia</i>	Vaccine production (diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus)
Milk conservation	Rehabilitation of handicapped children	Maternal and child welfare	Trachoma control
<i>Greece</i>	Milk conservation	Rehabilitation of handicapped children	Milk conservation
Maternal and child welfare	<i>Portugal</i>	Premature care	
	Maternal and child welfare		



TABLE 3 (continued)

## Latin America

<i>Antigua</i>	<i>Costa Rica</i>	<i>Haiti</i>	<i>Peru</i>
Long-range feeding	Long-range feeding Milk conservation	Maternal and child welfare Malaria control Yaws/syphilis control Emergency aid	Maternal and child welfare Environmental sanitation Immunization and vaccine production (diphtheria/ whooping cough) Long-range feeding
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>Dominica</i>	<i>Honduras</i>	<i>St. Kitts</i>
Maternal and child welfare Malaria control Long-range feeding Milk conservation	Malaria control Long-range feeding	Maternal and child welfare Long-range feeding Milk conservation	BCG vaccination Yaws/syphilis control Long-range feeding
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Dominican Republic</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>St. Lucia</i>
Maternal and child welfare Long-range feeding Milk conservation	Maternal and child welfare Malaria control	Maternal and child welfare Malaria control Long-range feeding Milk conservation	Malaria control Long-range feeding
<i>British Guiana</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Montserrat</i>	<i>St. Vincent</i>
BCG vaccination Long-range feeding	Maternal and child welfare BCG vaccination Long-range feeding Milk conservation	Long-range feeding	Yaws control Long-range feeding
<i>Chile</i>	<i>El Salvador</i>	<i>Nicaragua</i>	<i>Surinam</i>
Maternal and child welfare Premature care BCG vaccination Penicillin production Long-range feeding Milk conservation	Long-range feeding Milk conservation	Environmental sanitation Nutrition laboratory Milk conservation	Malaria control BCG vaccination Long-range feeding
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Grenada</i>	<i>Panama</i>	<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>
BCG vaccination Vaccine production (diphtheria/whooping cough/smallpox) Long-range feeding	Malaria control Yaws control BCG vaccination Long-range feeding	Maternal and child welfare Environmental sanitation Long-range feeding	Malaria control Long-range feeding
	<i>Guatemala</i>	<i>Paraguay</i>	<i>Uruguay</i>
	Maternal and child welfare Long-range feeding	Maternal and child welfare BCG vaccination Long-range feeding	Maternal and child welfare BCG vaccination <sup>d</sup>

## Interregional

International Children's Centre, Paris

Fish-flour acceptability tests

\* "Currently assisted programmes" are those in which the UNICEF phase of assistance is still active or for which an allocation has been approved but supplies not yet sent. Each type of assistance is counted only once for a particular country though there may be several separate projects of the same type in the country. For example, the maternal and child welfare programme in India is counted as one programme although there are in India 8 separate State projects for maternal and child welfare as well as several all-India projects in this category.

<sup>b</sup> Aid for BCG and for other TB control are provided under the same allocation.

<sup>c</sup> The Executive Director of UNICEF has received a communication from the Acting Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations stating the position of the Indonesian Government that, with respect to the designation to be given to this territory in UNICEF documents, it should be acknowledged that the territory of West New Guinea is still in dispute as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

<sup>d</sup> UNICEF assistance is for a BCG production laboratory only.



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