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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Report of the Executive Director to the 93rd Meeting
of the Programme Committee
to be held on 20th October 1949, New York City.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Resources	2
Voluntary Fund Raising, Including UNAC	3
Supply Operations	5
Feeding Programmes	9
Europe	10
Asia and the Far East	16
Palestine Refugees	20
Latin America	24
New Applications	29
Medical Sub-Committee	30
Training Programmes	30
Status of UNRRA \$1 Million Grant to WHO	31
Committee on Administrative Budget	32
ECOSOC Action on UNICEF	32
Study on Continuing Needs of Children	33
Co-operation with U.N. Division of Social Activities.	35
Co-operation with International Non-Governmental Agencies.	36
Public Information on UNICEF	37

(38 p.)

(38 pp.)

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the Programme Committee, 20 October 1949

RESOURCES

1. The unallocated resources of UNICEF, including contributions and pledges from all sources, amounted, at the end of September, 1949 to \$3.8 million dollars as shown in the following table:

	<u>Millions of Dollars</u> <u>(Equivalents)</u>
Contributions and Pledges from all sources	\$ 133.6
Executive Board Allocations to date	<u>129.8</u>
	\$ 3.8

2. This constitutes an increase in the Fund's resources of \$1.1 million from the last published report (E/1406, paragraph 38). Included are new contributions from three countries: Costa Rica (\$10,000), Pakistan (\$3,000), the United Kingdom territory of Singapore (\$9,400). Increases in earlier contributions were made by Israel (\$5,000), Netherlands (\$3,000), Switzerland (\$206,000) and Yugoslavia (\$46,000). This, plus United States matching on the government contributions and pledges, and small increases in the proceeds from 1948 UNAC campaigns and UNRRA maritime claims, accounts for the total increase.

3. During the second half of September a series of devaluations occurred following the devaluations of sterling by 30% on 18 September, 1949. At this time the Fund was holding unspent contributions amounting to about \$4,500,000 dollar equivalents (old parity) in balances of currencies affected by devaluation by varying percentages. The fact of devaluation will bring

/no real loss

no real loss to the Fund because it was always planned to use these balances for local procurement. Insofar as certain local prices may rise in the course of time following devaluation, they could be considered, in a sense, as a "loss", though it is not usual to consider price rises as contributing a loss to the Fund. A review of prospective purchases indicates that price rises of commodities being procured by the Fund are not likely to be very substantial. On the other hand, to the rather minor extent that U. S. dollars are used for procurement outside U. S. A., there will be a "gain" which might almost counterbalance the above "loss". The Administration intends, therefore, not to show any changes in the total of dollar equivalents of the Fund's resources at the present time.

VOLUNTARY FUND RAISING, INCLUDING UNAC

4. As of the end of September, national campaigns and fund raising projects from which UNICEF will benefit were planned, or underway, in 16 countries and one United Kingdom colony. In addition, campaigns are known to be under favourable consideration in a number of other countries. It is expected that some of the national campaigns and fund raising projects undertaken in 1949 will either not be launched until early 1950 or will continue into 1950.

5. Of the total planned or underway, two, Denmark and Uruguay, are campaigns organized under 1948 agreements and continued, with the consent of the Secretary-General, beyond 28 February 1949, the international termination date for 1948 campaigns. The campaign in Uruguay, from which two-thirds of the proceeds will go to UNICEF was not launched until

/July 1949.

July, 1949. The Danish campaign was launched in October, 1948, under an Agreement specifying that proceeds be used in the BCG programme as agreed by UNICEF on the one side and the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates on the other side.

6. Four countries, Australia, Canada, Pakistan, and the United States, have this year undertaken fund raising for the sole benefit of UNICEF, in support of the General Assembly Resolution last December which continued the Appeal and provided that the UNAC name be used only in campaigns for the sole benefit of UNICEF (215 III). The United States fund raising project has taken the form of an educational campaign directed towards encouraging individuals and non-governmental organizations to make or obtain contributions for the work of UNICEF.

7. In the remaining ten countries and one colony campaigns are planned or underway from which UNICEF will benefit by receiving a portion of the proceeds. In one of these countries, Switzerland, the campaign has been completed, bringing approximately the equivalent of \$23,400 to UNICEF.

8. From 3 October to 14 October an appeal will be made to members of the United Nations Secretariat to contribute to UNICEF. Last year over \$40,000 was contributed by staff members to the United Nations Appeal for Children.

9. In summary, the status of voluntary fund raising in behalf of UNICEF at the end of September is as follows:

<u>Campaigns Still Underway Organized Under Terms of 1948 UNAC Agreement</u>	<u>Campaigns in 1949 For Sole Benefit UNICEF</u>	<u>Mixed Campaigns in 1949</u>
Denmark	Australia	Belgium
Uruguay	Canada	Ceylon
	Pakistan	Colombia
	United States	Dominican Republic.
		Ecuador
		Italy
		Kenya
		Liechtenstein
		Monaco
		Switzerland
		Yugoslavia

SUPPLY OPERATIONS

(a) General

10. Two years ago, on 23 August 1947, UNICEF shipped its first consignment of dried milk. In the ensuing twenty-five months, the movement of supplies to areas in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and Latin America have totalled more than 163,000 metric tons, of which 85 percent has been in the form of food supplies, mainly milk. Supplies have been procured from 26 countries and have been shipped to all corners of the globe to 22 recipient countries. It is anticipated that within the next three months UNICEF supplies will be received by additional countries in Latin America and Asia thus widening the scope of UNICEF supply operations to more than 30 countries.

11. Of the total 163,000 tons shipped to date, costing \$68,000,000, the following commodity totals are of major significance:

	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Value (Million Dollar Equivalents)</u>
Milk	85,500	\$35.0
Fats	15,700	10.6
Meat and Fish	17,500	7.9
Cod Liver Oil	3,700	2.6
Pulses and Grains	14,600	2.5
Cotton and Wool	3,800	3.5
Leather and Hides	700	1.3
Soap	1,600	0.5

12. The procurement of supplies for programmes now formulated, is rapidly nearing completion and 75 percent of the supplies procured have now been shipped. An item of historical interest as well as a supply operation of significant proportion occurred during September, 1949 when UNICEF shipped more than 100 million fish liver oil capsules to Europe for distribution during the coming winter. This is a record shipment.

/In addition

In addition, during the same month, UNICEF shipped nearly 400 tons of cod liver oil to Europe or the Vitamin "A" and "D" equivalent of nearly 80 million fish liver oil capsules.

(b) Medical Supplies

13. Procurement in the medical field now embraces a large segment of the industry including drugs, laboratory equipment and supplies for anti-malaria programmes to highly technical equipment such as X-Ray machines.

14. It would be meaningless to quote the tonnage of medical supplies shipped by the Fund since in view of the diversity of supplies there can be little or no relationship between the weights of commodities and their dollar value, e.g., some 500 items in the drug and chemical field, each weighing but a few ounces might cost \$5,000. Perhaps the best illustration of the magnitude of the procurement can be indicated by the dollar value expended, e.g., penicillin, \$612,000; streptomycin, \$232,000; DDT \$376,000; sprayers \$78,000; drugs and chemicals \$470,000; laboratory and hospital equipment \$379,000; and transportation equipment \$187,000.

15. In view of the ever widening scope of UNICEF activities, the complexity of the supply programme has been greatly increased. There are nearly 800 different items contained in present medical supply programmes and the list will increase in number as new programmes are formulated within the framework of the present allocations.

16. As is shown in the table below, over \$10-3/4 million has thus far been approved for medical supply and training programmes. This constitutes 8.3 percent of total UNICEF allocations. The proportion will, of course, be increased as additional plans are approved for programmes in Asia and Latin America.

/APPROVED UNICEF

APPROVED UNICEF MEDICAL SUPPLY AND TRAINING PROGRAMS a/
AS OF OCTOBER 15, 1949.
(In millions of dollars)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Purpose</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Total UNICEF Allocation to Area</u>
	<u>BCG</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Europe	\$2.92	\$4.32	\$7.24	8.7%
Asia	1.50	1.09	2.59	13.1%
Palestine Refugees	.14	.29	.43	6.3%
North Africa	.45	---	.45	100.0%
Lebanon	.05	---	.05	100.0%
Total	\$5.06 ^{b/}	\$5.70	\$10.76	8.3% ^{c/}

a/ Only programmes with Executive Board approval including technical approval of WHO for specific plans of operation are included.

b/ Excludes allocation of \$500,000 for countries not yet designated.

c/ Percent of all allocations.

(c) Raw Materials

17. Approximately \$4,836,000 of raw materials for processing into children's wear and institutional supplies have been purchased to date. Leather and hides to the value of \$1,336,000 have been procured for processing into children's shoes in the recipient countries as follows: Raw Hides, \$115,000; Upper Leather \$610,000; Sole Leather \$611,000. This may be conservatively estimated as sufficient raw materials for approximately 1,000,000 pair of shoes. Over 2,600 metric tons of cotton and 1,200 tons of wool have been purchased, valued at \$2,200,000 and \$1,300,000 respectively. A detailed report on the status of the raw materials programme is presented separately (E/ICEF/131).

(d) Milk Conservation Project

18. Procurement action in connection with the acquisition of equipment and machinery for the Milk Conservation Project is continuing at an accelerated pace. To date, contracts have been awarded to Swiss manufacturers for the fabrication of 10 complete milk drying plants; 5 for Poland, 3 for Czechoslovakia and 2 for Yugoslavia.

/Other types of

19. Other types of equipment under contract are bottling chains, boilers, pasteurizers and separators. Meanwhile, negotiations are underway for the purchase of milk coolers, refrigeration equipment, bottle washers and filling machines. In all, contracts now in effect or in the final stages will total approximately 1-3/4 million dollars (U.S. equivalent) with purchases made or contemplated in Switzerland, United Kingdom, Sweden, Holland and the United States. This includes the following amounts (sums shown in brackets give total planned programme; i.e., special allocation plus amounts from countries general allocations): Austria \$49,500 (\$135,000); Czechoslovakia \$304,500 (\$375,000); Finland \$55,000 (\$95,000); France \$69,600 (\$700,000); Italy \$215,000 (amount under discussion); Poland \$941,000 (\$1,025,000); and Yugoslavia \$218,000 (\$800,000). A report on the progress of the milk conservation project by the UNICEF/FAO Advisory Panel is presented separately (E/ICEF/130).

(e) Procurement with Non-Dollar Assets

20. Non-dollar currencies totalling nearly 34-1/2 million dollars U.S. equivalent has been spent or committed to date. This amount constitutes 78% of the total non-dollar assets of UNICEF. As is noted in paragraph 3, \$4-1/2 million dollar equivalents of the remaining amount consists of currencies affected by devaluations. In the use of non-dollar currencies, the Administration, with the co-operation of Governments, has been able, in nearly every case, to supply priority items for children; in many cases the Fund has been able to utilize non-dollar currencies even though it was originally anticipated that dollars would be necessary.

(f) Price Trends

21. Dried skim milk and dried whole milk prices have steadied somewhat from the low level of last spring although prices are considerably below the price prevailing one year ago. Last year dried skin milk was selling at \$375 per metric ton in the United States; and dried was offered at approximately \$880 per metric ton. Prevailing prices in the United States are \$310 and \$780 per metric ton respectively.

22. The downward trend of the past year in the antibiotic and chemical

fields is no longer evident. Prices have steadied and remain at approximately the low levels of one month ago. The price of penicillin one year ago was approximately \$7.20 per vial of 10 c.c. containing 3,000,000 units. The same quantity in the improved product procain penicillin G can be purchased today for less than \$1.20 per vial. Dihydrostreptomycin, although not marketed extensively until this year, has steadily decreased and present purchases reveal a saving of 50% over cost as of 6 months ago. DDT and various anti-malarial spraying solutions will probably be procurable at approximately the same price as the low levels of last spring.

FEEDING PROGRAMMES

23. In October it is estimated that approximately 4,500,000 million children and nursing and pregnant mothers will be receiving UNICEF food programmes in Europe, excluding Germany where it is estimated there will be 1 million beneficiaries of UNICEF cod liver oil. In addition, the Fund's food is reaching about 500,000 Palestine refugee mothers and children. Shortly, feeding in India, Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines and Hongkong will reach 600,000 mothers and children and 40,000 children in Ecuador. Thus, well over 6 million children will be reached by UNICEF feeding this fall.

/EUROPE

E U R O P E

24. Since the last session of the Board, UNICEF assisted feeding operations have ceased in France and will terminate in Finland and Hungary when small stocks now in the countries are exhausted. The last UNICEF food in France was used in a small summer camp programme. In both France and Finland medical supply programmes are continuing. In the other European countries feeding is continuing with minor modifications of plans of operations. These modifications are presented in E/ICEF/114/Add.1.

(a) Milk Conservation Project

25. Complete agreement has now been effected with Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia. Discussions looking toward an early agreement are continuing with France. Procurement action taken thus far is summarized above in the section on "Supply Operations". A separate report on the Milk Conservation Project is being presented to the Programme Committee and the Board bringing up-to-date developments since the special report on this programme made last May (E/ICEF/115).

26. The Milk Conservation Project suffered a heavy loss in the death on August 5th of Mr. Ralph T. Forshell. Mr. Forshell had been persuaded to secure a leave of absence from his position as Director of the Swedish Milk Products, Ltd., in Stockholm to assume the post of Chief of the Milk Conservation Project at UNICEF Headquarters in Paris. His wealth of experience and his devoted service made a significant contribution in establishing the basis of the Milk Conservation Project.

(b) Programme in

(b) Programme in Albania.

27. Since the last session of the Executive Board, conversations and correspondence have gone forward with the Albanian Government looking toward a satisfactory conclusion of outstanding problems in connection with the implementation of the Agreement so that UNICEF could resume the shipment of supplies. No UNICEF representative has been in Albania since March, 1949, when the Mission Chief left. Stocks of milk, fats, and oils, meat and fish, and a small amount of soap delivered to Albania during 1948 and early 1949 were virtually exhausted during April 1949 and no supplies have been sent since then. It will be recalled that the Executive Board in June, 1949, upon recommendation of the Programme Committee, made a \$79,600 allocation to Albania for the first two and one-half months of 1950 conditional "upon satisfactory arrangements with the Albanian Government for the implementation of the present Agreement or a new Agreement." (E/ICEF/128, paragraph 8).

(c) Closure of Hungarian Mission

28. It will be recalled that in March of this year the Hungarian Government advised UNICEF that it would not require further allocations for child feeding because of the favourable development of its milk production. Consequently, no allocation was made to Hungary for food beyond 30 June 1949. However, the Hungarian Government requested supplies and equipment for child health work which was met in part by a Board allocation of \$346,000 (E/1144/Add.2, paragraph 11). At the end of June 1949 the Hungarian Government requested that the UNICEF Mission be closed as of 1 September 1949. This was done.

29. Hungary was one of the first countries to receive the Fund's help, and, from the start of the programme in December 1947 to 1 September 1949 approximately \$1,731,000 of supplies were sent by UNICEF. Some 260,000

/ children were reached

children were reached at the peak of the feeding operation; 50 tons of cotton, 70 tons of wool, and 6 tons of leather were supplied for manufacture into clothing and shoes and some \$300,000 of medical supplies were furnished.

30. An unprogrammed balance of approximately \$800,000 remains in the Hungarian allocation. Administration recommendations concerning this balance are being made separately to the Programme Committee.

(d) Germany

31. At the last session of the Executive Board in Paris the Administration was requested to present a report on programme for Germany to the next session of the Programme Committee. This followed a discussion in which several members of the Board questioned whether the supply of cod liver oil, shoes and clothing was the most desirable form of UNICEF aid to Germany (E/ICEF/128, paragraph 12).

32. The problems faced by the mission in discussing with the Occupation and local authorities concerned the use of the German allocation have been involved because of the complexity of Governmental authority, and the lack of local finances. Because of the federalization of Germany, the Mission has had to deal with 18 "authorities", including 4 military occupation authorities, and between 20 and 30 local ministries. This makes the establishment of priorities of need, and the working out of unified programmes, and practical plans of operation a difficult task to negotiate. However, for the present, some of these inherent difficulties have been overcome in dealings between the Mission and these authorities. Both the German and Occupying Authorities regard cod liver oil and raw material for clothing as having first priority in UNICEF assistance for children.

33. The local finances required to sustain operations using UNICEF supplies have hitherto been limited. Each regional government (Land) has its own budget for such purposes and it is mainly the welfare budget which is available. The demands upon this budget to meet the needs of the refugee population have been large.

/34. Since the

34. Since the last report to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/113) the Fund has concluded an Agreement with the British Military Government on 22 June 1949. Negotiations have continued with the Soviet Ministry Administration for achieving a signed Agreement, but to date no Agreement has been signed. However, under a special arrangement, last winter effective distribution of cod liver oil was made in the Soviet Zone. In addition, the Joint Swiss Aid to Europe/UNICEF feeding enterprise in the Soviet Zone for about 113,000 children started in May and still continues. There was also a similar programme of feeding in all Sectors of Berlin for 65,000 children during the summer. This operation was planned, jointly, with the Swiss authorities (International Committee for the Red Cross) and local authorities.

(i) Anti-Rickets Campaign

35. In connection with the distribution of cod liver oil, (\$400,000 worth or nearly 600 tons coming from the first allocation), the prospectives of this operation have broadened through a plan to launch the operation as an anti-rickets campaign. Considerable stocks remain in the three Western Zones. Occupation and German authorities have agreed to provide full co-operation in giving this campaign the widest publicity through press, radio and other information channels. In this connection the local authorities have requested, and the Administration, based on the recommendations of the Mission, has approved the programme of an additional \$170,000 worth of cod liver oil for the three Western Zones of Germany and of the new allocation of \$670,000 for these areas.

(ii) Raw Material and Clothing

36. The \$350,000 allocated by the Executive Board to provide wool and leather for the three Western Zones (\$150,000 allocated for the Soviet Zone awaits completion of an Agreement) is now in process of being

/delivered. A wide

delivered. A wide variety of finished articles will be provided to children, including shoes, stockings, undergarments and some blankets.

(iii) Administrative Budget

37. An Administrative Budget of \$54,000 for the German Mission has been submitted to the Committee on Administrative Budget for review and recommendation to the Executive Board. This budget covers all dollar expenditures throughout 1949. Although the actual agreements covering UNICEF operations in Germany were not in operation throughout all of 1949, each of the four zonal administrations has contributed local funds to cover certain UNICEF administrative expenses. The dollar budget, therefore, consists principally of salaries and allowances for international staff. Approximately \$14,000 out of a budget of \$54,000 is established for expenses other than personnel.

(d) Conference on European BCG Vaccination Programmes

38. A conference on the European BCG vaccination programme was held at the headquarters of the Joint Enterprise in Copenhagen, Denmark, 8-12 September. The purpose of the conference was to evaluate the experience gained from the countries where mass vaccination programmes have been conducted and to exchange information on the technical and organizational problems involved in assuring continuation of BCG protection. In attendance were representatives of the national health departments of participating countries and the Joint Enterprise Mission Chiefs in those countries, and representatives of UNICEF, WHO, and the Scandinavian organizations participating in the campaigns. Specific discussion was held on the vaccination

/programmes in Austria

programmes in Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Finland, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, and North Africa and on such problems as tuberculin testing, the technique of BCG vaccination, the production of BCG vaccine, research and statistics, and continuation of BCG vaccination after the conclusion of the Joint Enterprise mass campaign.

39. The report on the conference is available as an Annex to the Report of the Medical Sub-Committee meeting of 13 September (E/ICEF/127/Add.1).

(f) Conference of European Mission Chiefs of UNICEF

40. A conference of the European Mission Chiefs was held at the UNICEF Regional Headquarters in Paris the week beginning the 26 of September. As in the past, this type of conference has proved to be a valuable means of joint discussion and clarification of policy, programming, administrative and financial questions, as well as for the direct exchange of information and experience.

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

(a) Unicef Field Offices

41. The Fund's offices in the Far East Area now include the Far East Regional Headquarters at Bangkok, and Missions at Karachi, New Delhi, Manila, and Batavia. Separate missions are also located in China and Japan. In addition to the countries in which these offices are located, areas visited by UNICEF representatives during the last four months include Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, and the United Kingdom territories of Hongkong, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo, and the Federation of Malaya.

(b) Plans of Operations

42. At its March session the Board delegated to the Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Programme Committee, and the Executive Director, the authority to approve plans of operation for countries in South East Asia, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon (E/1144/Add.2, paragraph 29). Plans of operation approved to date include feeding operations in India, the Philippines*, Indonesia, Hongkong, and Japan; malaria control demonstrations in Pakistan**, India, and Thailand; and programmes for child care training abroad or locally on behalf of Pakistan, India, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and certain United Kingdom territories in South East Asia.

43. In accordance with the approved plans, feeding operations have been underway in the Philippines since April and in Hongkong since July. Supplies have been delivered to India, Indonesia, and Japan and feeding will be starting shortly in these countries. Cotton for the textile program in Japan was delivered early in September.

/44. Details of the

*The Philippines' plan was approved by the Board on February 1949, prior to the delegation of this authority.

**Confirmation of WHO approval of the Pakistan demonstration is awaited.

44. Details of the approved plans of operation for Asia and the Far East have been summarized in a separate paper (E/ICEF/132).

(c) Indonesia

45. In Indonesia following the arrival of the permanent UNICEF representative in June, there was established a Committee which included representatives of all parts of Indonesia to coordinate the UNICEF programme in that country. In August, letters were exchanged between the UNICEF representative and the authorities in Indonesia (the Government of Indonesia and the Republic of Indonesia) in which were incorporated the substance of undertakings normally made in the Standard Agreement between UNICEF and assisted governments. Within this framework there have been developed two feeding projects - one in the Island of Lombok, under the Government of Indonesia; the other in Jogjakarta in the Republic of Indonesia. At the request of the Netherlands authorities, two fellows were appointed to study malaria control techniques in Italy in the summer of 1949. Plans are now being formulated for the use of the balance of the allocation to Indonesia, probably in a campaign for the control of yaws.

(d) Malaria Control Demonstration Projects

46. It will be recalled that the Board has allocated \$300,000 for regional malaria control demonstrations in Asia and the Far East (E/901, paragraph 51). Five such demonstrations are now underway in cooperation with Governments, one in Pakistan, one in Thailand, and three in India. An additional demonstration to begin in India this autumn is under consideration. Supplies and equipment for the first year of these two-year demonstrations have already been procured and shipped. WHO is providing the technical supervision and technical personnel necessary for these projects. The sums involved for the two year projects are as follows: India, \$135,000, Pakistan, \$52,000, and Thailand \$29,000.

/(e) Japan 49.

(e) Japan

47. As requested by the Executive Board at its last meetings (E/ICEF/128, paragraph 18), the Administration took up with the authorities in Japan the possibility of programmes in the fields of child health and welfare. As a result of these further discussions, the Administration reached the conclusion that, under existing conditions, demonstration feeding programmes in schools and the provision of raw cotton to be processed in clothing for the neediest children about to enter primary schools represented the best way in which UNICEF could assist the children of Japan. Accordingly, the plans which are set out in Document E/ICEF/132 were recommended to the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Chairman of the Programme Committee and accepted by them*. Feeding will be conducted in selected schools not similarly assisted by the Occupying authorities as a demonstration of the standard desired for all school feeding programmes throughout Japan. This program will last for a full school year and will place primary emphasis on demonstrating the best techniques of school feeding. Supplies for the initiation of these programmes have been delivered to Japan. With the agreement of the SCAP Authorities their request to UNICEF for a child welfare specialist was referred to the United Nations Department of Social Affairs which will shortly be providing such a specialist under its advisory Social Welfare Services programme.

(f) Korea

48. UNICEF and the WHO are in the process of appointing members of a joint team to proceed to South Korea with the objective of developing a firm plan of operations, in accordance with the Executive Board's decision on this question (E/ICEF/128, paragraph 15 and 16).

/49. It will be

*The Chairman of the Executive Board gave his approval reluctantly, in view of the history of discussion between the Fund and SCAP concerning alternative proposals.

49. It will be recalled that the Executive Board in approving the allotment of funds for South Korea placed it on the list of countries eligible for Joint Enterprise activities, subject to the approval of the Medical Sub-Committee. At its July meeting the Medical Sub-Committee agreed that it was not in a position to approve Korea for a BCG campaign until more information is available regarding the possibility of carrying out an overall BCG campaign (E/ICEF/127, paragraph 30).

(g) Fellowships

50. In addition to the some sixty fellowships for child care specialists for Pakistan, India, Malaya, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines which were approved by the Executive Board in 1948 (E/ICEF/76, paragraph 7; E/ICEF/79, paragraph 55) there has been approved a programme of six fellowships for Hongkong. Five of these fellowships will be administered for UNICEF by WHO; the sixth, for studies in child welfare, will be administered by the U.N. Division of Social Activities.

51. The following UNICEF fellowship awards serviced by WHO had been made up to 12 September 1949:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Approved Fellowship Program</u>	<u>Appointed</u>	<u>Completed</u>
India	15	14	-
Thailand	7	7	2
Indonesia (Netherlands controlled)	3	2	2
Philippines	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
	35	26	4

(h) China

52. In my last report (E/ICEF/113, paragraphs 28-34) I stated that internal developments in China had resulted in a curtailment of feeding operations and that the training and equipping of teams of child care workers was continuing. There has been no substantial change in UNICEF

/operations in China

operations in China since that time. Until recently, UNICEF has maintained representatives in connection with feeding operations, in Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, and Peiping. The feeding programme has ceased in North China, with the complete and satisfactory distribution of UNICEF food in Peiping; and in Tientsin with the distribution of UNICEF food by the local authorities, in conjunction with the local UNICEF Coordinating Committee, without direct representation of UNICEF. Elsewhere the feeding programme is drawing to a close, and UNICEF has consolidated its Shanghai and Nanking offices, maintaining a liaison office at Nanking. The UNICEF representative left Canton on 20 August. At the request of the representative of China on the Executive Board, the Canton office will be reopened, conditions permitting.

53. The training and equipping of child care workers developed by Dr. Leo Eloesser and the local health authorities continues at the training center near Peiping, where over 80 students enrolled for a second course beginning in July, 1949. Further supplies for this programme have been procured and are afloat or stored in Hongkong for eventual transshipment to Tientsin, upon conclusion of a satisfactory agreement with the authorities. At the request of WHO and UNICEF Dr. Eloesser has arranged to visit New York and Geneva at the end of October to discuss the future development of the programmes in China.

PALESTINE REFUGEES

54. At its last session in June, 1949, the Executive Board allocated an additional \$1,200,000 for Palestine refugees to permit the UNICEF supply programme to continue until 1 November 1949. Recommendations for a new allocation to permit continuance of assistance beyond 1 November 1949 are being made separately to the Programme Committee and the Board.

/(a) Number of

(a) Number of Beneficiaries

55. The number of mothers and children reached by UNICEF assistance remained nearly constant at over 530,000 between May and August. There was a steady increase in the number of milk centers, attributable largely to the constant efforts of the Mission, in cooperation with the Voluntary Agencies, to enlarge this aspect of the programme. Over 90 per cent of the the recipients obtained milk in the prepared liquid form. The Mission staff has continued its supervision of the distribution of Fund supplies in a very extensive area embracing five countries. Owing to continuous visitation to feeding points in the many cities, villages and camps, the UNICEF staff is not only intimately acquainted with all aspects of the distribution system but has been in a position to help in adjusting many local distribution problems.

Month	Est. No. of Beneficiaries	UNICEF Categories	Recipients of UNICEF Milk	No. of UNRPR Food Centers	UNICEF Milk Centers	UNRPR Soup Kitchens
May	1,045,392	543,349	453,156	764	286	50
June	1,028,139	533,660	488,669	723	307	32
July	1,032,826	537,972	527,367	721	320	33
August	1,018,940	530,269	502,489	695	327	43

(b) Rations

56. The level of the calorie value of the total UNRPR relief food actually provided to the refugees varied from 1,200 to 1,600 calories according to areas and months. However, in the latest period the average was over 1,400 calories with UNICEF providing pregnant and nursing mothers and children with 810 to 904 calories generally.

Table of Calorie Value, Joint UNRPR-UNICEF Rations

<u>Month</u>	Lebanon	<u>Area</u>	Southern Palestine <u>a/</u>
	Syria	Jordan and No. Palestine	
C a l o r i e s			
May	1,300-1,400	1,200-1,300	1,400-1,500
June	1,200-1,300	1,300	1,500-1,600
July	1,300	1,300	1,560
August	1,400 (1,500 in Syria)	1,400	1,600

a/ Higher values because number of refugees less than allotment of rations.

Supply Programme

57. Practically all of the total allocation of \$7,611,000 made by the Executive Board to the Middle East has been used for supplies, with the exception of \$780,000 for administrative and some freight costs. The \$1,200,000 allocation made to enable the procurement of supplies to carry on the programme until 1 November was largely intended to provide the flour share of the UNICEF ration. Owing to a generous loan of 4500 tons of flour by the Italian Government, this commitment to deliver 8,000 tons of flour to the Middle East by the end of October will be fulfilled. The loan by the Italian Government was made after being appraised of delays in flour shipments from Australia due to shipping difficulties. Italy will be repaid by shipments from Australia in November and December. The flour purchased in Australia was bought at an advantageous price, leaving a balance from the \$1,200,000 to cover other requirements. In the main, through regular procurement and shipping action, as well as by diversion of supplies facilitated by the extensive supply operations of the Fund, the food re-

/November 1st, will

November 1st, will arrive on time.

Health Conditions

58. Generally, no serious health problems have arisen among the refugees. The reasons for this are the adequacy of medical supplies provided by the various organizations and UNICEF, the competent direction of health and sanitation measures and good fortune in the absence of epidemics. The use of DDT and other insecticides has had such noteworthy results that a WHO expert who has traveled extensively in the area reported that there were practically no fresh cases of malaria observed by late August. There have been no outbreaks of epidemics despite the exposed conditions of the refugees; the fairly large number of seasonal diseases were comparatively easily handled. The major health problem is apparently tuberculosis. For this reason, the proposal to conduct a Joint Enterprise BCG campaign among the refugee children was heartily welcomed by all medical officers in the region. In brief, approximately 253,000 children will be examined comprising about 83,000 in Lebanon and Syria, 50,000 in North Palestine and Transjordan, and 120,000 in Southern Palestine. The campaign started in September. It is estimated that the cost of the campaign operating with five teams will be about \$135,000.

Relations with Other Organizations

59. Cooperative working arrangements with UNRPR and the voluntary agencies have continued and have aided in a steady improvement in the practical, everyday conduct of the supply and distribution affairs. The division of supplies among the voluntary agencies has been established at the following levels: 42% for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Arab held Palestine, 32% for the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, and 26% for the American Friends Committee in Southern Palestine.

/LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICAEmergency Programme in Ecuador

60. Immediately after the tragic earthquake struck Ecuador on 5 August, 1949, the Administration engaged in consultations with representatives of the Ecuadorian delegation to the United Nations. In anticipation of a formal request for assistance from the Government of Ecuador and the necessity for a poll of the Executive Board for action, cables were exchanged with a representative of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, who was in Quito at the time, in an attempt to collect all possible information on the need for assistance. All evidence pointed to the fact that arrangements were well in hand to meet the emergency needs for rescue, transportation, and medical care in the period immediately following the disaster.

61. In the meantime, the Economic and Social Council meeting in Geneva adopted a resolution on 13 August expressing its deep concern at the recent earthquake in the Republic of Ecuador. The Council invited "The World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to give urgent attention to the problems resulting from the catastrophe, which fall within their fields of activities" and requested "the Secretary-General to bear in mind the special situation of Ecuador, when deciding, within the scope of his resources and powers, the services to be extended to the various countries and take such steps as might be appropriate to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations Organizations in the matter".

62. Acting under the instructions of this Resolution, the Secretary-General designated Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Top Banking Director of the Department of Social Affairs, to proceed to Ecuador, for the purpose of consulting with the Government and to recommend to the Secretary-General measures of coordination which would ensure the maximum effort

/of the United

of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Mrs. Myrdal agreed also to make a survey and recommendations for UNICEF.

63. The Administration of the UNICEF held a number of meetings with Mrs. Myrdal before her departure for Ecuador, in order that she might acquaint herself with the facilities at the disposal of the Fund, which might be of service to the Government of Ecuador.

64. On 20 August Mrs. Myrdal departed from the United States for Ecuador. On the basis of an interim report from Mrs. Myrdal and after consultation with the Chairmen of the Board and the Programme Committee, the Executive Board was polled by SAVOGRAM as follows:

ALVA MYRDAL, AFTER MAKING SPECIAL SURVEY IN ECUADOR ON BEHALF UNATIONS INCLUDING UNICEF, RECOMMENDS 10 MONTHS MILK FEEDING PROGRAM 40,000 CHILDREN DEVASTATED AREA, COST \$200,000. ALSO BLANKETS FOR SAME NUMBER AND SOME CLOTHING, SOAP, DOLLAR COST ABOUT 100,000. ALSO EQUIPMENT FOR CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS, COST UNDETERMINED. MYRDAL REPORTS WOULD BE NO DUPLICATION OTHER RELIEF. MYRDAL DISCUSSED THIS GOVERNMENT FROM WHOM FORMAL REQUEST EXPECTED SIMILAR TERMS.

IN ORDER PERMIT IMMEDIATE START UNICEF AID, ASSUMING GOVERNMENT REQUEST RECEIVED, ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS AUTHORITY BEGIN IMMEDIATE DELIVERY MILK FOR FIVE MONTHS AND BLANKETS AND SOAP, COMMITTING FUNDS UP TO \$200,000 FROM LATIN AMERICAN ALLOCATION. ALSO REQUEST DISCRETION USE FUNDS ALSO FOR OTHER EMERGENCY NEEDS WITHIN CEILING \$200,000. REMAINDER MYRDAL RECOMMENDATIONS MILK FOR FURTHER FIVE MONTHS AND EQUIPMENT CAN BE DISCUSSED NEXT PROGRAMME COMMITTEE EXBOARD MEETINGS OCTOBER.

CHAIRMAN BOARD AND PROGRAM COMMITTEE COMMEND THIS RECOMMENDATION TO BOARD. GRATEFUL CABLED REPLY.

65. Meanwhile the Ecuadorian Government, after discussions with Mrs. Myrdal, submitted a formal request for UNICEF assistance for the 40,000 children affected, along the lines of Mrs. Myrdal's report. The request was for: (a) supplementary feeding for the next ten months, (b) clothes and necessary bedding for the immediate emergency and, (c) soap for personal hygiene and laundry soap for the emergency

/period. The

period. The Government stated that it would submit, as soon as possible, a request for the provision of equipment destined for children's institutions, such as nurseries, maternity hospitals, and children's wards in hospitals.

66. By 9 September a majority of the Executive Board members had approved the authority for expenditures up to \$200,000 requested in the SAVOGRAM quoted above*. On that same day an initial two-month supply of milk left New York for Ecuador arriving on the 19th of September. This was followed closely by the arrival in Ecuador on the 26th September of an initial two-month supply of fats. Soap is under procurement in New Zealand and blankets are under procurement in South Africa and the United States and will be available for shipment shortly to Ecuador.

67. A UNICEF representative, Mr. Edward L. DeLaney, with special experience in child feeding, departed for Ecuador on the 23rd September, for a temporary three-month assignment, in order to assist the Ecuadorian Government in establishing this emergency child feeding programme.

68. The Administration recommendations on further proposals are being presented to the current Programme Committee and Board sessions. The question of the co-ordination of assistance to Ecuador from the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies has been placed on the agenda of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which met at Lake Success on 7 October and the ACC which will meet on 11 October. It is contemplated that, as an outcome of the

/discussions which will

* In the final response by Board members the approval of the programme was unanimous.

discussions which will take place in the above meetings, the Secretary-General will report to the Third Committee of the General Assembly on the steps taken in response to the Economic and Social Council resolutions concerning the earthquake in Ecuador.

Other Programmes in Latin America

69. At its last session the Board allocated an additional \$500,000 for Latin America, making a total allocation of \$2,500,000 for that area. (E/ICEF/128, paragraph 14). Further discussions were conducted with representatives of competent United Nations Agencies (i.e. U.N. Department of Social Affairs, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization) and Miss Katherine Lenroot in her capacity as Vice-Chairman of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood.

70. As a result of discussions with the World Health Organization/Pan American Sanitary Bureau, it was agreed that a joint mission of the two agencies should proceed to countries in Latin America, which have expressed an interest in securing UNICEF assistance for medical programmes. On the 19th September General Lowell Rooks of UNICEF left for Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Chile, Peru and Bolivia. Dr. P. Antunes, of the WHO/PASB, accompanied General Rooks for discussions in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Dr. Budnik, of the WHO/PASB, accompanied General Rooks on his visits to the remaining countries.

71. On the 20th September, Miss Alice Shaffer of UNICEF departed for Central America, in order to initiate discussions on food demonstration projects in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Preliminary discussions regarding possible UNICEF assisted child nutrition programmes had already been held with officials in those countries by Dr. A. Vergera and Dr. A. G. Sandoval of FAO. Dr. A. Pacliello, of the /WHO/PASB, accompanied

WHO/PASB, accompanied Miss Shaffer in order to discuss with the respective Governments, at the same time, their proposals for an insect-control programme designed to reduce child morbidity and mortality.

72. For a two and one-half-month period beginning in the middle of April, two Joint Enterprise consultants, Dr. Curt E. Gyllensward of Sweden and Dr. Irvin Mr. Lourie, WHO Tuberculosis Expert, visited a number of Latin American countries in order to assess possible needs in BCG vaccination and their relation to problems of tuberculosis control and public health generally. Dr. Gyllensward visited Bolivia, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil; Dr. Lourie visited Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. Their conclusions were presented to the Medical Sub-Committee at its session on 13 September and will be considered by the Programme Committee and Executive Board in connection with the report of the Medical Sub-Committee (E/ICEF/127/Add.1).

73. To date, sixteen Latin American countries have either applied for, or expressed an interest in receiving, one or several forms of UNICEF assistance. As a result of the visits mentioned above, it is expected that some of the countries in the latter group will submit formal applications before the Programme Committee and Board sessions. Administration recommendations regarding programmes in Latin America will be presented separately at these sessions.

NEW APPLICATION FOR ASSISTANCE

74. New applications for assistance, in addition to those mentioned in the section on Latin America, have been received from Afghanistan, Israel and Malta. Administration recommendations on these applications will be made to the Programme Committee and the Board in separate documents.

(a) Afghanistan

75. A survey team consisting of a representative from the UNICEF Regional Office in Bangkok and a representative of the WHO Regional Office in New Delhi visited Afghanistan during the latter part of August following a formal request for UNICEF assistance from the Minister of Health of Afghanistan.

(b) Israel

76. On 9 September the Government of Israel submitted a request for assistance from UNICEF. The items for which aid is requested include feeding schemes, maternal and child care, and an anti-tuberculosis campaign complementing the BCG vaccination work intended to be carried on in Israel.

(c) Malta

77. It will be recalled that in October 1947 the Executive Board made a provisional allocation of \$46,000 for a child feeding programme in Malta, pending a survey by a representative of the Fund. The survey which was undertaken did not show deficiencies of a nature which warranted immediate action by the Fund and with the agreement of the United Kingdom representative on the Board, the provisional allocation was rescinded (E/ICEF/56, paragraph 9).

78. On 18 August 1949 the Fund received a new communication from the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations on behalf of Malta requesting the assistance of the Fund on the organization of an anti-tuberculosis programme, and a possible BCG campaign as well as for further development of child welfare schemes. In accordance with the suggestion of the United Kingdom delegation, arrangements were made for a representative of the European Headquarters of UNICEF to confer with officials in Malta

/and advise on

and advise on details of a plan to be submitted to the Programme Committee and the Executive Board. The survey was made in mid-September.

MEETINGS OF MEDICAL SUB-COMMITTEE

79. The Medical Sub-Committee met on 11 July 1949 in Paris, and on 13 September in Copenhagen, immediately following the Conference on European BCG programs. The reports of the Medical Sub-Committee, which include certain policy and allocation recommendations, are on the agenda of the Programme Committee at its current session (E/ICEF/127:E /ICEF/127/Add.1). Administration views on these recommendations will be presented separately.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

80. In 1948, the group training courses in France, Sweden and Switzerland were attended by 274 physicians, nurses, social workers, pediatricians, children's institution managers, and other persons who carry responsibilities for child care programmes in their own countries. The 1949 courses, which also included a course in the United Kingdom, will train 414 persons, or about one-third more. Of these 414 participants, 365 will be from European countries, 24 from Latin America, 12 from the Middle East, 8 from North Africa, and 5 from the Far East.

81. It will be recalled that the Executive Board established a pattern of accepting offers of contributions by countries of training facilities. In some instances, where it was not part of the offer, it was agreed that UNICEF would pay such travel expenses as were necessary to and from the country offering the courses. (E/ICEF/590, paragraph 38; E/901, paragraph 64-65; E/ICEF/86, paragraph 16).

82. A detailed account of the 1949 courses including information on the selection of candidates, financing, and organization of the courses was presented to the Medical Sub-Committee at its meeting on 13 September 1949 and is included as an Annex to its report (E/ICEF/127/Add.1).

83. Last November when approving allocations for anti-syphilis, streptomycin and insect control programmes in Europe the Board approved the provision of short-term fellowships for specialists in order that they might

/become familiar with

become familiar with the latest scientific developments which could be adopted for use in the UNICEF assisted programmes in their own countries. The cost of these fellowships is charged to the unprogrammed balances of the countries concerned. (E/ICEF/86, paragraph 11, 19, 22). Thus far, fellowships in streptomycin therapy have been given to three specialists for training in Paris, one from Finland and two from Bulgaria, in syphilis treatment to one specialist from Finland as an extension of a Rockefeller fellowship of longer duration in the U.S.; and in anti-malaria training in Italy to three specialists from Poland.

84. The individual fellowships in the Far East, administered for UNICEF on a reimbursable basis by WHO (child health fellows) and the U.N. Division of Social Activities (child welfare fellows), is described above in the section on "Asia and the Far East".

STATUS OF UNRRA \$1 MILLION GRANT TO WHO

85. It will be recalled that in September 1948 the UNRRA Council granted \$1 million of its residual assets to WHO conditioned upon "the entire amount being used for programmes or projects approved by the Joint Committee of WHO and UNICEF established to develop programmes for children". (E/ICEF/79, Annex V).

86. At the present time approximately \$549,000 of the \$1 million has been committed, as shown in the following table:

Fellowships	\$218,000
Technical Personnel Provided by WHO to UNICEF	97,000
Tuberculosis Research Office at Copenhagen	150,000
Palestine Refugee Program	50,000
WHO Maternal & Child Health Section, Geneva	24,000
Personnel for U.N. Study "Wastage Human Life"	9,800
	<hr/>
	\$548,800

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

87. The Committee on Administrative Budget is scheduled to meet during October, 1949, to review the administrative expenditures of UNICEF for the six-month period 1 January - 30 June 1949 and consider necessary administrative budget adjustments for the final quarter of 1949. Its report will be on the agenda of the Executive Board session beginning 2 November.

88. On 28 September 1949 the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly considered the 1948 Financial Report of UNICEF and the Report of the Board of External Auditors (A/963 and E/ICEF/120), and Budgetary Questions (A/1001). The Fifth Committee recommended that the Assembly adopt the 1948 Financial Report and the Report of the Board of Auditors, and should note the comments of the Advisory Committee.

ECOSOC ACTION ON UNICEF

89. At the request of the Executive Board at its last session, the Administration prepared a Special Report to the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council presenting a summary of the work of the Fund up to the present time, its present activities, and those planned for the coming winter. This report was presented to the Council in document E/1406. The Council, on 28 July, decided to transmit this report to the Fourth Session of the General Assembly together with the following resolution (257 IX):

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.*

Records its appreciation that thirty-two Governments have contributed to the Fund, many of them for a second and third time, and that, in addition, millions of individuals have contributed to the United Nations Appeal for Children in 1948 and are doing so again in 1949;

Notes the steps taken by the Fund with respect to the United Nations Appeal for Children pursuant to General Assembly resolution 215 (III);

* See document E/1406

/Notes the arrangements

Notes the arrangements between the Fund and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization whereby the fund in its programme relies so far as possible on these agencies for technical assistance and advice;

Notes the decision of the Executive Board of the Fund to report to the Tenth Session of the Council on a study to be conducted in cooperation with the Secretary-General, the Social Commission and interested specialized agencies with a view to developing recommendations as to methods of organization and procedure within the United Nations and the specialized agencies required to ensure that the continuing needs of children may be identified and given due emphasis and attention;**

Notes the decision of the Executive Board of the Fund regarding the French Government's generous offer to establish a Children's Centre in Paris providing facilities for instruction, demonstrations and research of an international character, and expresses its gratification at the type of collaboration offered by the Executive Board of WHO for the purpose of establishing the Centre;

Recommends to the Executive Board of the Fund that it make, in the light of the action taken by the Executive Board of WHO**, the necessary adjustments in the arrangements for the establishment and the administration of the Children's Centre in Paris, and keep the Council informed of the progress made in implementation of this project; and

Transmits the report of the Fund and this resolution to the General Assembly, drawing particular attention to the fact that further contributions are necessary to enable the Fund to carry out the programme it envisages for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1950.

90. It will be recalled that when the United Appeal for Children was continued by the General Assembly last December (Resolution 215 III) it was provided that the Fund should report concerning the Appeals to the Ninth Session of the Council and the Fourth Session of the Assembly. This report took the form of a section in the Fund's Special Report to the Council (E/1406), and was noted by the Council in its resolution on the fund, quoted above.

STUDY ON CONTINUING NEEDS OF CHILDREN

91. The Executive Board, at its last session, requested the Executive Director to develop a study on the continuing needs of children in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Social Commission and the appropriate specialized agencies so that the Executive Board may report the conclusion to the Economic and Social Council at its Tenth Session. (E/ICEF/128, paragraph 28).

92. Following this action the Executive Board of WHO, on July 14, taking note of the UNICEF resolution requested that an ad committee of the Administrative
/Committee on Coordination

** See document E/1406, Annex V.

*** See document E/1431

Committee on Coordination be established to explore ways and means of achieving a number of international objectives on behalf of children and of providing a continuing inter-agency machinery to accomplish these objectives.

93. The programme of consultations envisaged by the WHO resolution was of a longer-term and more far reaching character than that required under the UNICEF resolution. In order to establish a procedure of consultation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies which would give effect to the resolutions, a working party was established by the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Coordination at a meeting in Geneva on 9 August. The Working Party consists of representatives of the United Nations, FAO, ILO, IRO, UNESCO, WHO, and UNICEF. The Committee's terms of reference are to draw up by 15 November a report, if necessary of an interim character, on the following:

"(a) the extent of needs for international assistance for children in the form of supplies after June 1950 (UNICEF resolution);

(b) ways and means of financing international assistance of the type described in (a) (UNICEF resolution);

(c) the orderly completion of any UNICEF programmes which might remain unfinished when it was decided to terminate the work of the Fund as such (UNICEF resolution);

(d) preliminary considerations regarding:

(I) methods of organization and procedure within the United Nations and the specialized agencies required to ensure that the continuing needs of children may be identified and given due emphasis and attention (UNICEF resolution);

(II) the establishment of a continuing interagency mechanism to coordinate the work of the UNITED NATIONS and the specialized agencies in regard to children (WHO resolution)."

94. The recommendations arrived at by the working party, after review of the Preparatory Committee of the ACC (in late November), will be submitted to the next session of the Social Commission (early December) for its comments; then, with these comments to the Executive Board of UNICEF (January) and finally to the Economic and Social Council at its 10th Session (February 1950).

95. The recommendations will also be referred to the Executive Board of WHO which may add its comments to those of the Social Commission and UNICEF for the

/consideration of the

consideration of the Council. The other participating agencies are free to communicate the recommendations to their Executive Boards or Governing Bodies which may if they desire, likewise transmit their observations to the Council. 96. After the completion of its first phase of work, around the end of November, the working party will proceed to undertake the further tasks contemplated in the WHO resolution, its exact terms of reference in this second phase to be considered by the Preparatory Committee of the ACC at that time. A first meeting of the Working Party was held at Lake Success on 6 October 1949. Another meeting is scheduled around 21 November.

CO-OPERATION WITH DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

97. Last May, in an exchange of letters with Sir Raphael Cilento, the Division of Social Activities agreed to a proposal of UNICEF that full-time child welfare workers be assigned to the UNICEF regional offices in Paris and Bangkok under the Advisory Social Welfare Services programme authorized by Resolution 58 (I) of the General Assembly (E/CN.5/141).

98. This proposal was subsequently discussed in detail by representatives of the Division and UNICEF. It was agreed that the United Nations, through the Division of Social Activities, would assign one child welfare consultant to the UNICEF Regional Headquarters in Paris, to serve as a

/member of the

member of the UNICEF field operations staff, and to give technical advice to the regional office, the field missions, and, as appropriate, to the governments receiving UNICEF assistance, on the social and child welfare aspects of the UNICEF programme. It was also agreed to assign one child welfare consultant to the staff of the Regional Representative of the Division of Social Activities in the Far East with functions similar to those performed by the European child welfare consultant. Candidates are now being considered for these posts.

99. Co-operation has also gone forward in other matters. The administration of UNICEF child welfare fellowships in the Far East by the Division of Social Activities; the assignment by the Division of a consultant child welfare specialist to Japan; and collaboration on the study on continuing needs of children has been referred to elsewhere in this report.

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

100. Following the Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations held in Geneva at the end of June, 1949, an Advisory Committee of the Non-Governmental Organizations was formed for the purpose of supporting and making such suggestions on programmes and their execution to UNICEF as it may deem necessary. Dr. Georges Thelin (International Union for Child Welfare)

/was provisionally

was provisionally elected Chairman, and Mme. de Saint Maurice (International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues) and Dr. A. Chouraqui (Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations) were elected Vice-Chairmen. The first regular meeting of this Committee will be held probably early in October at Lake Success.

101. At this Assembly session in Rome, 5-10 September 1949, the World Federation of United Nations Organization unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The World Federation of United Nations Associations, RECOGNISES that the problem of child welfare is one that should always be foremost in our thoughts, CONSCIOUS that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) is at present carrying out extensive programmes in the field of mother and child welfare throughout the world and that this work is one of the most successful of all United Nations activities RECOMMENDS that all Member Associations urge their governments to continue to support the UNICEF to enable them to continue and expand their work."

PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT UNICEF

102. A premiere showing for delegates to the General Assembly, of "For All the World's Children", a three-reel documentary film illustrating the work of the Fund, took place at Lake Success on 5 October. Filmed by ten Warner Pathe News camera crews in a period of three months, the film shows all phases of the Fund's operations, from shipment of supplies to feeding operations in Europe and the Middle and Far East.

103. The film was produced by Warner Brothers at cost as a public service. It will be used by national committees and other groups raising funds for UNICEF through UNAC campaigns and other fund raising drives. The film commentary is available in English, French and Spanish. Prints, available in 16 mm. and 32 mm. widths, will be sold to interested groups. This film will be shown during the course of the Board Session.

104. In order to meet the requests for information about UNICEF in the Far East a new leaflet "UNICEF in Asia" is in the process of being issued.

/This has been

This has been prepared in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Public Information which is bearing half the cost.

105. A UNICEF year-end greeting card has been printed in two versions, one featuring a design submitted by a Czech child, and the other an adaptation of other children's drawings on the theme of UNICEF. The cards will be sold under arrangements intended, incidentally, to recover UNICEF's outlay and for the benefit of UNAC campaigns.

Maurice Pate
Executive Director