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INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Report of the Executive Board of ICIEF
Submitted to the Fifth Session of
the Economic and Social Council

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CONTENTS

	Page
I. Meetings of the Executive Board and the Programme Committee	2
II. The Needs of Children as Reported by the Fund's European Mission	2
III. Financial Resources	5
IV. Initial Plan of Operations	10
V. Agreements with Governments	14
VI. Programme of Administration and Staff	16
VII. Co-operation with other United Nations Organizations . . .	17

1 June 1947

1. The Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund, in accordance with the Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 29 March 1947 (document E/411, 1 (b)), presents herewith in virtue of paragraph 7 of the General Assembly Resolution No. 57 (1), of 11 December 1946, the first report on its programme of work.

I. MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

2. Meetings of the Executive Board* have been held at Lake Success, New York, on 19 December 1946; 7 January, 24-25 February, 17 and 19 June 1947. The Programme Committee** has held meetings in Washington, D. C. on 13 January 1947, and in New York on 27 December 1946, 7 and 24 February, and 16-18 June 1947. In the course of these meetings the nature and extent of needs of countries applying for assistance have been studied and preparations have been made to meet these needs.

II. THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN AS REPORTED BY THE FUND'S EUROPEAN MISSION

3. Dr. Martha Eliot, Associate Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau, was loaned to the Fund in April to plan and direct the technical services. She departed immediately for Europe to survey conditions in seven of the countries which had submitted statements of their needs to the Fund. In carrying out the survey she received invaluable assistance from Dr. Eugene Aujaleu, of the French Ministry of Health, and Dr. Hanna Ierszfeld of the University of Wroclaw of Poland. Dr. Eliot returned to the United States on 7 June and reported to the Executive Board, at its meeting on 17 June, on the needs of children as related to the programme of International Children's Emergency Fund.

4. Dr. Eliot's report, which is appended as Annex I, gives striking

* The Executive Board is composed of representatives from the following twenty-six nations: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

** The Programme Committee consists of representatives from the following nine nations: Brazil, Canada, China, France, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States.

evidence of the critical needs of children and pregnant and nursing mothers in the European areas visited. In Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Greece, Dr. Eliot made an intensive study of the needs and conditions based upon visits to a large number of agencies, services, and institutions, both public, and voluntary, operating in this field. Her observations included prenatal, infant and pre-school health institutions, milk stations and other child-feeding centres, school-lunch programmes; children's and maternity hospitals, special hospital for treatment of skin diseases, and clinics for sick children; preventoria and sanatoria; day nurseries and nursery schools, homes for war orphans, receiving homes for repatriated children and orphans; special homes for the care of blind and invalid children. She likewise observed schools and training centres for medical, nursing, and social work personnel.

5. Dr. Eliot stated that on the whole she found needs vastly greater than she had expected. While thanks to UNRRA foods, children did not show the emaciation of starvation, they were undernourished, thin and pale, and often stunted in growth. Children, who from their stature and general development would have been judged to be six or seven years old, were known to be eight, nine, or even ten or eleven years old. Children actually six or seven years old often appeared to be about four or five. Dr. Eliot's findings give significant evidence that the greatest need everywhere is for food and everywhere she was told that the one single food of which there is greatest lack is milk.

6. Dr. Eliot further stated that, while it was a great achievement that school children and children in institutions were fed during the winter months of 1945-47, even with UNRRA assistance only part of those needing supplementary foods were reached. It is clear that when UNRRA supplies run out there will be a severe curtailment in supplementary feeding, and even the basic ration which has been maintained with supplies from UNRRA will be reduced. Dr. Eliot pointed out that a way must be found to improve

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the basic ration, which is the responsibility of the Governments, as the Fund's programme will be limited to protective foods that are only intended to supplement the basic ration for children. In all of the countries visited, the official representatives and voluntary agencies operating in this field expressed grave concern as to the critical situation which will prevail when UNRRA supplies cease, for the needs which have never been adequately met, will become much greater.

Dr. Meiklejohn's Statement

7. On 25 February, Dr. A. P. Meiklejohn, Senior Consultant in Nutrition, European Regional Office of UNRRA, made a statement before the Executive Board regarding the appalling conditions of children in European countries. Referring to the abnormal infant mortality rate, the spread of infectious disease, and the types of malnutrition, he expressed the belief that the primary problem for European children is lack of calories.* The findings of Dr. Meiklejohn are now six months old, yet Dr. Eliot's observations bear out that these findings are still valid today and the need is equally as great.

Dr. Morris' Statement

8. Thanks to the interest of the British Government in furthering the ICEF, the Executive Board on 19 June heard an account of Dr. E. D. Morris, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Education, on the British Supplementary child-feeding programme and the programme for the feeding and medical care of pregnant and nursing mothers. Expanding greatly since 1940, the child-feeding programme has extended to about 25,000 out of 29,000 schools in England and Wales with meals and milk provided to about 2-1/2 million children. The programme, which provides a daily supplementary meal of from 700 to 900 calories, has the fullest support of the Government. Dr. Morris pointed out that British children from nine to fourteen years

* E/ICEF/12, 27 February 1947

of age are now two pounds heavier, on the average, than children in the same age group before the war.*

III. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

9. Significant developments in the financial resources of the Fund have occurred since the Executive Board reported to the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council. The General Assembly Resolution establishing the Fund pointed out that "the effective operation of the Fund is dependent upon the financial resources which are put at its disposal" and therefore expressed "the earnest hope that Governments, voluntary agencies and private individuals will give the Fund their generous support."**

In the discussions of the Third Committee of the Assembly preceding the establishment of the Fund it was emphasized that operations of the Fund should begin "only when a sum had been secured which was adequate to meet ascertained needs in a manner not derogatory to the prestige of the United Nations."***

10. In line with this discussion the Executive Board of the Fund decided not to begin operations until sufficient resources were available. It was understood by members of the Board that the minimum initial amount required to begin operations was \$15,000,000. As a result of action by the United States Government on 31 May 1947, this minimum amount is now in sight and is expected to be available shortly for operations by the Fund.

11. The financing of the Fund will come from three sources: (a) Governments, (b) UNRRA, and (c) private donations.

* E/ICEF/22, Statement made by Dr. Marris at the Ninth Meeting of Executive Board of ICEF, 19 June 1947.

** General Assembly Resolution 57 (1), Section II.

*** Establishment of an International Children's Emergency Fund; Report of the Third Committee, document A/230, 9 December 1946, page 7.

A. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GOVERNMENTS

The United States

12. On 31 May, the President signed an Act of Congress, now designated as Public Law 84 - 80th Congress, authorizing a contribution to the ICFE. The authorization was in the form of an Amendment to the Act more generally known as the \$350,000,000 Foreign Relief Bill. The paragraph concerning the authorization reads as follows:

Provided, That from the funds authorized under this section the President shall make contributions to the International Children's Emergency Fund of the United Nations for the special care and feeding of children, and such contributions shall not be subject to the limitations and requirements provided in this joint resolution, but after \$15,000,000 has been so contributed, no further contributions shall be made which would cause the aggregate amount so contributed by the United States (1) to constitute more than 57 per centum of the aggregate amount contributed to said Fund by all governments not receiving assistance from said fund, including the United States; or (2) to exceed \$40,000,000, whichever is the lesser.

13. In order to qualify for the full \$40,000,000 from the United States, based on the 57-43 formula, the ICFE must secure in the aggregate approximately \$30,000,000 from all other donor Governments. The enabling legislation has still to be acted on by the Appropriations Committee of Congress, but it provides for the United States Government to make an initial grant of \$15,000,000, which will enable the ICFE to begin operations.

14. Under the conditions specified in Public Law 84 - 80th Congress, the ICFE must then obtain from all other donor Governments an aggregate sum of approximately \$12,000,000 to match the initial grant of \$15,000,000, and subsequent releases of funds from the United States, up to the total of \$40,000,000, will thereafter be made in the same ratio of \$57 from the United States for every \$43, or its equivalent, contributed in the aggregate by other Governments. Contributions from other Governments may be either in outright grants of money or in gifts of commodities, or services, suitable for use in the operations of the ICFE.

France

15. The Delegate for France announced to the Executive Board, at its

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meeting on 17 June, that the Government of France would contribute, in francs, a sum equal to 6 percent of the contribution from the United States to the ICERF.

Canada

16. On 24 June, the Prime Minister informed the Canadian Parliament that the Cabinet recommended an appropriation of C\$ 1,000,000 to the Fund.

Australia

17. An appropriation of 4,000,000 Australian pounds has been approved by the Government for Post-UNRRA Relief; International Refugee Organization; International Children's Emergency Fund; and the Educational Appeal of UNESCO. The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs are currently considering the proportions to be allocated for the several programmes, including the Fund.

Switzerland

18. The Honourable Charles Bruggeman, Swiss Minister to the United States, the representative of his Government to the Executive Board stated on 19 June 1947 that while he was not yet in a position to announce a contribution, his Government was giving attentive and sympathetic consideration to the matter of support of the Fund.

New Zealand

19. Following the statement at the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council by the representative of New Zealand that his country would do all it could to support the Fund,* the Fund has been in communication with the Government of New Zealand. A statement on the amount of contribution is expected shortly.

Norway

20. A statement is expected at an early date from the Norwegian Government on a proposal to be submitted to Parliament for a contribution of cod-liver oil to the Fund, along the lines suggested by the Norwegian representative

* Verbatim Record of the 71st Meeting of the Economic and Social Council, document E/P.V./71, 15 March 1947, pages 51, 56-60.

to the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council.*

Other Countries

21. Discussions continue with a number of other Governments which indicate that several of them are now in the process of approving a contribution to the Fund. The Executive Board entertains the hope and expectation that a number of Governments will announce contributions before the next session of the General Assembly. The Executive Board will welcome support from the Economic and Social Council in securing contributions from Governments.

B. UNRRA

22. With the termination of the UNRRA programme for Europe as of 30 June 1947, the time is approaching when the Central Committee of UNRRA will be able to determine with greater certainty the amount of residual assets to accrue eventually to the International Children's Emergency Fund. In the meantime, the Central Committee of UNRRA on 7 May 1947 made a grant of \$100,000 to the International Children's Emergency Fund, against the residual assets of UNRRA, to be used for administrative expenses.

23. UNRRA has continued to provide office space, services, and facilities for the Fund's headquarters office in Washington. Staff in varying numbers up to a total of twenty were loaned to the Fund through 30 June, after which date this arrangement terminated in accordance with the original understanding.

24. The Board takes this occasion to emphasize again the valuable assistance given by UNRRA to the International Children's Emergency Fund during its initial stage of development.

C. PRIVATE DONATIONS

25. Unsolicited donations from individuals received up to 30 June 1947, total approximately \$10,000. This is in addition to the \$550,000 made

* Verbatim Record of the 70th Meeting of the Economic and Social Council, document E/P.V./71, 15 March 1947, page 76.

available by UNRRA from the Emergency Food Collection, to which voluntary agencies and private individuals in the United States had contributed in the summer of 1946.

26. Arrangements for the United Nations Appeal for Children have not progressed to a point where it is possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount which may be turned over to the International Children's Emergency Fund. The Executive Board welcomed the statement by the Secretary-General to its seventh meeting on 17 June 1947, in which he said,*

"I want to emphasize three points:

"In the first place the International Children's Emergency Fund is the United Nations' organ for the relief of children and I shall do all I can to ensure that the Appeal provides the maximum of financial assistance to it. This is my essential purpose, though it is my hope that the Appeal should inspire and promote contributions in favour of all effective non-governmental efforts on behalf of child relief.

"Secondly, in the planning and execution of the Appeal I shall arrange for the closest liaison and consultation with you.

"Thirdly, the consultations with Dr. Ording and I have had since the Council's session with a view to arranging for the world-wide appeal - for which the title 'United Nations Appeal for Children' has been found - have been encouraging. The tentative promises of support given at an earlier date by important international and national organizations and groups have been reaffirmed and much additional support has been obtained and there is a good prospect that, if co-operation on the scale now foreseen is realized, the Appeal may yield results which should be of very substantial assistance to the Fund."

D. TOTAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

27. From the above, it is apparent that a detailed report covering the anticipated total from all sources is not possible at the present time. However, in view of the urgency of need in many areas, and the fact that a minimum amount of some \$20,000,000 is assured, the Executive Board reached the conclusion that preparation for initial operations must begin without delay.

* Statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund, document E/ICEF/18, 17 June 1947. Full text is given in Annex II.

IV. INITIAL PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Eligibility for Benefits

28. The Assembly Resolution establishes the basis for eligibility, providing that the Fund is to be utilized and administered to the extent of its available resources:

"(a) for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression and in order to assist in their rehabilitation;

"(b) for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries at present receiving assistance from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration;

"(c) for child health purposes generally, giving high priority to the children of countries victims of aggression."*

Priorities in Terms of Most Urgent Needs

29. The Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council set forth certain priorities as to the types of assistance to be given by the Fund as follows:

(a) Supplementing the essential food and other supplies needed to alleviate malnutrition and disease and safeguarding the health of expectant and nursing mothers.

(b) Encouraging the re-establishment of children's institutions and services destroyed by the war, aiding in such re-establishment through supplying essential clothing and shoes and the furnishing of cod-liver oil or substitutes, as well as medical supplies.

(c) Enlisting the co-operation of the United Nations and the World Health Organization in giving assistance for fellowships for "the training of health and welfare personnel for children's work."**

30. On the basis of reports from Governments and discussions and observations of the Fund's Mission in the field, the decision has been made that first priority must be given to food and that among the foods, first priority must be given to milk.

31. In order to give milk to the greatest number of children, whole milk

* Establishment of an International Children's Emergency Fund, Resolution No. 57 (1), 11 December 1946, paragraph 1.

** Recommended Principles for the Operation of the International Children's Emergency Fund, Annex to document E/411, 1 April 1947.

will be distributed only to infants. Other children will receive skim milk and such fats as are needed to reconstitute the fat content of whole milk. (See Annex III, Proposed Initial Six Month Food Programme for 3,250,000 Children). This decision has been made in the light of the relative costs of dried whole milk, dried skim milk, and fats. The equivalent fat content of whole dried-milk (with approximately a 27 percent fat content) can be replaced by margarine or lard at a saving of approximately 75 percent.

Policies and Principles in Allocation of the Resources of the Fund

32. In accordance with principles laid down by the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council, under the terms of the General Assembly Resolution,* the Executive Board has adopted the following policy with reference to the immediate allocation of the resources of the Fund:

"All countries eligible for assistance under the General Assembly Resolution will, upon application to the Fund and completion of an agreement between the Fund and the Government concerned, receive aid from the Fund. The extent and the type of aid will be determined on the basis of the plans presented by the applicant Government and also in consideration of the relative needs as between the various applicants."

33. In adopting this policy, the Board recognized that the experience of all international relief agencies has shown that no mechanical formula can be adopted in the determination of priorities in terms of most urgent needs as among the countries concerned.

34. With reference to the relative needs of the countries concerned, the Executive Board approved the recommendations of the Programme Committee that the following elements be considered in determining relative needs:

- (a) The proportion of undernourished children in each country.
- (b) The number of homeless and orphaned children in each country in need of care.
- (c) The capacity of a country to meet its own needs out of its currently available resources.

* Annex to document E/411 and General Assembly Resolution No. 57 (1) paragraph 3 (a).

/(d) The extent

(d) The extent and duration of deprivation of the children of each country experienced during the war.

(e) The extent of wartime destruction of children's institutions in each country.

(f) The extent to which other international relief supplies are available for the same or similar purposes.

Amounts Authorized for Procurement and Shipment

35. In order to initiate operations without delay, the Executive Board authorized the Executive Director to proceed with the procurement of supplies for the initial programme (explained in paragraphs 39 and 40 below) against the \$560,000 on hand.

36. The Executive Director was further authorized to procure supplies as soon as the \$15,000,000, or any part thereof, authorized by the United States Congress is made available to the Fund, as well as out of any other sums made available from Governments.

37. As soon as supplies are available, the Executive Director is authorized to begin shipments. In view of the urgency, such shipments may begin while the Executive Director is discussing with the Governments the agreements to be completed. The aggregate value of such supplies shipped under the initial programme will not exceed 60 percent of the total dollar value of the resources available to the Fund.

38. Shipping is a big cost item and it is hoped that some countries, including recipient countries, will be able to contribute free shipping space in order to permit the cash resources of the Fund to go farther in terms of food.

Allocations for the Initial Six-Month Programme of Operations

39. The Executive Board at its meeting 19 June 1947 approved the initial six-month programme of operations embracing the countries which had applied for assistance and submitted data on needs. The allocations are initial pending further studies in the field and the conclusions of agreements with governments. Under this programme it is hoped to provide free relief for

/children

children during a period of approximately six months, in the form of milk, fats, and cereals, in the following countries, and it is hoped to reach approximately the following number of children:

Austria.....	240,000
Albania)	
Czechoslovakia).....	240,000*
Finland)	
Hungary)	
China.....	700,000
France.....	70,000
Greece.....	340,000
Italy.....	360,000
Poland.....	700,000
Yugoslavia.....	<u>600,000</u>
Total	3,250,000

40. This initial distribution will provide for approximately 200 calories per day, on an average, and is not to be regarded as setting a precedent for future allocations which should be based on the considerations referred to in paragraph 34 of this report.

41. The plan for each country will be based upon information that is derived from two sources, namely: detailed information and plans received from the Governments concerned and from the findings of representatives of the Fund in the field. Preliminary observations and discussions looking toward the formulation of such plans have already taken place between representatives of the Fund and the Governments of Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Observations and discussions are being extended to Albania, China, Hungary, and Finland.

42. The Assembly Resolution stipulates that:

"The Fund, in agreement with the Governments concerned, shall take such measures as are deemed appropriate to ensure the proper utilization and distribution of supplies and other assistance which it provides. Supplies and other assistance shall be made available to Governments upon approval by the Fund of the plans of operation drawn up by the Governments concerned."**

* Subject to revision after further studies to be made in these countries in July.

** Resolutions of the General Assembly No. 57 (1), paragraph 2 (b) document A/64/Add.1.

/Accordingly,

Accordingly, representatives of the Fund are now engaged in discussing and negotiating with Governments detailed plans. It is hoped that negotiations will be concluded in time for a full report to be submitted at the next meeting of the Executive Board, which will be held during the next session of the General Assembly.

V. AGREEMENTS WITH GOVERNMENTS

43. The basic form of the agreement between the International Children's Emergency Fund and the recipient Governments was approved by the Executive Board at its meeting on 19 June, and constitutes Annex IV of this report. This agreement, which will form the basis of a contractual relationship between the Fund and the Governments of the countries to be assisted, is in keeping with the principles adopted by the Fourth Session of the Council in virtue of the General Assembly Resolution which stipulates that:

"(b) The Fund, in agreement with the Governments concerned, shall take such measures as are deemed appropriate to ensure the proper utilization and distribution of supplies or other assistance which it provides. Supplies and other assistance shall be made available to Governments upon approval by the Fund of the plans of operation drawn up by the Governments concerned. Provision shall be made for:

(i) the submission to the Fund of such reports on the use of supplies and other assistance as the Fund may from time to time require;

(ii) equitable and efficient dispensation or distribution of all supplies or other assistance, on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status or political belief.

(c) The Fund shall not engage in activity in any country except in consultation with, and with the consent of, the Government concerned."*

44. The basic form of agreement contains in essence the spirit and principle of the policies, already established by the Board, which will guide the Governments in developing plans and the Fund in approving them.

* Economic and Social Council Resolution adopted 29 March 1947, document E/411, General Assembly Resolution No. 57 (1), paragraph 2 (b) and (c), adopted 11 December 1946, document A/64/Add.1.

The aim is to supplement and strengthen the already existing programme of child aid in each receiving country. All aid contributed by the Fund will be with the consent of, and through, the national Government. The Government, or those voluntary agencies within the country mutually agreed upon between the Fund and the Government, will act as trustees of supplies of the Fund, but title to these supplies will remain with the ICEF until their ultimate consumption. The agreement, which is in the form of a contract, contains the major policy provisions which will govern distribution operations; aid will be rendered without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status, or political belief; International Children's Emergency Fund representatives will freely observe the distribution and use of the supplies of the Fund; supplies will bear the distinctive marking "U.N. Children's Fund"; and complete and accurate records and accounts of supplies of the Fund and of child-aid activities in each country will be maintained.

45. Formal agreements have not been concluded with any Government to date. However, the Executive Director was authorized on 19 June 1947, to enter into negotiations with eligible applicant Governments to the extent of the initial allocations of supplies to provide relief for children.

46. These negotiations will be reviewed by the Programme Committee at its meeting in Paris in mid-August as an integral part of its review of the over-all plans of operation of the Fund in the light of information available by that date. The meeting in Europe of the Programme Committee will enable the Committee to discuss the operation of the Fund with technical representatives of the European Governments concerned. Sufficient time will be allowed to permit the Programme Committee to examine specific plans for the operation of the Fund in considerable detail and to make such modifications of the initial allocations to countries as may be indicated. The recommendations of the Programme Committee will be transmitted to the Executive Board for discussion and action at its

/meeting

meeting scheduled in September at the time of the next session of the General Assembly.

VI. PROGRAMME OF ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

47. The Central Headquarters of the ICFE is now established in Washington, D.C., where offices are located at 1344 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Establishment of headquarters in Washington instead of Lake Success was indicated because of the need for proximity to the agencies concerned with procurement and supply, and the importance of daily contact with the Food and Agriculture Organization. Field Technical Headquarters for European operations are being established in Paris, France, where quarters will be provided by the French Government. This office will be under the administrative direction of the Executive Director. Associated with the Executive Director and under his administrative direction there is to be a Chief Technical Consultant who will have responsibility for the general direction of the Field Technical Staff and development of technical policies. Immediate responsibility for technical services to be provided by a field staff of specialists operating from the Field Technical Headquarters in Paris will rest with the Field Technical Headquarters. This staff will be headed by a pediatrician who has had long experience in the administration of a child health service and has had more than two years with UNRRA programmes in Europe. In matters of general administration, supply, and shipping the field missions in Europe and China will report directly to headquarters in Washington.

48. In all countries concerned, the Fund already has correspondents, pending the arrival of ICFE Missions. Country missions will represent the Fund and perform such functions on behalf of the ICFE in relation to programme operations as specified in the agreement to be made with each Government. The country missions will be responsible to the Executive Director.

49. In accordance with the policy of the Executive Board as set forth in its Report to the Fourth Session of the Council,* only small staffs will be employed at Headquarters and in field offices. The staff of the Fund constitutes an integral part of the United Nations personnel. It will operate under such regulations as are established by the United Nations for employees in the field. In anticipation of the beginning of operations, steps are being taken to secure the staff necessary to insure efficient and economical administration in all phases of operations.

VII. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

50. The Executive Board has continued its practice of seeking co-operative relationships with Specialized Agencies and Technical Divisions of the Secretariat of the United Nations. Co-operation has been maintained with UNRRA in all countries where UNRRA personnel remains. For the purpose of temporarily maintaining liaison with the Governments in certain countries, the International Children's Emergency Fund has availed itself of the services of the staff of the Division of Social Questions of the Secretariat, assigned in accordance with the General Assembly Resolution with reference to advisory welfare services (document A/255), (E/411).

51. Arrangements were made whereby FAO loaned a nutritionist from its staff to the International Children's Emergency Fund to assist in the compilation of information on the nutritional status of children in European countries assisted by UNRRA. This information was utilized by the Fund in its analysis of the needs in countries eligible for assistance from the Fund.

52. Likewise joint planning is in process looking toward co-operative arrangements for technical staff of WHO and FAO to function in a direct relationship to the Field Technical Services of the ICFE.

53. On 13 February 1947, the Executive Board addressed a communication to FAO requesting technical co-operation with the Fund in respect of projects

* Document E/290, paragraph 8.

of mutual concern, including:

"The setting up of an international technical advisory group composed of leaders of the science of nutrition to advise on what the composition of the school meals should be for the various areas in which the Fund would operate; and to give from time to time such other technical advice as the occasion may require."

54. In response to this invitation for co-operation, FAO has taken the initiative in calling a meeting of a Joint Advisory Committee of FAO and WHO, which will be held at Washington, D.C., 23-26 July. The immediate purpose of this meeting will be to advise with the ICEF on a practical programme for school feeding and on other questions flowing from the discussions on child feeding with the countries already visited by the technical consultants. The committee will meet immediately after the Fifth International Congress of Pediatrics in order to take advantage of the presence of a number of leading pediatricians from countries concerned with the programme of the ICEF.

55. In developing its fellowship programme, the Interim Commission of the WHO devotes ten percent of its fellowship grants to the training of specialists in child health. In addition, the Interim Commission of WHO has provided in its budget for specialists in child health and nutrition to assist the Fund.

ANNEX I

REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S
EMERGENCY FUND BY MARTHA M. FLICK, M. D.,
CHIEF MEDICAL CONSULTANT 17 JUNE 1947

In reporting to you on my recent trip to a number of countries in Europe that are among those that have sought aid from the International Children's Emergency Fund in providing for the health and welfare needs of their children, I would like to express to the Board my thanks for the help that was given by the representatives of Governments and voluntary agencies in each of the countries visited. Everywhere we were received cordially and every facility was put at our disposal to make it possible for us to learn about the needs of children. Whenever we found that information could be provided through statistical or other channels, or by visits to institutions or child-feeding services, such information was promptly made available.

Visits were made to France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Greece. The other countries that had indicated their intent to seek aid from the Fund could not be visited at this time because of the necessity to return to make a report to this Executive Board.

I would like to thank the Delegate from France, Dr. Debre, for having made arrangements for Dr. Eugene Augaleu, of the Ministry of Health of France, to accompany us in our visits to Italy and Greece, and likewise I would like to thank the Delegate from Poland, Dr. Rajchman, for having made arrangements for Dr. Hansa Hirszfeld, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Wroclaw, to accompany us in our visits to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia, and Italy. The presence of these two eminent physicians not only made it clear that our mission was an international one, but also assured a more all-around approach and understanding of the problems of the different countries than could have been possible otherwise.

/In making

In making this report to you, I would like to include statements of the purpose of our visits; the procedure followed during the visits; the types of agencies, institutions, and services that were observed; the conferences held with the representatives of the Governments and voluntary agencies; and finally our conclusions with respect to the needs of children in the various countries.

Purpose of Visits

The primary purpose of our visit was to ascertain the health and welfare needs among children at the present time and to receive the views of Governments with respect to the kinds of aid within the scope of the Fund's programme that each country deemed to be most urgent. It was necessary to determine as far as possible the extent to which the various countries are now meeting the needs of their children, especially those that resulted from, or have been aggravated by, the war. In view of the withdrawal of UNRRA supplies on 30 June 1947, attempt was made to ascertain the extent to which the countries can now maintain feeding programmes or health and welfare services for children from their own resources.

The second main purpose of the visit was to discuss with the various Government officials the scope of the ICFE programme and the procedure for operation as outlined in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council on 29 March 1947. This discussion included the general procedure under which a plan or proposal would be developed by a country and submitted to the ICFE for approval, and the necessity for each country, in making its request for aid from the Fund, to give special consideration to the establishment of priorities, based upon the urgency of need among children. Effort was also made to give to each country visited whatever preliminary technical help was possible, with a view to the development of a plan in the near future, and to consider the question of future technical service that the various countries might wish to request

/s/ from the Fund.

from the Fund. Wherever possible, conferences were held with representatives of UNRRA, FAO and WHO, to assure understanding of the Fund's programme of service and co-operation with the Fund in carrying it out.

General Plan of Visit

In each country visited, conferences were held with representatives of the Ministries of the Governments that were already operating in the fields of child health and welfare, including child feeding, and with the delegate from the country on the Executive Board of the Fund. These conferences were for the purpose of explaining the Fund and its proposed method of operation and for discussion of how existing programmes of child care in the different Ministries could be or were being co-ordinated. During these conferences, discussion was centred to a considerable extent on ways and means for the presentation of a single proposal by a Government. In each country, representatives of the Ministries of Health, Welfare, Education, and Food or Supply were seen, usually as a group. In several of the countries, other members of the Government responsible for Co-ordination, Finance, or Foreign Affairs were consulted. In addition to representatives of the central Governments, in many countries it was possible to discuss the current needs of children with representatives of local governmental units, including provinces, municipalities, and villages.

Meetings with representatives of the chief voluntary agencies were organized in each country, including representatives of foreign relief agencies as well as local voluntary agencies. In all cases meetings were also held with officials of UNRRA.

In addition to these official conferences, in each country visits were made to a great variety of institutions and services for children for the purpose of observing at first-hand the needs of children. Programmes of visits were arranged in advance by Government officials and representatives of voluntary agencies, but in each country these programmes

/were modified

were modified after discussions with the representatives of agencies in order to meet the desire of the Fund's representatives to see services and institutions that would illustrate different kinds of needs among children. The representatives of the Fund were impressed with the tremendous problems of organization and operation of child-health and welfare programmes that all the countries were facing, and with the spirit and determination that were shown everywhere by Governmental and voluntary groups to find the way to meet the needs of children. The actual accomplishments in the face of markedly limited resources were truly amazing. In general, it appeared that UNRRA supplies had been used to the fullest extent possible to improve the lot of children. But UNRRA food and supplies have reached only a part of the children who are in need, and everywhere Government agencies and voluntary groups expressed great concern as to what would happen to those children who were being fed and cared for with the help of UNRRA when UNRRA supplies and food ceased. It appeared that many types of food or other necessities, such as diapers for infants, and shoes for children, could not be provided from local resources and the financial position of the countries made it impossible to purchase the foods or other supplies necessary for children's welfare.

During the visits to the seven countries, observation was made of a wide variety of public and private agencies and institutions. Not every type of service was observed in each country, but together the following kinds of services were visited: Prenatal clinics, infant and preschool health stations, milk stations for the distribution of dried or evaporated milk, school lunch programmes, health centres, maternity hospitals, hospitals and clinics for the care of sick children and crippled children, preventoria for the care of undernourished children and children exposed to tuberculosis, sanatoria for the care of children with tuberculosis, day nurseries and nursery schools, receiving centres and homes for war orphans and repatriated children, rehabilitation centres

for repatriated or widowed mothers and their children, welfare centres for the development of foster care of homeless or other dependent children, institutions for blind or other invalided children, and training centres for war orphans.

Wherever we went we were impressed with the great numbers of children who were undernourished, thin and pale, and often stunted in growth. Children, who from their stature and general development would have been judged to be six or seven years old, were known to be eight, nine or even ten or eleven years old. Children actually six or seven years old often appeared to be about four or five.

Thanks to UNRRA foods, these children did not show the emaciation of starvation, but for very many even the UNRRA foods had not assured normal growth and normal weight. The nutritional situation among vast numbers of children in these countries is serious today; it will be far more serious when UNRRA foods stop, unless adequate food supplies can flow to them from outside sources to supplement the basic rations that will be provided by the Governments of these countries. Even the basic ration which has been maintained with supplies from UNRRA will be reduced. If children are to be fed adequately under new arrangements, Governments will have to provide the basic ration which is their responsibility; the Children's Fund programme will be limited to a supplemental ration supplying as many of the protective foods needed by children for growth as is possible with its resources.

Many illustrations might be given of the needs of children that were observed in the course of our visits. A few must suffice for this report.

In one hospital for mothers and babies, we found new-born infants, even prematurely born infants, cared for in makeshift wooden and canvas cots, crowded together in large numbers, without adequate bedding or clothing. In the same institution there were also older infants whose feeding was dependent on UNRRA milk. The pediatrician in charge stated

/that

that in his judgment the first requirement for infants and children in his country was milk. The babies in his hospital would suffer greatly, he said, if the supply of UNRRA milk is not replaced from some other source. Either evaporated or dried milk would be entirely acceptable. The second greatest need, he reported, was for diapers for babies; the third, cod-liver oil and other vitamin-containing foods, such as fats reinforced with vitamin A.

In one receiving home for war orphans and repatriated children, we saw children all of whom were seriously undernourished, some of them almost to the degree that might be described as emaciated. Many of these same children were in need of more intensive medical care than the authorities were able to provide because of the shortage of doctors in the area. Many of these children were waiting to be placed in private families for temporary care or for adoption. Some were not in condition to be accepted by adoptive parents and yet the facilities of the home were not sufficient to rehabilitate them rapidly. Even shoes were not sufficient in this home for all children, and in a majority of cases those that the children were wearing were broken down to a degree that they were scarcely better than nothing.

In a large day-care centre for children of working mothers, which before the war had been equipped as a preventorium, and where now some 300 or 400 children were being cared for during the day, almost no children had shoes of any description and clothes were ragged; there were no facilities for bathing the children; the food served was to a great extent from UNRRA supplies. Though there were ample grounds in which the children could be outdoors in the summer, there was no special play equipment of any sort.

The shortage, or in some cases complete absence, of play materials and toys was practically universal in day nurseries, homes for children, or even in such institutions as preventoria.

In one public school where lunch was being served, the meal consisted of potato soup, dark bread and a drink of what was called "milk"; a mixture of 100 litres of water and fifteen small cans of evaporated milk, all that was then left of the UNRRA supply.

In another school, lunch consisted of a satisfactory dish of meat and vegetable stew, with bread and a cup of cocoa made of dry skim milk; all UNRRA food. The lunch was nicely served at tables in plates and cups, and the children were learning to help in the service. In still another school, the meal included UNRRA cheese instead of milk and soup made of dried peas and beans.

Wherever UNRRA foods were available in sufficient quantity, we found the school-lunch programme was being carried on efficiently and with a great degree of understanding of the nutritive requirements of children. This was also true in many of the homes for war orphans or in the day nurseries.

Frequently, however, the UNRRA supplies were already running out.

In one home for 300 war orphans that we visited, for instance, the director said that no UNRRA milk had been received for his children for the past four months. The institution was in a remote town, "on the other side of the mountains," and supplies apparently got through with difficulty. The director had stored up a small quantity of UNRRA dried milk and was using a very little in soup once in seven to ten days. Otherwise, he had essentially no milk for the children because there were very few cattle in this mountain region, not enough to supply this institution. On the day of the visit to this orphanage, each child had one piece of cheese, perhaps five or six grammes, for supper, but the director said this was the first piece of cheese the children had had in many months. Meat could be served only occasionally and then in very small amounts. Bread and soup made of beans or sometimes potato, was the usual midday meal except when UNRRA milk and other supplies were available.

The effect of this meagre diet on the children's health was very apparent. They were thin and pale, and many of them showed typical evidences in the mucous membranes of the corners of their mouths of riboflavin deficiency in the diet, a deficiency that could easily be overcome by the addition of milk. When questioned about this, the director said that there was frequent trouble of this sort among the children. Many children also had skin diseases that were reported to be difficult to control.

Housing conditions for families with children were very bad in many of the war-devastated areas. In some areas, whole towns and cities and villages were destroyed and still only minor restoration was possible because of lack of materials. Children were seen living in dark rooms fitted up in partially destroyed houses and cellars, in caves, in makeshift quarters in the midst of total destruction of dwellings, in single rooms for one or more families patched up with whatever building materials could be salvaged from the rubble at hand, in sheds formerly used for cattle in villages where the dwellings had been totally destroyed by enemy forces.

Children were seen in village schools where all equipment had been destroyed or removed during the war. Desks and chairs were replaced with boards laid across blocks of wood. School books were almost entirely lacking.

In addition to visits to institutions rendering health and welfare services to mothers and children, the Children's Fund technical consultants visited a number of medical and nursing schools and schools of social work. In every country visited there was found an urgent need for training additional professional workers. Serious consideration was being given by responsible Government authorities and by voluntary groups to the extension and improvement of existing schools and in the case of certain schools for workers who combine the functions of social workers and nurses consideration was being given to reorganization of curriculum.

In all countries great interest was shown in possible opportunities for training professional workers under the auspices, and with the help, of the Fund, or through other arrangements offered by WHO and the Social Commission of United Nations. In most cases, preference was expressed for opportunities to send selected professional workers from the countries away to other centres of education in the different fields of health and welfare service. Two types of such training were proposed: First, relatively long-time and intensive training for a high-grade worker already proficient in a field of service and hence capable of obtaining in approximately a few months' or a year's time a complete knowledge of the newer types of work developed in various countries during and since the war; and secondly, shorter periods of observation for a larger number of the more experienced professional people who desired opportunity to reinforce their current knowledge in other countries where new developments have occurred. Some countries expressed the desire to have combined with this type of training the assistance that could be given by a team of experts coming from other countries and bringing the newer knowledge in various medical or other fields to a larger group of professional workers throughout the country requesting this type of aid.

Medical care for children, as for adults, was found to be seriously hampered by the shortage of doctors and nurses, and by the damage that had been done to hospitals in the towns and cities. Large numbers of doctors were killed during the war, in some countries probably a third to one-half of the pre-war group. Efforts were being made everywhere to develop new or enlarged teaching facilities for doctors and nurses in medical schools, hospitals, and schools of nursing, but the facilities were too limited to assure satisfactory teaching for the large number of medical students who were being accepted for training. Books and laboratory equipment were needed.

/In many

In many maternity and children's hospitals medical supplies and equipment are still short, in spite of the large contributions of UNRRA. In many places UNRRA medical supplies were seen being effectively used, such as beds, bedding, linens of various kinds, and in a number of hospitals X-ray equipment provided by UNRRA had been, or was being, installed. But even so, some hospitals were still established for the treatment of children with mycosis capitis, of which there was a serious epidemic, had no X-ray equipment of its own, but the staff had to depend on the use of therapeutic equipment in a neighbouring hospital during the periods when it was not in use. A special apparatus was urgently required for this institution.

One country had worked out a plan by which physicians from the cities were mobilized to serve rural areas in rotation. A number of such physicians were seen in the rural towns and it was evident that good care was being rendered in the local hospitals by these well-trained physicians. Among those seen were a pediatrician, a surgeon, a roentgenologist, and a general practitioner serving in three separate rural areas.

The increase in tuberculosis among children was alarming. In one country it was reported that some 7,000 children with bone tuberculosis were not being cared for and yet a sanatorium planned for the care of this type of case, the construction of which had been begun before the war, was still unfinished because of lack of funds to complete and equip it.

Adequate provision for care of adults with "open" tuberculosis was seriously lacking. This, together with the almost universal absence of any provision to pasteurize milk, accounted for the large increase in the number of children with tuberculosis. Several countries are now preparing to begin a programme of treatment of children with B.C.G., a method of prophylactic treatment recently accepted by authorities as satisfactory but comparatively little applied.

/In concluding

In concluding this report I would like to summarize and emphasize certain points.

Underfeeding and malnutrition as evidenced by stunted growth and underweight were widespread in nearly all the countries visited; in some countries the more serious conditions among children were concentrated in the areas devastated by war; in some situations nutritional deficiencies, such as active rickets and conditions arising from shortage of other nutritive elements were seen. The nutritional condition of children in these countries so far has not reached the stage of starvation thanks to the food supplied through UNRRA and the vigorous effort of countries to feed children in schools, day nurseries, institutions, and through milk stations for infants and pregnant and nursing mothers. The countries have used the UNRRA milk and other foods to supplement for pregnant and nursing mothers and for children the basic ration that is supplied to all families through the rationing schemes. Most of the rationing schemes do not supply sufficient calories to allow adequately for children, and without the UNRRA supplies the foods needed to assure growth and health, namely the "protective" foods - milk, and milk products, eggs, meat or fish, and other protein containing foods, fruit juices, and cod-liver oil - would, in many situations, have been scarce or entirely lacking.

When UNRRA supplies cease, there will be great want in many areas, at least as far as children are concerned, until good harvests and an increase in the number of milk cows assure the essential elements of good diets for children, until a sufficient number of dry or evaporated milk processing plants make possible the preservation of surplus milk for infants and children's use and its distribution to areas where dairying is not feasible, and until importation, as necessary, of milk and other special foods containing the nutritive elements essential to the health and growth of children becomes possible. During the next

/three years,

three years, assistance to many of these countries will be necessary if children are not to suffer greatly, and if actual starvation in certain areas is to be avoided.

The first requirement of practically all children in the countries visited is milk. Because of the present limitation in the financial resources of the Children's Fund, inquiry was made in each country as to the priority of the various needs of children. Setting aside the question of the need for the basic ration as the responsibility of the countries, or of other relief operations, there was a unanimous opinion that the first consideration of the Children's Fund should be to supply milk. Governments, voluntary groups and individual physicians and children's workers all placed milk and milk products at the top of a priority list for aid from the Fund.

Second in order, as far as food was concerned, was fats, especially fats containing vitamin A, such as butter or margarine; third, protein-containing foods, and fourth, vitamin-containing foods, such as cod-liver oil, and fruit juices.

Next in order of priority came certain articles of clothing for children. Different countries placed emphasis on different articles of clothing, according to their needs, but in general diapers for babies and shoes for children were given priority.

Then came such equipment for institutions and hospitals as beds and bedding, kitchen equipment for institutions and schools, hospital and medical supplies, X-ray equipment. Some countries would be in a position to manufacture clothing and household linens, if their supplies of raw cotton and wool were amplified. On a long-time basis, some countries showed great interest in the establishment of milk-processing plants.

All countries expressed urgent need for the construction of dwellings for families, hospitals, clinics, health centres, sanatoria or preventoria.

Nearly all

Nearly all countries expressed need for a more highly developed and more modern plan for the placement of orphaned or other dependent children in private families through their public-welfare programmes, but no country was yet in a position to replace institutional care with foster-home care because of shortage of trained child-welfare personnel. The pressing problem in most countries was to improve the institutions for children while training more workers for both types of service.

In all countries visited, great interest was expressed in plans for training professional and other workers for the child-health and welfare services. Advantage will be taken wherever possible of opportunities offered by the Children's Fund or by other international organisations.

I would like, therefore, at this time to recommend to the Executive Board that it give first consideration to expending available funds (1) for milk and milk products, (2) for fats, particularly fats reinforced with vitamin A in as large quantity as is necessary to replace the butter fat removed from skim milk, (3) in small amounts, for cocoa to be used to make the dried-skim milk more palatable to children, and (4) for cod-liver oil for infants and pre-school children.

If through supplies provided by contributing countries additional protein and vitamin-containing foods can be made available, together with certain raw materials, such as cotton and wool, and certain articles of equipment, such as cooking utensils, the first essential needs of children can begin to be met. Not until these foods and clothing supplies flow in large and steady supply, however, will the need be adequately met.

ANNEX II

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
TO THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
AT LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y., ON 17 JUNE, 1947

Since I last had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the Executive Board, a most important and welcome event has occurred. The Congress of the United States has authorized a contribution of Fifteen Million Dollars to the Fund with the promise of a further Twenty-five Million Dollars if the Fund raises about Thirty Million Dollars from other Governments. I earnestly hope that contributions of that amount - or more - will shortly be forthcoming from other Governments, to all of which I am today transmitting a renewed appeal.

The money, already authorized by the United States Congress (together with certain other sums from official sources) will permit you to begin - just to begin - the carrying out of your great humanitarian task. A full response from other Governments will enable you to do much more. But it is, and has always been, clear that if the Fund is to meet at all adequately the emergency relief needs of children, generous and substantial contributions from private sources will also be required.

For this reason, and because of the importance of avoiding overlapping appeals by different bodies of the United Nations, I suggested in my report to the last session of the Economic and Social Council that the proposed appeal for contributions on the basis of "One Day's Pay" should cover all non-governmental collections and should be (a) for the relief of children and (b) for the International Children's Emergency Fund. As you knew, while the Council agreed that the Appeal should be for the relief of Children, some reservations were made about the Children's Fund being necessarily the sole recipient. While it was the general feeling that the world-wide collection for which I was instructed to make arrangements should be primarily for the Children's Fund, some Governments felt that the national campaign for private funds within their countries might possibly best be organized as a joint campaign for the Fund

/and certain

and certain other important relief programmes. The world-wide appeal for private funds on behalf of children cannot therefore be - as I had hoped - exclusively for the Fund. Whether the Fund is to get the whole or part of national collections, is to be decided by agreement with each country.

I want, however, to emphasize three points:

In the first place the International Children's Emergency Fund is the United Nations organ for the relief of children and I shall do all I can to ensure that the Appeal provides the maximum of financial assistance to it. This is my essential purpose, though it is my hope that the Appeal should inspire and promote contributions in favour of all effective non-governmental efforts on behalf of child relief.

Secondly, in the planning and execution of the Appeal I shall arrange for the closest liaison and consultation with you.

Thirdly, the consultations which Dr. Ording and I have had since the Council's decision with a view to arranging for the world-wide appeal - for which the title "United Nations Appeal for Children" has been found - have been encouraging. The tentative promises of support given at an earlier day by important international and national organizations and groups have been reaffirmed and much additional support has been obtained and there is a good prospect that, if co-operation on the scale now foreseen is realized, the Appeal may yield results which should be of very substantial assistance to the Fund.

In conclusion, let me tell you once again what a keen personal interest I have in the Fund, which I feel has a quite special importance among the activities of the United Nations. From my heart I wish you all success.

ANNEX III

PROPOSED INITIAL SIX MONTH FOOD PROGRAMME FOR 3,250,000
CHILDREN AND PREGNANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

1. Dried Whole Milk 2,400 metric tons
 - (a) Based on 1/10 of total children and mothers, and intended primarily for children under 2 years of age.
 - (b) Based on 40 grammes per day for 150 days.
 - (c) 40 grammes of dried whole milk contains 194 calories.

2. Dried Skim Milk Roller 7,200 metric tons
Spray 14,400 metric tons
 - (a) Based on 9/10 of total children and mothers.
 - (b) Based on 40 grammes per day for 150 days.
 - (c) 40 grammes of dried skim milk contains 144 calories.
 - (d) Based on 2/3 (spray) of total quantity for a milk drink, and 1/3 (roller) for soups, cereals, etc.

3. Fats Lard - 1800 metric tons
Margarine - 3600 metric tons
 - (a) Based on 9/10 of total children and mothers, and intended to make up about 90 percent of difference between fat content of dried skim and whole milk.
 - (b) Based on 10 grammes per day for 150 days.
 - (c) 10 grammes of lard contains 90 calories.
10 grammes of margarine contains 73 calories.

4. Cocoa 900 metric tons
 - (a) Based on flavouring the dried spray skim milk in Point 2 above.
 - (b) Based on 2 and 1/2 grammes per day for 150 days.
 - (c) 2 and 1/2 grammes of cocoa contains 8 calories.

ANNEX IV
AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF _____

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the United Nations, by Resolution 57, approved 11 December 1946, created an International Children's Emergency Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund), and

WHEREAS the Fund now has resources and expects to receive additional resources and assets which the Executive Board of the Fund has determined shall be made available in part for the benefit of children and adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers of _____, and

WHEREAS the Government of _____, (hereinafter referred to as the Government), desires the aid of the Fund for the benefit of children and adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers within its territories, and

WHEREAS representatives of the Fund and of the Government have considered the need for such aid in _____, and

WHEREAS the Government has submitted its own programme of aid for the benefit of children and adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers, and has drawn up plans of operation with respect to the proper utilization and distribution of supplies or other assistance which the Fund may provide, and the Fund has approved its own participation in said plans, which are annexed hereto as Appendix A,

NOW, THEREFORE, the Government and the Fund have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

FURNISHING OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

A. The Fund, within its determination of requirements and the limits of its resources, will provide foodstuffs and other supplies and services for the

/aid

aid and assistance of the children, adolescents, and expectant and nursing mothers of _____.

B. The Government will, in accordance with the approved plan of operations annexed hereto, and such amendments as may be agreed upon at a later date by the Fund and the Government, provide food (and other special programmes) for the children, adolescents, and expectant and nursing mothers of _____ and undertakes that the food and supplies furnished by the Fund will be distributed to and for the benefit of such persons in accordance with the aforesaid plan of operations.

C. The amounts and the character of the food and supplies to be provided by the Fund and the Government respectively for the benefit of children, adolescents, and expectant and nursing mothers of _____, will be determined from time to time for such successive periods of operation as may be convenient, through mutual consultation and understanding between the Fund and the Government.

D. The Fund will make no request, and shall have no claim, for payment in foreign exchange for the supplies and services furnished by it under this Agreement.

ARTICLE II

TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

A. The Fund, while retaining full ownership of its supplies until consumed or used by the ultimate recipient for whom these supplies are intended, will entrust its supplies to the Government or those agencies within _____ mutually agreed upon between the Government and the Fund, for distribution on behalf of the Fund for the benefit of children, adolescents, and expectant and nursing mothers in _____, in accordance with the approved plan of operations herewith attached, and in conformity with the policies of the Fund.

B. The Government will distribute supplies furnished by the Fund in accordance with the approved plan of operations through the agencies, or channels, mutually approved from time to time by the Government and the Fund

In distributing or otherwise handling such supplies the Government shall act as agent for the Fund until the supplies are consumed or used.

C. The Government undertakes to see that these supplies are dispensed or distributed equitably and efficiently on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality status, or political belief. No ration plan currently in force at the time of approval of the plans of operations referred to in Section B of Article I shall be modified by reason of supplies furnished by the Fund so as to reduce the rations for children, adolescents, and nursing and expectant mothers.

D. It is agreed that supplies and services provided by the Fund are to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the budget charges which the Government has established for similar activities.

E. The Government agrees that the Fund may in its discretion cause such distinctive markings to be placed upon the supplies provided by the Fund as the Fund may deem necessary to indicate that the supplies in question are intended for the aid and assistance of children and adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers under the auspices of the International Children's Emergency Fund.

F. No recipient of supplies provided by the Fund shall be required to pay directly or indirectly for the cost of these supplies.

G. The Government agrees to make all arrangements for, and to sustain all operational and administrative expenses or costs incurred in the currency of _____, with respect to the reception, unloading, warehousing, transportation, and distribution of the supplies furnished by the Fund.

ARTICLE III

EXPORTS

The Government agrees that it will not expect the Fund to furnish supplies for the aid and assistance of children and adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers under this agreement if the Government exports any supplies of the same or similar character, except for such special

circumstances as may arise and be placed for consideration before the Programme Committee.

ARTICLE IV

RECORDS AND REPORTS

A. The Government will maintain adequate accounting and statistical records on the Fund's operations necessary to discharge the Fund's responsibilities, and will consult with the Fund, at its request, with respect to the maintenance of such records.

B. The Government will furnish the Fund with such records, reports and information as to the operation of the approved plan as the Fund may find necessary to the discharge of its responsibilities.

ARTICLE V

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FUND IN THE CARRYING OUT OF THIS AGREEMENT

A. It is recognized and understood by the Government and the Fund that in order to carry out the terms of this agreement it will be necessary to establish a close and cordial relationship of co-operation between representatives of the Government and the Fund respectively, at the operating level. To this end it is agreed that the Fund will provide duly authorized officers to be stationed in _____, and to be available for consultation, and co-operation with the appropriate officials of the Government with respect to the shipment, receipt, and distribution of the supplies furnished by the Fund, to consider and review the needs of children and adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers in _____, for the aid contemplated under this agreement, to advise the Headquarters of the Fund of the programme of operations under the agreement, and of any problems which the Government may care to submit to the Fund or its representatives with regard to aid and assistance for children and adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers in _____.

B. The Fund agrees that, for the above purposes, it will maintain an office at the capital of the Government through which its officers may be reached

/and through

and through which it will conduct its principal business.

C. The Government will facilitate employment by the Fund of such citizens of _____, as officers, clerical staff or otherwise, as may be required to discharge the Fund's functions under this agreement.

D. The Government will permit authorized officers of the Fund to have access to such records, books of account, or other appropriate documents with respect to the distribution of supplies furnished by the Fund, as may be necessary to satisfy the Fund of the Government's compliance with the terms of this agreement. The Government shall further permit authorized officers of the Fund entire freedom to observe distribution of such supplies from time to time, and from place to place, and to examine the processes and techniques of distribution and make observations with respect thereto to the appropriate Government authorities.

E. The Government will, in agreement with the Fund, make arrangements for, and sustain the cost of, expenses incurred in the currency of _____, with respect to the housing, subsistence, automobile transportation, and travel of the officers to be provided by the Fund under this Article, and the establishing, equipping, and maintaining of the office to be established at the capital of the Government under Section B of this Article, together with necessary clerical and other assistance, and postal, telegraphic and telephone communications, for the authorized activities of the officers and the office above mentioned.

ARTICLE VI

IMMUNITY FROM TAXATION

A. The Fund, its assets, property, income and its operations and transactions of whatsoever nature, shall be immune from all taxes, fees, tolls, or duties imposed by the Government or by any political sub-division thereof or by any other public authority in _____. The Fund shall also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax, fee, toll, or duty imposed by the Government or any political sub-division thereof or by any other public authority.

/B. No tax.

B. No tax, fee, toll or duty shall be levied by the Government or any political sub-division thereof or any other public authority on or in respect of salaries or remunerations for personal services paid by the Fund to its officers, employees, or other Fund personnel who are not subjects of _____, or permanent residents thereof.

C. The Government will take such action as is necessary for the purpose of making effective the foregoing principles. In addition, the Government will take whatever other action may be necessary, to insure that supplies and services furnished by the Fund are not subjected to any tax, fee, toll, or duty in a manner which reduces the resources of the Fund.

ARTICLE VII

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

The Government will grant to the Fund and its personnel the privileges and immunities contained in the general convention on privileges and immunities adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 12 February 1946.

ARTICLE VIII

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Government will afford the Fund opportunity for, and will co-operate with the Fund in, making public information regarding the delivery and distribution of supplies furnished by the Fund.

ARTICLE IX

PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall remain in force at least until any supplies furnished by the Fund are finally consumed, plus a reasonable period for the completion of an orderly liquidation of all Fund activities in _____. In case of disagreement as to whether the terms of this agreement are being complied with, the matter will be referred to the Programme Committee of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund for appropriate action.