



CF Item = Barcode Top - Note at Bottom =
CF_Item_One_BC5-Top-Sign

Page 252
Date 2003-Nov-04
Time 3:44:10 PM
Login ask



CF-RAD-USAA-DB01-2000-07219

Ill Document Register Number [auto] **CF-RAD-USAA-DB01-2000-07219**

ExRef: Document Series / Year / Number **E/ICEF/1955/300/Add.4 (PDF-Eng)**

Doc Item Record Title

Executive Director's Progress Report - Programme Developments - E. Med.

Date Created / On Doc
1955-Jul-27

Date Registered
1997-Jan-01

Date Closed / Superseeded

Primary Contact
Owner Location **Office of the Secretary, Executive Bo = 3024**
Home Location **Office of the Secretary, Executive Bo = 3024**
Current Location **Record & Archive Manage Related Functions=80669443**

1: In Out Internal, Rec or Conv Copy?

Fd2: Language, Orig Pub Dist **English , L.Avail: E,F,S ; L.Orig: E-?**

Fd3: Doc Type or Format

Container File Folder Record
Container Record (Title)

Nu1: Number of pages
0

Nu2: Doc Year
1955

Nu3: Doc Number
300

Full GCG File Plan Code

Da1: Date Published
1955-Jul-27

Da2: Date Received

Da3: Date Distributed

Priority

If Doc Series?: **CF/RA/DS/USAA/DB01/2001-0024**

Record Type **A04 Doc Item: E/ICEF 1946 to 1997 Ex Bd**

Electronic Details

No Document

DOS File Name

Alt Bar code = RAMP-TRIM Record Numb : **CF-RAD-USAA-DB01-2000-07219**

Notes

Document Format Series/Year/SubSeries/Number/Rev: **E/ICEF/1955/300/Add.4;** Doc

Series/SubSeries/Year/Number/Rev: **E/ICEF/1955/300/Add.4**

Doc Series: **E/ICEF;** Series Valid date on import: **01-Jan-1946;** Doc Year: **1955;** Doc Number: **0300;** Doc

Print Name of Person Submit Images

Signature of Person Submit

Number of images
without cover

R. Tooker

R. Tooker

32

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL
E/ICEF/300/Add.4
27 July 1955
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Executive Board

GENERAL PROGRESS REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS IN
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Table of Contents

	<u>Paragraph Numbers</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 4
MASS HEALTH	5 - 15
Malaria Control and DDT Production	5 - 8
Egypt	9
Iran	10
Iraq	11 - 13
Somaliland	14
Syria	15
BCG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS VACCINATION	16 - 31
Ethiopia	19 - 20
Iran	21 - 22
Iraq	23
Jordan	24
Libya	25
Sudan	26 - 27
Turkey	28 - 29
Completed Programmes	30 - 31
Aden	30
Egypt	31

(22p.)

OTHER DISEASES	32 - 37
Trachoma (Egypt)	32
Mycosis (Syria)	33-35
Bejel/Syphilis (Syria)	36-37
MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE	38 - 55
General	38-42
Egypt	43-44
Ethiopia	45
Iran	46
Iraq	47
Israel	48
Jordan	49
Turkey	50-52
Lebanon	53
Libya	54
Syria	55
NUTRITION	56 - 71
Long-range Feeding	56-57
Egypt	58
Ethiopia	59
Iran	60
Iraq	61-62
Libya	63
Turkey	64
Milk Conservation	65-71
Egypt	66
Iran	67
Iraq	68
Israel	69
Turkey	70-71
EMERGENCY SITUATIONS	72 - 79
Gaza	72-75
Jordan	76-78
Palestine Refugees	79

INTRODUCTION

1. Since inception UNICEF has allocated almost \$24.8 million for thirteen countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Area and for Palestine refugee mothers and children. A summary of these allocations by type of programme and country is given in E/ICEF/L.768 "UNICEF Programme Allocations from Inception Through June 1955". Exclusive of allocations which have been made for Palestine refugees and for freight, the total is somewhat over \$7.1 million as follows:

		<u>Per Cent</u>
Maternal and Child Welfare	\$1,174,400	16.4
Mass Health	2,807,700	39.2
Long-range Feeding	390,200	5.5
Milk Conservation	1,290,000	18.0
Emergencies	1,428,800	20.2
Unprogrammed	800	-
	<u>\$7,161,100</u>	<u>100.0</u>

2. As can be seen from the table below, \$6,170,000, or 86 per cent, is for currently active programmes:

Completed programmes	\$ 290,100
Active programmes	6,170,200
Unprogrammed	800
	<u>\$7,161,100</u>

3. Of the active programmes, the approximate position at the end of May 1955 was as follows:

Shipped	\$3,751,200
Ordered but not shipped	1,057,900
Not ordered	<u>1,361,100</u>
	<u>\$6,170,200</u>

4. Over one-third of the amount in the "not ordered" category is for maternal and child welfare and long-range feeding programmes, supplies for which are called forward as needed. Milk conservation equipment account for eighteen per cent and malaria control thirteen per cent.

/MASS HEALTH

MASS HEALTH

Malaria Control and DDT Production

5. In 1954 UNICEF DDT protected some 2,000,000 persons in this area; the 1955 goal is 2,300,000. Of the total UNICEF allocations for long-range mass health programmes to the area, about one-third have been for malaria control programmes and about 9 per cent for a production plant (in Egypt).

6. Despite the considerable efforts that have been made in the past to control malaria in this area, much work still remains to be done and substantial financial investments will be required before eradication will be achieved. Probably eradication will be tackled first in the following group of countries containing some 55 million inhabitants: Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey.

7. In most of these countries malaria control is already advanced. The effort now should be co-ordinated and the target changed to eradication. A Malaria Adviser for the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office of WHO, located at Alexandria, has recently been appointed. Early in 1956 a regional meeting will be held under WHO auspices to discuss common problems, and planning of a co-ordinated strategy.

8. In the southern parts of the Eastern Mediterranean area, systematic control of malaria has so far been achieved in Egypt only. The malaria problems of the Sudan, Ethiopia and the Arabian peninsular are under investigation with a view to establishing a policy of eradication which may require future attention by UNICEF.

9. Egypt: The 50 tons of UNICEF DDT which remained in 1955 have been completely used thus bringing the number of protected people to a total of 1,600,000 persons. In the light of recent developments concerning malaria eradication and the recognized necessity to co-ordinate action in the Nile Valley as a whole, the Egyptian authorities are making a review of past and future work. Construction of the DDT plant is progressing satisfactorily with the foundations and the first and second floor of the main building completed. Prospects are good for having the equipment installed and first production trials started in the spring of 1956.

10. Iran: Aid from UNICEF DDT ceased at the end of 1954. Insecticide requirements for the current year are being covered from Government resources and United States bilateral aid. The operation in 1956 will be totally met out of the national budget. Reports received indicate that the epidemiological and entomological services have been extended and intensified this year with a view to attaining more effective control of malaria.

11. Iraq:

	<u>Number of persons protected</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With UNICEF DDT</u>
Achieved in 1954	209,000	169,000
Target for 1955	800,000	187,000
Achieved first half 1955	275,000	172,000

12. The most important development in the last six months is the creation by the Council of Ministers of a special Malaria Operation Board with adequate authority to streamline governmental and administrative procedures in order to achieve malaria eradication.

13. The spraying operations have just started at the time of writing and no reports have yet been received. The gradual taking over of responsibilities by the Government has proved difficult on the supply side despite adequate budgetary provisions. Special consideration is being given by the Government to this problem and plans are being worked out for a more satisfactory arrangement.

/14. Somaliland (Italian Trusteeship)

14. Somaliland (Italian Trusteeship), while finalization of the plan of operations for this campaign is awaited, procurement of supplies and vehicles is being proceeded with so that they may reach the field in time for the spraying season which commences this winter.

15. Syria:

	<u>Number of persons protected</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>With UNICEF DDT</u>
Achieved in 1954	182,000	182,000
Target for 1955	750,000	520,000

(Spraying Operations for 1955 began in mid-May)

This programme was beset recently by a number of difficulties, such as the delay in filling the WHO Malariologist post which has been vacant for over half a year, the late arrival of the six vehicles from UNICEF and delays in Parliamentary action for the provision of necessary funds for the work. However, thanks to emergency measures taken by Syria to make available transport and necessary funds, the sprayings were actually initiated in mid-May. Also, during May, a short-term WHO consultant arrived to re-examine the situation on the basis of malarimetric, entomologic and sanitary surveys previously carried out, and to advise on strengthening the governmental malaria service which, it is hoped, will have adequate authority and means to launch an eradication programme.

/ECG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS VACCINATION

BCG . ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS VACCINATION

16. UNICEF is currently assisting seven countries in the area with BCG vaccination campaigns: Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, the Sudan and Turkey. Aid has previously been given for campaigns in Aden, Egypt, Israel and Syria where the programmes are now being continued entirely with national resources. The campaign initiated in Lebanon in 1949 with international assistance has not been continued. Of all allocations to the area for long-range mass health programmes, almost half of the total have been for BCG vaccination campaigns. The cumulative number of children tested in the area by mid-1955 was 14.1 million and the number vaccinated was 5.7 million.

17. For 1955 the beneficiary figures for the area are as follows:

	<u>Number of Children</u>	
	<u>Tested</u>	<u>Vaccinated</u>
Target for 1955	3,600,000	1,500,000
Achieved 1st half of 1955	2,400,000	1,200,000

18. Most satisfactory was the progress during the period under review of the campaigns in Ethiopia, Jordan, Turkey and the Sudan. In some cases target figures were exceeded. The campaigns in Ethiopia (certain districts only), Iraq and Jordan are near completion. This will leave only Turkey where the mass vaccinations will continue on a large scale. Mass vaccinations will shortly be commenced in the Sudan as the pilot phase is completed.

19. Ethiopia:

	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>
Achieved in 1954	237,000	103,000
Target for 1955	300,000	160,000
Achieved 1st half 1955	125,000	63,000

The campaign has had an excellent response from the central and provincial authorities and the population generally. By mid 1955 nearly 500,000 children had been tested and over 200,000 vaccinated in Ethiopia. The campaign

has been operating recently through two teams, one headed by a WHO doctor concentrating on the completion of the districts along the Sidamo border, the central Shoa Province including Addis Ababa, Kaffa and Fidji. The other team headed by a WHO Nurse has completed the work in Massawa, Guida and Asmara of Eritrea. Vaccinations have also been given at the established permanent centres in Addis Ababa and Asmara.

20. Though there are still a number of areas in the country which would be accessible to the teams, it is planned to discontinue mass vaccinations in view of the fact that these areas are thinly populated and the cost per test and vaccination would be excessive.

21. Iran:

	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>
Achieved in 1954	269,000	169,000
Target for 1955	250,000	150,000
Achieved 1st half 1955	150,000	60,000

In the first quarter of 1955 a mass BCG campaign was developed in the towns and villages of Kuristan. The campaign was carried out by 8 teams, consisting of 2 vaccinators each, who tested 200,000 children and vaccinated all the negatives. This brings the total tests for the campaign in this country since its commencement to 1.1 million and the number vaccinated to 695,000.

22. The Regional Assessment Team continues to survey other parts of the country to determine the effects of vaccination carried out in the previous year and to study pre-vaccination tuberculin allergy. Unforeseen technical complications prevented the appraisal of results but it is hoped that the future course of action for BCG in Iran may be decided before the end of the year.

23. Iraq:

	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>
Achieved in 1954	225,000	69,000
Target for 1955	500,000	200,000
Achieved 1st half 1955	113,000	42,000

/With a total.....

With a total target of 800,000 tests, the campaign is now nearing completion; total cumulative tests being 680,000 by mid-1955. The monthly rate at which the teams are working, however, is below target figures. This is partly due to increased preoccupation with planning the consolidation into a permanent system of BCG work. Integration of BCG vaccination service is well advanced as part of the general TB set-up.

24. Jordan:

	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>
Achieved in 1954	252,000	129,000
Target for 1955	240,000	100,000
Achieved 1st half 1955	171,500	82,000

This programme has continued to be successfully carried out. The cumulative total tested since the start of the project is 426,000 which is more than double the original target; the cumulative number vaccinated is 213,000. Among the factors making for effective work has been good knowledge of the work acquired by the teams; realistic planning in field organization; extensive publicity carried out by the teams; and the exceptional, dry winter season, unfortunate from other aspects, which has made certain areas, normally difficult to reach, easily accessible. Along with the mass campaign have gone intensified training and preparation for a permanent system of vaccination when the mass phase is concluded.

25. Libya:

	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>
Achieved in 1954	83,000	32,000
Target for 1955	50,000	26,000
Achieved 1st half 1955	25,000	14,000

With a cumulative total of 290,000 tested and 120,000 vaccinated since the start of the project, this programme as a whole has exceeded the target. The mass vaccination in the recent months has been on a reduced scale and has covered only 9,000 children. The main effort of the remaining WHO doctor and

nurse has been in training of a national counterpart, a federal vaccination team and maternal and child health nurses to continue the testing and vaccination when the internationally assisted mass campaign will be completed in the near future.

26. Sudan: The pilot phase of this programme ended in mid-April with a total of 65,000 tests and 27,000 vaccinations. During this period the WHO Regional Assessment team studied pre-vaccination tuberculin allergy; BCG vaccination of non-reactors; and follow-up tuberculin retesting on representative samples of the population all over Sudan.

27. Based on the experience gained during this first year, a mass vaccination campaign is being planned for 1956 in the nine provinces of the country with a target of 4,000,000. A request for aid for this campaign has been submitted by the Government (E/ICEF/L.788).

28. Turkey:

	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u>
Achieved in 1954	2,098,000	883,000
Target for 1955	2,250,000	900,000
Achieved 1st half 1955	1,800,000	1,000,000

The campaign continues at a fast pace, exceeding targets and progressively advancing from the West towards the East, province by province. During the period under review, 64 teams of 2 vaccinators each, divided in 3 main groups each directed by a doctor, have completed the provinces of Balikesir, Cankiri Aydin and Izmir.

29. Since the start of the campaign in 1953, the cumulative number tested has reached 5,537,000 tested and 2,562,000 vaccinated. The Government is making further efforts to speed up the tempo with a view to completion of the programme in 1959. The Government is at the same time requesting supplementary assistance from UNICEF.

Completed Campaigns

30. Aden: In 1951 UNICEF furnished supplies and equipment for a BCG campaign in which more than 31,000 persons under twenty years of age were tested and
/nearly 8,000.....

nearly 8,000 vaccinated. This fell considerably short of the target figure of 20,025,000 persons who were estimated to need vaccination. The international phase of this work has come to an end in May 1952 and the Government has consolidated this programme into its public health activities.

31. Egypt: Except for tuberculin solution which is being provided by UNICEF, this programme is now entirely the Government's responsibility. A total number of 250,000 tests and 65,000 vaccinations were reported in the first quarter in 1955, bringing the total cumulative number of tests since the beginning of the programme to nearly 7 million and the number of vaccinations to 1.8 million. A new law is being prepared for the obligatory vaccination of the newborn. The Regional BCG Assessment Team has carried out retesting in schools in Cairo and Benha where 1,300 pupils were tested.

OTHER DISEASES

32. Trachoma (Egypt): In the first quarter of 1955 5,000 pre-school children with less than one percent absentees, received sulphanaalide prophylactic treatment against seasonal conjunctivitis, and 2,100 children received trachoma treatment with aureomycin ointment. The use of school teachers who are trained to carry out the treatment under supervision has been very successful. Supplies and equipment continue to be provided.

33. Mycosis (Syria): The plan of operations for this programme was signed by the Government, WHO and UNICEF. Preparations for implementation of the project were made before the first UNICEF supplies arrived in January. The treatment and the training started in the main centre in Aleppo where the first epilation took place on 7 February.

34. The total number of beneficiaries examined in this programme from 7 February until end-June is:

Clinically examined:	11,500
Referred for microscopical examination:	800
Treated with X-ray therapy:	750

With the treatment.....

35. With the treatment and training of national staff actually started in Aleppo, preparations are under way for reorganization of the other treatment centres, equipped by the Government in Damascus, Homs, Hama and Dera'a. The campaign will then extend to the rural areas with a mobile X-ray unit to operate from the principal village centres of the casah with the aim to eradicate rural mycotic diseases. The specification of this unit is presently under consideration by UNICEF headquarters.

36. Bejel/Syphilis (Syria): The Bejel/Syphilis control campaign in Syria in the Deir-az-Zor district has continued to be mainly of an exploratory nature with extensive epidemiological fact-finding in a limited pilot area along the Iraqi border. This was carried out by a house-to-house visiting and individual examinations of all the inhabitants. Careful observations had also to be made regarding different treatment dosages. The number of beneficiaries remains therefore modest, 5569 examined and 1468 treated.

37. The experience gained has helped to develop the strategy for the mass campaign to start as soon as additional personnel is provided by the Government. The UNICEF Regional Director who visited the work in the field in May was especially impressed by the excellent work of the national and international staff under primitive and strenuous conditions.

/MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

General

38. UNICEF aid in maternal and child welfare has been approved for ten of the thirteen countries in this area to which UNICEF aid has so far been extended; namely, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Syria and Turkey. About one-sixth of the country allocations for the area have been in this field.

39. Included in the allocation is aid for 1,183 different maternal and child welfare centres. Of this group the provision of basic equipment has been approved for 452, and drugs and diet supplements, including milk, for 919.

40. As the tables below show, by mid-1955 the equipment had largely been distributed to two of the nine countries to receive them (Israel and Turkey); the bulk, however, is scheduled to be distributed during the latter part of 1955 and 1956 and 1957.

BASIC EQUIPMENT FOR MCW CENTRES

Country	Total Number of Centres to be Equipped	Equipped by Mid-1955	Additional No To be Equipped		
			July-Dec. 1955	1956	1957
Ethiopia	8	-	6	2	-
Iran	57	-	17	20	20
Iraq	153	2	10	70	71
Israel	41	32	2	3	4
Jordan	22	1	-	-	21
Lebanon	25	1	24	-	-
Libya	26	1	2	13	10
Syria	30	6	2	5	5
Turkey	90	90	-	-	-
	452	133	63	113	131

41. In the case of drugs and diet supplements including milk, distribution was in full swing by mid-1955 in Egypt, Israel and Turkey. In the other countries, however, the bulk of the distribution will begin in the latter part of this year and 1956 and 1957, as is shown in the following table:

MCW CENTRES DISTRIBUTING DDS INCLUDING MILK

Country	Total Number of Centres to be Supplied with Expendables	Number Distributing by Mid-1955	Additional Number to be Distributin		
			July-Dec. 1955	1956	1957
Egypt	491	491	-	-	-
Ethiopia	8	1	5	2	-
Iran	140	100	-	20	20
Iraq	3	2	1	-	-
Israel	109	100	2	3	4
Jordan	22	1	-	-	21
Libya	26	1	2	13	10
Syria	30	6	2	5	5
Turkey	90	90	-	-	-
	919	792	12	43	60

42. Training activities in general have been developing slowly, and not infrequently under difficulties. However, they now receive special attention and it is likely that in future UNICEF will be increasingly asked to participate in better coordinated and planned training activities. The problem of the untrained midwife (dayah) is still largely unsolved and a considerable expansion of training facilities for properly trained auxiliaries is an essential requirement for substantial progress in this field.

43. Egypt. UNICEF has provided to Maternal and Child Welfare centres expendable supplies including milk, vitamins, soap, penicillin, and basic items of equipment such as scales, midwifery kits and kitchen equipment. By the end of 1954 UNICEF expendables were being distributed from 160 rural and 81 urban centres of the Ministry of Health. Additional centres were added during the first half of 1955 including some 81 voluntary centres distributing UNICEF milk and fish oil capsules. Government reports and observations by the UNICEF representatives indicate that good use has been made of these supplies.

44. The Egyptian Government has recently set up a permanent Council for Social Welfare with a view to coordinating public and voluntary services and to maintain them on a sound basis. A five year plan has been drafted emphasizing the eventual absorption of all existing rural services into a nation-wide comprehensive system that would comprise 270 organized centres and the establishment of about 600 new centres in hitherto unserved areas. The Government has requested UNICEF aid for this programme. (E/ICEF/L. 787)

/ 45. Ethiopia

45. Ethiopia. The plan of operations was signed by the Government during the first quarter of the year. The training programme within the Gondar Project which is receiving aid for WHO, UNICEF and the U.S. FOA, is developing rather slowly. Currently 30 Health Officers are being trained. However, improvements are being made in organization of training facilities at the hospital and hospital wards, the out-patient department and the laboratory, and additional hostel accommodation will be available. Training of community nurses is scheduled to be started in October. After a recent visit by WHO and UNICEF representatives further assistance for the intensification of training along preventive lines may be requested.

46. Iran: A finalization of the plan of operations is under way for the programme approved by the Board last March to strengthen and consolidate rural and semi-rural Maternal and Child Welfare services. Meanwhile several steps to implement the programme have been taken. In the course of the last six months the Government appointed a qualified Director to head the MCW Department; 50 students begin their training as Health Visitors and on completion of the 11 month course they will be assigned to 30 new Health Centres which are being organized; further the Midwifery School in Teheran which was closed since 1952 is now being reopened. Distribution of UNICEF expendables, drug and diet supplements, milk and soap was under way by the end of 1954 through 100 centres.

47. Iraq: The Government of Iraq has, during the last six months, paid increasing attention to this programme. Preparations to start the Mosul Regional Centre are under way; in Baghdad one more City Centre was opened and arrangements are being made to establish Maternal and Child Health Units in Sulimaniyah, Nillah, Baguaba and Samarra as well as six smaller rural centres. The Maternal and Child Welfare work in the Basrah is being integrated in the public health service where U. S. bilateral aid is being provided. In the Baghdad Administration Centre 38 Health Visitors have completed their 18 month training course. Training of local midwives has started during this period in this centre and a first group of seven have completed the course and returned to work with UNICEF kits. The goal is to train some 120 midwives in the course of this and the following year, and training of sanitary aids under the auspices of the Near Eastern Foundation School at Varamin has just begun.

/ 48. Israel:

48. Israel: The plan of operations for the programme has been signed by the Government. The programme assisted by UNICEF has developed according to plans. UNICEF equipment for 32 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres arrived before the end of 1954 and was installed. Construction is proceeding for two new centres out of the nine for which the assistance was approved last March. Preparations are also under way for the installation of the first Premature Unit in Tel-Aviv and work has also begun on the unit for Tiberias. In the Rehabilitation Centre at Sarafand in the period under review 18 students completed their training in physiotherapy.

49. Jordan: The training aspects are receiving special attention. In-service training for practising midwives from the Aman area has commenced and a refresher course for fully qualified nurses supervising the Infant Welfare Centres in Jordan is being organized. Recruitment of 25 student nurses for a two-year course in Maternal and Child Welfare training and administration work in the Aman Centre is developing satisfactorily.

50. Turkey: An important development in connexion with this programme is the recent creation of the department within the Ministry of Public Health for the protection of mothers and children. The task of this department will primarily be the coordination of Maternal and Child Welfare work and the setting up of a uniform MCW service over the entire country.

51. In the training and demonstration centre in Ankara, milk, vitamin capsules and drugs from UNICEF are regularly distributed. In the past 6 months, 15 doctors and 16 nurses all from the Villayets, have undergone one- and two-month refresher courses at this centre. Expendables and basic equipment provided by UNICEF have been shipped out in accordance with the plan of operations to 90 provincial health centres, 34 of which have received a more modest type of equipment and 56 the type destined for more advanced centres. Also distributed have been 380 UNICEF midwifery bags, 100 for fully trained and 280 for rural midwives.

52. No reports have been received from the provincial health centres. Steps have been taken to stimulate adequate and prompt reporting and replenishment will be allowed only against receipt of utilization reports for previously delivered supplies.

53. Lebanon: Activities in the Beirut Maternal and Child Welfare Centre in Lebanon are progressing normally. Under this provision of national staff and students, nurses from various schools of nursing regularly attend the centre for training purposes.

54. Libya: Special emphasis is placed in this programme on the training of community midwives in the Administration Centre at Suk-el-Giuama Centre. Eleven students recruited from the three provinces are half-way through with their 18 month theoretical and practical course. In anticipation of their graduation early next year preparations have been made to reorganize additional MCW Centres. UNICEF equipment and supplies were recently released for two Centres at Benghazi and Derna of Syrenaica Province.

55. Syria: Work in the main centres continues as normal. In Damascus, the provincial centres in Aleppo, Homs, Lattakia and Dera'a in the first quarter of the year marked the completion of the training course of 18 nurses and nurse midwives, 100 student nurses from the School of Nursing, and 12 auxiliary public health nurses. Field observation confirms that in all parts of the country the effects of this programme, initiated three years ago are now beginning to be felt in terms of growing awareness of the importance of MCW work. The Government is being pressed for more services and local efforts are being made to help in their establishment in various parts of the country.

NUTRITION

Long-Range Feeding

56. UNICEF is currently assisting long-range feeding programmes in six countries in the area: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Libya and Turkey. In three of these countries (Egypt, Iran and Turkey) the feeding programmes are designed to develop distribution channels for the milk conservation schemes also being aided by UNICEF.

57. In 1954 some 53,000 children and mothers were reached in UNICEF-aided programmes. The target peak for 1955 is 245,000. The distribution of milk has been referred to in the section on maternal and child welfare. About two-fifths of the beneficiaries will be receiving their rations through maternal and child welfare centres.

58. Egypt: Skim and whole milk and vitamins are distributed through MCW centres on the basis of doctors' prescription.

59. Ethiopia: This school nutrition programme, approved by the Board last March, is now in its initial stage of implementation. The Government has invited, as a first step, 50 school teachers from primary school centres in the provinces to attend a six-week refresher course in school gardening, health and nutrition in Addis Ababa through July - September. The curriculum has been worked out by specialists from FAO and the United States bilateral aid. Teaching material and basic gardening tools and other supplies from UNICEF are under procurement.

60. Iran: Approximately 18,000 mothers and children were receiving reconstituted skim milk by mid-1955 through over 80 centres administered by the Ministry of Health, or voluntary organizations. The target figure planned for the year is 39,000. The beneficiary figures have not increased as rapidly as planned, due to the cautious allocation of milk to only those centres where distribution and supervision facilities are of recognized high standard.

61. Iraq: The school feeding service in Iraq with a substantial daily menu consisting of locally produced food, (vegetables, fruits, eggs) and imported milk and vitamins, which began with 25,000 beneficiaries, has in the period under review been increased to include 62,500 beneficiaries at the end of

/the present scholastic

the present scholastic year in May 1955; and plans are being made to reach a target figure of 87,500 beneficiaries this fall. The Government intends to reach an additional 40,000 primary school children with milk and fish-oil capsules only; and UNICEF assistance is being sought for the purpose of this programme. Recently, with local and provincial authorities participating in the financial responsibility in the programme there has been an improvement in reporting.

62. The Nutrition Institute in Baghdad, which has been established with technical advice from FAO, is taking an active role in the school feeding service and working out plans for the expansion and organization of the programme

63. Libya: All arrangements were made for initiation of the feeding programme on a limited scale in the three provinces. The Government made budgetary provision for making available local expenses for the programme, including the purchase of dates. UNICEF supplies for the initial phase of the programme arrived in the country during early January but the kitchen equipment was received only recently. The FAO Nutritionist arrived in the country in the middle of March and the feeding programme started in 10 schools in Tripolitania during the first part of May.

64. Turkey: The skim milk provided under MCW and MCP allocations has been furnished to 60 centres, but no adequate reports as to its utilization have been received yet.

Milk Conservation

65. This year is one of building construction, equipment installation and personnel training in the five countries receiving MCP assistance in this area; Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel and Turkey. About eighteen per cent of all country allocations for the area have been in the milk conservation field. One small sterilizing plant in Israel (Tenne-Noga), which received limited UNICEF assistance, is the first UNICEF-aided plant in daily operation at this time. Two more Israeli plants are scheduled to be in operation by this September. As reported in the previous general progress report, in Syria technical investigations and policy negotiations are being carried out to assess the possibilities of providing safe milk for children.

66. In Egypt, approval was given by the Production Council for the expenditure of funds for construction of the drying plant at Sakka. Calls for bids for constructing the building went out during May.

67. Construction work on the pasteurizing plant in Teheran, Iran, continues. The main building as well as the service buildings are near completion. The major part of the UNICEF machinery has arrived and the remaining equipment is scheduled to arrive before the end of the year. It is foreseen that the plant will be ready for test early in 1956. Three Iranian fellows are currently studying in Europe; one in milk marketing, one in milk quality control and one in plant management.

68. In Iraq, after some delays the final site for the plant and for the cattle compounds have been agreed upon and construction work has started at full-scale. The Milk Board had several meetings on the national milk policy and new milk legislation was drafted. New and fully satisfactory tests of sterilization of buffalo milk were carried out.

69. In Israel, the three dairies already equipped by UNICEF in the Tel-Aviv area have made good progress in the recent six months. The Tenne-Noga plant has a daily output since March of 15,000 bottles of sterilized milk. The Tnuva factory has completed the new building and it is expected that the first bottled pasteurized milk will be available on the market in August. The Tara factory has equally completed the new construction and the first pasteurized milk in bottles will be available in September.

70. In Turkey, the new pasteurizing dairy at the Ataturk farm near Ankara is nearing completion. UNICEF equipment has been received in good condition and is being installed. The plant should be in operation this year. Two agricultural engineers are studying for 18 months on US FOA fellowships in the United States, one in general plant management and one in milk marketing. They will return in July this year to work in the dairy.

71. While the efforts are concentrated on the Ankara dairy which will demonstrate economical production of safe milk, preliminary surveys and specialized studies to implement a milk policy of national scope, as provided for in the plan of operations, are being carried out. During May, the Government

/with the

with the help of a UNICEF engineer and a milk production specialist of US Foreign Operations Administration acting on behalf of FAO, undertook a fact-finding survey to establish a national plan for use of the milk products from the most productive areas. A complementary survey with emphasis on nutrition, socio-economic and sanitary aspects will take place in July with the help of UNICEF, FAO and WHO.

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

72. Gaza: Distribution of skim and whole milk and rice continued as before. During the period under review, a total of 29,800 beneficiaries received rations as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>
Milk	16,500
Rice	27,000
Other Supplementary feeding	2,400

73. 80 tons of dates, 10 tons of meat and 70 tons of raisins were also distributed. A quantity of 2,040,000 capsules of vitamins were procured which will be distributed to 14,500 needy children in 26 schools.

74. The Government have spent substantial sums for the purchase of flour for distribution to the resident group in Gaza as matching for UNICEF supplies.

75. During the period under review, a UNICEF Representative visited Gaza and after reviewing the whole programme, came to an agreement with the Government to discontinue UNICEF assistance as from mid-June 1956 after which it would be the responsibility of the Egyptian authorities to continue the programme from their own resources.

76. Jordan: In Jordan, UNICEF dry skim milk and other food commodities such as rice, margarine, meat, dates and dry raisins have been distributed to about 50,000 mothers and children. The bulk of distribution has been carried out through facilities provided by UNRWA, while responsibility for the rest of the distribution has been shouldered by various voluntary organizations including the Lutheran World Federation, the International Christian Committee and the British Save the Children Fund.

77. An employee from UNRWA was seconded to UNICEF to supervise the actual distribution, and participate in the work of the newly formed UNRWA/Government survey team charged with the investigation of the problem of economic refugees on the borderline in accordance with a resolution taken by the General Assembly in December 1954.

78. A part of the emergency relief has been distributed through school channels. Whenever this has taken place, the Government has matched the UNICEF skim milk with sugar. In this way, a nucleus school feeding programme with 12,000 beneficiaries in the past six months has emerged. The Government desires to see this type of assistance with its long-range value extended and recognized as the beginning of a permanent service.

Palestine Refugees

79. UNICEF fish liver oil capsules are expected to reach a peak of some 45,000 Palestine refugee children this year.
