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GENERAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:  
PART V: PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS IN THE  
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

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## INTRODUCTION

1. During 1960 UNICEF assistance was continued to thirteen countries and territories in the Eastern Mediterranean Region in support of fifty-nine projects. The region encompasses an area extending from Libya on the west, to Somalia and Ethiopia on the south and to Iran on the east and includes countries located on the European, Asian and African continents.
2. Allocations to the region in 1960, including freight, totalled \$4 million, of which \$2.82 million was in support of malaria projects. Since the inception of the Fund the allocations to the region have totalled 43.5 million, of which \$16.3 million was for assistance to Palestine refugee children prior to 1955. The following table indicates the distribution of population and of UNICEF aid (excluding assistance to Palestine refugees) to the assisted countries on the continents included in the region.

### UNICEF Eastern Mediterranean Region

	Allocation (US \$)		Population	
	1960	Since inception	Under 14 yrs of age	Total
Asia	1,914,000	15,630,000	15,670,000	38,500,000
Africa	848,000	5,133,000	21,700,000	52,200,000
Europe (Turkey)	1,245,000	6,321,000	11,330,000	27,570,000
Total	4,007,000	27,134,000	48,700,000	118,270,000

It will be seen that apart from the special assistance provided for the children among the Palestine refugees approximately 19 per cent of UNICEF funds allocated to the Eastern Mediterranean region were in support of projects in countries located on the African continent.

3. Certain political changes occurred in the region during 1960. Both the British Somaliland Protectorate and Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration gained their independence and united to form the new Republic of Somalia, with Mogadiscio as its capital. During the same year Cyprus also became an independent Republic.

4. During the year Yemen indicated its wish to enter into a Basic Agreement with UNICEF and also indicated its interest in the possibility of receiving UNICEF aid. Saudi Arabia also made preliminary inquiries indicating that consideration has been given to the possibility of negotiating a Basic Agreement with the Fund. Similar indications were also received from Cyprus.

5. Some rather far-reaching administrative changes were effected in the region during the year under review, along the lines of decentralization subsequently recommended by the Committee on Administrative Budget. The UNICEF organization had consisted of a regional office with country or area offices located at Addis Ababa, Beirut, Cairo and Teheran, with a liaison office at Baghdad. In general, area offices dealt directly with the regional office, which in turn dealt with Headquarters. Many operations were set up in such a way that the regional office maintained control over the work of the area offices where the initial and basic responsibility lay. The major aim of the reorganization was to strengthen the area offices in such a way as to enable them to deal directly with Headquarters in New York in most matters and to avoid the necessity of maintaining secondary control in the regional office of those functions which were basically carried out in the country and area offices. This was achieved through the co-operation of the Area Chiefs. An increase in their staff permitted a proportionate decrease in the regional office staff and obviated the necessity of any overall increase in personnel. The immediate result has been an acceleration of certain important processes and, perhaps even more important, an increased assumption of responsibility on the part of the Area Office staff members. The process will be continued into 1961 and it is anticipated that by the spring the delegation of responsibilities to area offices should be completed. The regional office with its reduced staff will in future be less concerned with the day-to-day details of the work and will be free to devote itself to the general supervision of the work in the region and to more careful long-term planning.

6. Malaria operations continued to absorb the major portion of UNICEF funds allocated in this region. One small pilot project has been concluded in Ethiopia and a new large-scale eradication operation is being planned in the Egyptian

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region of the United Arab Republic. The lack of sound administrative practices has all too frequently proven to be the weakest factor in malaria projects and is one of the major elements to which international agencies should give their attention. The provision of WHO administrative officers to several of these projects is proving extremely valuable and the appointment by UNICEF of a regional transport officer will provide additional support.

7. The first social services projects, in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic and in Turkey, appear to be developing soundly. During the year a third allocation for assistance in this field was made for Ethiopia.

8. While there are basic health and other training projects receiving UNICEF aid, in all of the assisted countries it may still be said that the lack of personnel remains a fundamental problem in most countries of the region. It must be said that the limited funds available for providing the necessary health centres and for new salaries and other annual costs, tend to be an obstacle for many Governments but in a few there is still a lack of recognition of the need for extending basic public health and other services. Nevertheless, the total number of health centres staffed by national medical and para-medical personnel continues to increase annually in most countries. Such mass programmes as malaria eradication and BCG vaccination create a strong public demand for permanent health services and it is becoming increasingly evident that many Governments in the region are reacting favourably to these pressures. The traditional restrictions on the activities of girls and women in some countries still hinder their enrolment as health or related services trainees, but progress may be noted in all such countries.

9. Great credit must be given several countries in the region for recent developments in the field of nutrition. These countries have in this short period given great support to broadening the UNICEF-aided school feeding projects, begun for the most part in the mid 1950's, into national efforts towards general nutrition education and training projects, with the emphasis, in most instances, on locally produced foods including milk from UNICEF-assisted dairies.

10. The following table shows the allocations to the Eastern Mediterranean by type of programme for the years 1958 - 1960. /...

Eastern Mediterranean Programme Allocations by Type 1958-1960<sup>a/</sup>

(in US dollars)

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Health Services	<u>541,000</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>17,000</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>349,581</u>	<u>8.7</u>
Family & Child Welfare Services	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,240</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Disease Control	<u>2,553,000</u>	<u>71.6</u>	<u>2,531,188</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>3,013,434</u>	<u>75.2</u>
Malaria campaigns	<u>2,350,000</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>2,167,500</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>2,810,934</u>	<u>70.3</u>
BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccine	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>115,688</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>19,500</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Other tuberculosis control	<u>152,000</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>36,800</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>94,000</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Yaws and VD control	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Trachoma control	<u>51,000</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>211,200</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Bilharziasis control	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,000</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Nutrition	<u>202,000</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>842,000</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>266,500</u>	<u>6.7</u>
Child feeding	<u>173,000</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>484,200</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>-</u>
Milk conservation	<u>29,000</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>276,000</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>134,500</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Nutrition education & related activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>81,800</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>132,000</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total Long-range Aid	<u>3,296,000</u>	<u>92.4</u>	<u>3,390,188</u>	<u>82.7</u>	<u>3,682,755</u>	<u>91.9</u>
Emergency aid	<u>270,000</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>709,000</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>324,082</u>	<u>8.1</u>
Grand Total, Programme Allocations	<u>3,566,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,099,188</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,006,837</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Includes allocations to the following countries on the continent of Africa: Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Republic (Southern Region, Egypt).

<sup>b/</sup> In 1960 the Executive Board allocated \$2,220,000 for fish oil capsules and freight on powdered milk, on a global basis, for distribution among assisted countries in various geographic areas.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

11. Difficulties, primarily of an administrative nature, with regard to the expansion of maternal child health services, have been experienced in Iran. Iraq suffers from a shortage of health staff and of candidates for training under present conditions. In both the Syrian and Egyptian regions of the United Arab Republic and in Libya these projects have tended to develop more slowly during the past year.

12. In Ethiopia, where in the past the major effort has been directed towards the basic theoretical and practical training of auxiliary health staff, mainly at the Public Health College in Gondar, the Government found it possible during 1960 to establish a number of service health centres and to accelerate the development of a national public health service decentralized through provincial establishments. The special health tax established by the Government yielded during 1960 approximately \$ Eth. 5 million, which has made these developments possible. The Government was assisted in its planning by several advisers resident in the country, provided partly by WHO and partly through bilateral aid.

13. An encouraging development in the Sudan involves the planned increase in the number of centres from thirty-four to fifty-three. In 1960 UNICEF provided aluminium sheeting and the major components for the local manufacture of 1,200 midwifery kits, of a design and type traditionally used in the country, for village birth attendants. The Government is making serious efforts to up-grade junior nurses training schools to provide a three-year course of training. In Jordan, assistance has been given through a network of centres providing only maternal and child health services, but thought is now being given to the creation of a plan for co-ordinated public health services of which MCH will form an integral part. Pending the development and launching of such a plan, the opening of further centres, limited to maternal and child health services, is not anticipated.

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14. In 1960 Israel revamped its plan for providing health services for the Arab population in the north and central part of the country, for which UNICEF has provided a small number of vehicles and equipment for public health laboratories.

15. The health services in Aden Protectorate have developed according to a well-balanced plan providing for widespread services throughout the states comprising the Protectorate.

16. In Somalia, the Government is now facing the problem of co-ordinating two distinctly separate systems of health services into a national health administration. Before the country attained independence, the training of health auxiliaries had been initiated in the two regions of the country according to different models. The Government plans, during 1961, to call for technical advice in the setting up of a cohesive public health plan for the country. It is also expected that a rural health training area will be set up in central Somalia.

17. In 1960 six more Urban MCH Centres, ten District MCH Sections and sixty-one Health Stations were equipped and opened in Turkey, which completely fulfils the commitments in the plan of operations. Villagers played an active part in constructing Health Stations. The public health training programme and the activities of the Child Health Institute were reinforced in recognition of the rapidly increasing need for properly trained personnel. An international two-week Health Education Seminar was held at the School of Public Health in Ankara last summer.

18. The three premature infants units for which UNICEF has provided incubators to Israel are all now in operation. Of the two units to be established in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic, for which UNICEF provided incubators, one has been in operation for the past two years and the second one has been delayed pending the completion of structural changes. It is anticipated that this unit will be fully established before the summer of 1961.

## DISEASE CONTROL

Malaria eradication and control

19. As detailed reports on malaria eradication projects in this region are to be submitted to the Board for special study and consideration the subject is reviewed only briefly here. UNICEF's heaviest investment in this region has been in support of malaria work carried on during the past few years. A total of ten malaria projects were assisted in 1960, providing protection to an estimated population of 26.5 million persons.

20. Six of the operations assisted are eradication campaigns; in Lebanon, the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Iraq and Iran and Turkey. In the first four of these, campaigns are now at the stage where surveillance is the major type of operation, and spraying and other activities of the attack phase are on the wane. Iran presents a special problem; the southern refractory zone is still being sprayed, and the future operations in this section of the country will depend on the outcome of technical investigations that are now being carried out. The north and central regions of the country are all under surveillance with scattered sprayings still carried out in some small areas. The Caspian Sea area could move into the maintenance phase if the regular public health services were adequate to cope with the job. As things stand at the moment one might, with reservations arising out of certain very special problems, feel optimistic about the operations in these first four countries and about the most heavily populated parts of Iran and Turkey. But any failure on the parts of the Governments concerned to maintain maximum vigilance and a completely effective administrative structure could very quickly result in the recurrence of malaria. If, for example, transport is not maintained in good condition and kept fully operative, if excessive optimism or other factors lead to inadequate budgetary provision, or if for other reasons adequately trained people are not put to work on time and kept regularly at their task, the present gains, which might eventually lead to success, can be lost. In the light of the very great importance of transport in these operations, as well as UNICEF's heavy investment in this type of equipment, and the variety of types of vehicles needed for the various phases of the job, a full assessment of the transport situation in the region has been launched.

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21. In addition to these eradication campaigns UNICEF has also been assisting in three pilot projects in the region, in Ethiopia (described under "Completed projects"), the Sudan and Somalia. Each of these pilot projects was launched with the aim of determining the feasibility of undertaking eradication in the respective countries. In the Sudan a malaria pilot project has been carried out for the past four years with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO and will reach its conclusion during 1961. The Government now plans to carry out a national pre-eradication survey and WHO is for this purpose assigning a special survey team to the country. This will be the last year of UNICEF assistance to this project and it is understood that the Government may request bilateral aid for the purpose of carrying out any further plan resulting from the survey. In Somalia, the malaria pilot project has been hampered by a number of factors which, it is hoped, can be resolved in part at least by comprehensive technical guidance. During 1961 a fuller review of the epidemiology and the administrative structure of the organization will be carried out with the assistance of WHO and it is expected that with the assignment of a WHO team to the country a more comprehensive plan involving administrative decentralization of malaria work will be developed. This will be coupled with a pre-eradication survey.

22. As regards the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic an allocation was made last year to assist the Government with detailed geographical reconnaissance in preparation for the launching of a malaria eradication campaign, the attack phase of which is expected to begin in 1962. A detailed draft plan of operation has been prepared and was still under review by the Government, WHO and UNICEF at the end of the year. It is understood that bilateral aid would also be made available for this campaign.

23. UNICEF assisted in the building of a DDT plant in Egypt which has been in production for the past few years and which in 1960 produced 216 tons of technical DDT, 375 tons of 50 per cent wettable DDT powder and 976 tons of 10 per cent dusting powder. Stockpiles are now being accumulated against the requirements of the eradication operations in 1962.

Bilharziasis control

24. In March 1960 the Executive Board made its first allocation for bilharziasis control in the amount of \$51,000 for equipment and molluscides for a particular pilot project in Egypt. The project is designed to be carried on for five years and will protect 250,000 persons in the Behaira Province and will provide valuable information and experience for future projects in the country. The UNICEF allocation is in support of the first two years of this experimental project. UNICEF supplies and equipment have arrived in the country and Government preparations have proceeded smoothly. Operations are expected to begin as scheduled in the early part of 1961.

Tuberculosis control

25. Governments in the region continue to regard the planning of tuberculosis control as an important aspect of their health services, and several developments have taken place in this field during the past year. In most of the assisted countries, where past efforts were concentrated on BCG mass vaccination campaigns, these activities have as far as possible been continued as part of the regular health services, or are now being reorganized with that goal in mind. Meanwhile, one major effort during 1960 has been to initiate surveys to establish the prevalence of the disease as a basis for the planning of national tuberculosis services. Such surveys were initiated partly through the UNICEF-assisted WHO Regional Survey Team, and partly with the help of advisers assigned directly to country projects. The Regional Survey Team had by the end of the year finished its work in Libya, Jordan and in the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic, where the surveys were subsequently continued by trained national personnel. The Team will continue its work in Iraq in 1961. In the Sudan, where UNICEF assistance to a BCG mass vaccination campaign was completed during 1960, the Government plans to undertake a prevalence survey in order to determine the future scope of its tuberculosis services. A prevalence survey is also to be undertaken in Ethiopia, as soon as delivery can be made of the mobile X-ray unit for which the Board allocated funds in January 1961. Finally, the results

of a prevalence survey being carried out in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic are expected to be available in the early part of 1961. The processing and analysis of data from all surveys is being carried out by the WHO Regional Office in Alexandria.

a) In Turkey the BCG campaign assisted by UNICEF continues the second round of testing and vaccinating in all 67 provinces. By December 1960, twenty-six provinces had been covered anew. A TB prevalence survey conducted by a WHO-trained Turkish team is due to start in February 1961 in the province of Yozgat. The commencement was originally planned for 1960 but had to be deferred because of the delay in delivery of the mobile X-ray unit and transporting vehicles. This survey will be followed by the organisation of a national pilot area project.

26. There have been encouraging developments in the training of public health staff in the field of tuberculosis control, particularly in Ethiopia, where tuberculosis is a major health problem. The training and demonstration centre which opened in Addis Ababa in 1959 has been very active, carrying out 60,000 examinations and 2,400 home visits in the past year. In addition to the training of special staff, this centre has also initiated courses for public health workers of various categories who will man the future health centres of the country. The Government is now planning to extend services to other parts of the country, primarily Eritrea and the Harrar province. In neighbouring Somalia, which probably has one of the highest tuberculosis rates in the world, construction of the training centre in Mogadiscio was completed at the end of 1960. Equipment has been provided by UNICEF, and a WHO advisory team of three arrived in the country in 1960. Activities are therefore scheduled to commence early in 1961.

27. UNICEF assistance is continuing to the national BCG mass vaccination campaign in Iran, where the half-way mark of a target of 12 million tests was reached during 1960. The project, which is of an exceptionally high calibre, is expected to be concluded late in 1962. Meanwhile, the Government is consulting WHO with regard to plans for the consolidation of achievements made so far and the future approach to control measures.

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Syphilis control

28. It may in general be said that treponematosi s has ceased to be a major public health problem in all but the southern part of the region. A project for the control of endemic syphilis in Iran has been assisted by UNICEF for the past several years, with such aid coming to an end in 1960. A report on this project is given in paragraph 51 below. Meanwhile, assistance is being continued to the project established in Ethiopia, while the Government of Sudan has expressed considerable concern about the dimensions of the venereal disease problem in that country, and has indicated a desire to establish a pilot project for which international aid will be requested.

29. The project in Ethiopia began with the establishment of a training centre in the capital and mass campaigns in two separate areas (Dessie and Lekemпти) in which different methods of approach were tried out. By 1960, when the project came into its fourth year, the mass campaign in the two areas were completed. The main objectives became partly to consolidate work in the original areas and to extend field work by mobile teams to adjacent districts in Godjam and Shoa provinces, and partly to continue control work and training at the centre in Addis Ababa and extend such work to the provincial health administration in Gondar. Activities during 1960 to meet these objectives were carried out with limited success, partly because additional medical staff was lacking. It has also been found necessary to carry out a re-assessment of maintenance services in the original areas. However, progress was made in the training of various categories of public health staff, both in the capital and at the Gondar public health college. The project reached some 108,000 persons during 1960.

Control of trachoma and related eye diseases

30. While UNICEF continued assistance to three communicable eye diseases projects in the region, in the Egyptian Province of the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia and Turkey, further planning was undertaken during 1960 to permit a broader attack on these diseases, which are widespread and often highly endemic in countries of the region. It is now expected that pilot projects may be

established in a number of other countries, to which advisers will be assigned by WHO in 1961. In the first instance, such developments are anticipated in Iraq, Jordan and the Sudan.

31. Through the two projects assisted treatments were given to some 30,000 children and their contacts in 1960. The pilot project established in Ethiopia proper during 1959 was completed at the end of 1960, at which time five communicable eye diseases units had been set up with trained staff at public health service centres in the Begemdir Province. The Government has decided to continue trachoma control as part of the general health services, as new centres are put into operation. In the case of Eritrea, it has however been found necessary to continue the mass campaign, which during the past year had covered about 75 per cent of all school children and their contacts. A technical re-assessment of this project in 1961 is expected to provide a basis for further planning of trachoma control work in Eritrea.

32. In the Egyptian Province of the United Arab Republic, the Government decided, on the advice of WHO, to continue for a further period the trachoma pilot project initiated in Qalyub Governorate in 1954, partly because of the need for a solution to the practical problems arising from the extension of operations to a province in which the health services were less well organized than in Qalyub. During 1960, trachoma control operations were however continued in the Governorate of Sharqiya, which is typical of lower Egypt, and extended to a Governorate in upper Egypt (Minya). At the conclusion of one year's operations in Sharqiya results have shown that 61 per cent of the school children found with active trachoma had been cured. As the system whereby treatment carried out by older pupils did not appear to be successful in the extension areas, treatment is now entrusted exclusively to teachers.

33. More than 2,000,000 people are affected by trachoma in 19 provinces in the south-eastern part of Turkey. A pilot project in two provinces commenced in 1957,

later expanding to seven in 1960 and a further expansion to 9 provinces is under-way in 1961. Three types of operation are included: school and home examination and treatment and "total" treatment in villages where the prevalence of active trachoma is high.

34. One leprosy control project is being assisted by UNICEF in this region, in Ethiopia, where 60,000 cases have been registered since the commencement of the project in 1956. By the end of 1960 the services comprised five leprosaria treatment facilities, 28 Government clinics and 20 units operated by missions. The Government is now directing its planning towards the eventual integration of leprosy control work into regular health services, and towards preparatory training for this purpose. The establishment of a pilot area is foreseen in an area of high endemicity in Godjam Province, where leprosy control will be carried out as part of the functions of a health service centre. The plans in this respect are before this session of the Board (E/ICEF/P/L.3). The Turkish Government has expressed interest in receiving UNICEF assistance to improve its leprosy control organisation in the endemic areas of the country.

#### NUTRITION

##### Supplementary feeding and expanded nutrition

35. Skim milk powder was provided during 1960 as follows:

<u>Outlet</u>	<u>Lbs. of milk</u>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>
Schools (6 countries)	6,653,700	1,037,500
MCW centres and pre-school groups (10 countries)	2,611,000	95,399
Jordan villages	588,000	20,880
	<u>9,852,700</u>	<u>1,153,779</u>

36. The development of a feeding project to reach 10,000 pre-school children in Ethiopia continued during 1960 and has proven to be a highly successful undertaking. Schools and other centres in the Addis Ababa and Asmara areas are used

as distribution points and the Government has had the benefit of a large measure of voluntary assistance in operating this scheme. The Government health services have also recognized the value of the regular attendance of this large group of mothers and children. Certain public health services were extended to the scheme during 1960, but a more comprehensive approach is being planned.

37. Good progress has been made in several of the school feeding projects which had been initiated with assistance from UNICEF. It is evident that experience so far derived from these projects has stimulated new nutrition activities, and has directed attention to the need for making better known the basic elements of good nutrition. Coupled with this are also increased efforts to develop local food resources for child feeding. The Nutrition Institute in Iraq has thus, with the assistance of FAO and UNICEF, carried out experiments in the past year involving the use of cottonseed flour, and is planning to prepare products for acceptability tests. In the same country, the Government has also initiated plans for pilot school gardens and for the training of teachers in nutrition. Cottonseed flour experiments have also been carried out in Turkey directed by the Ankara School of Public Health, with good results. The project in Libya, which now reaches the majority of school children in the country, is also expanding its scope to include nutrition education and school gardens, for which UNICEF assistance is being provided. The commencement of a nutrition survey in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic has been delayed, but it is expected that a firm plan may be worked out during 1961, with the advice of FAO.

a) In Turkey the year was marked by the extensive participation of the CARE Mission in the Ministry's overall school feeding programme. Good progress was made in the training of school nutrition instructors. FAO continued to provide the services of a full-time nutritionist. Fifty-five school gardens are to be organised in 1961 by a Turkish and an FAO horticulturist.

38. The food consumption and clinical nutrition survey for which UNICEF assistance was given in Israel was completed during 1960, and the results are at present being analysed. Other supplies and equipment were also delivered to the country in support of nutrition and home economics training, field training and supervision and

for school gardens and agricultural clubs. Home economics training also progressed in Ethiopia, where twenty-four trainees were enrolled during 1960. A National Nutrition Board now established in this country has, during the past year, undertaken a general review of the country's basic nutrition problems in which senior officials of several Government departments have participated.

39. During the latter part of 1960, informal discussions were held at the American University of Beirut concerning future possibilities for nutrition training, possibly on a regional basis. The student body of this University comprises nationals of Middle Eastern Countries on both the Asian and African continents.

#### Milk conservation projects

40. UNICEF has provided assistance for the establishment of fourteen milk processing plants in seven countries of this region. One plant in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic is a drying plant; all of the other plants are for the processing of fluid milk. These plants are located as follows:

<u>Egyptian region</u>	Sakha	-	To go into operation in 1961 (a milk drying plant)
<u>Ethiopia</u>	Addis Ababa	-	Supplementary equipment to an existing small pasteurizing plant for demonstration purposes. Allocations made in June 1960.
<u>Iran</u>	Tehran	-	In operation since 1957
	Shiraz	-	Structural and engineering plans now under preparation.
<u>Iraq</u>	Baghdad	-	In operation since June 1960 (sterilized milk)
<u>Israel</u>	Tel Aviv )	-	Five existing plants in the Tel Aviv and Haifa areas were provided with bottling lines and other equipment. One of these plants provides sterilized milk. A new plant is under construction in Jerusalem, equipped by UNICEF, and will go into operation in 1962.
	Haifa )		
	Jerusalem)		
<u>Syrian region</u>	Damascus )	-	Both under construction
	Aleppo )		

/...

Turkey

Ankara

- The output of the 30,000 litres daily capacity plant increased slightly to 18,000 litres daily in the peak months of 1960. The technical problems are considered to be solved, but difficulties remain in milk production, collecting and marketing. These were partially alleviated by the two new collection centres which started operating at the end of November. Planning in relation to the new yoghurt processing plant is well advanced and the sale of loose milk by peddlars is expected to be brought to an end soon, when the existing law prohibiting the sale of non-pasteurised plants is enforced.

41. The Teheran plant cost approximately \$2 million to build and UNICEF supplied equipment valued at \$460,000. Between 40,000 and 47,000 litres of milk were processed daily in the plant during 1960. Since the plant went into operation in 1957, the Government has distributed 3,575,000 litres of milk free; at current production prices this represents \$660,000 worth of milk. Unfortunately, the Government has not yet succeeded in delivering the full 15 per cent of the processed milk for free distribution as originally agreed, the figure being closer to 10 per cent. The plant also provides training both to raw milk producers and to students of the Veterinary College. The second plant in this country at Shiraz, for which an allocation was approved in March 1960, has been visited by UNICEF engineers and final plans for its construction are now in preparation.

42. Iraq. The plant in Baghdad began operations in 1960 and at present 16,000 litres a day are being processed. The Government is anxious to expand its work to the processing of cheese and ice cream from surplus milk, as well as yoghurt, the form in which milk is traditionally consumed in this region. The demand for milk in Iraq, not only in Baghdad but also in outlying towns and cities, has so greatly exceeded expectations that it will be necessary to expand the plant's capacity. A request for an allocation for this purpose is before this Board (E/ICEF/P/L.30).

43. Syrian region. In both Damascus and Aleppo the buildings are progressing well. In addition to its other regular services, UNICEF maintains a dairy plant officer on the spot to give assistance in the construction and planning of the plants and in the specifying of equipment. An FAO dairy production expert is assigned to the project.

44. Egyptian region. The Egyptian plant is designed to dry 1300 litres of milk per hour. The UNICEF agreement with the Government provides that it will distribute free or subsidized milk to 15,000 children and nursing mothers in the first year of operation and to 30,000 during the subsequent four years. The completion of this plant has been delayed by a number of factors and certain engineering work remains to be done. It is now expected, however, that the plant will begin operations in mid-1961. This plant has been very slow in construction but is now almost completed.

45. Ethiopia. The allocation authorized in 1960 is being used to assist the Government in a first phase of a milk conservation project in the Addis Ababa area, where the raw milk potential is considerable. Equipment is being procured for three collecting centres. Extension work will be carried out among cattle-owners supplying milk to the centres. An existing small dairy is also being equipped to handle and distribute pasteurized milk in bulk.

46. Israel. The building for the new plant in Jerusalem is now under construction and will, it is expected, be ready for the installation of UNICEF equipment by mid-1961. During 1960 the Government requested UNICEF to assist in an analysis of problems related both to operational and marketing functions of the sterilizing plant in Tel Aviv. An FAO/UNICEF consultant subsequently carried out a study at the plant and submitted recommendations to the Government.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

47. Funds have been allocated to this region for three social services projects in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia and Turkey. The training phase of the project in Egypt is to begin in January 1961 as planned. The social welfare expert has arrived in the country as have the supplies. This project shows

promise of developing specially well and has the enthusiastic support of both Government personnel and voluntary organizations who, together with international agencies, are co-operating in an effort to improve the standards of care provided to dependent and orphaned children in the country as well as to the children cared for in day nurseries and certain specialized institutions. The allocation for Ethiopia was a very recent one made in December 1960 to support the training of social welfare workers and medical social workers.

48. In Turkey, of the eight seminars planned in 1960, only four took place, due to financial and other difficulties. The results of the seminars are considered satisfactory and have provided useful experience for preparation of the 1961 plan. Two fellowships were provided for in the UNTAB budget for 1960, one of these being started in 1960, the other to be implemented in 1961. Two more experts of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs were appointed in addition to the Social Welfare adviser, namely a child welfare expert and a social welfare training expert.

#### EMERGENCY AID

49. There has been no specific request for assistance during 1960 for any new emergency. Assistance to the economic refugees of the Jordan border villages was continued. This project continues to receive very substantial support from a large number of non-governmental organizations and various missions in the country, and from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East, without whose support the warehousing and handling of foodstuffs would be impossible. As a result of the availability of dried fish from Iceland, a valuable source of protein for children, acceptability tests were carried out among children by the Chief Nutritionist of UNRWA to determine ways in which this product could be prepared palatably to be served to the children of border villages through the hot meals provided by certain voluntary groups using UNICEF foodstuffs, usually supplemented with some of their own. The results were most favourable and this dried fish therefore can be added to the diet of these children in various ways in accordance with recipes provided by the UNRWA nutritionist.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

50. Ethiopia Malaria Pilot Project. From 1957 to the end of 1960 UNICEF assisted the Awash Valley pilot project in Ethiopia for the purpose of determining the feasibility of eradication under existing conditions. Indications are that malaria can be eradicated in regions above an altitude of 800 meters. Transmission was interrupted in the pilot area where the spleen index dropped from 48.3 per cent to 13.1 per cent and the parasite rate from 13.3 per cent to 0.9 per cent. No resistance either to DDT or Dieldrin was found in any vectors of the zone where A. Gambiae is the principal vector. While population movements constituted a problem they are not considered an obstacle to malaria eradication. It is understood that the Government has adopted a plan for the eradication of malaria and that bilateral aid is likely to be forthcoming. WHO will continue to support a malaria eradication training centre and the UNICEF equipment provided for the original pilot project will be transferred to this centre.

Iran VDT project

51. In 1957 UNICEF made an allocation of \$37,000 for a mass campaign against non-venereal syphilis and bejel in two provinces of Iran. Simultaneously, the Government planned to extend the existing VD services to every province by establishing a centre for curative and preventive treatment. Six vehicles and a quantity of penicillin were provided by UNICEF. Achievements consisted of developing a centre in Teheran for teaching modern methods of syphilis control including case finding, contact tracing and serological screening, and the establishment of thirteen centres in the eleven ostans. The laboratories were integrated with the public health laboratories. Mass campaign operations were carried out only to a limited extent, as serological investigation indicated that the disease was not widespread as originally thought. Local limited campaigns have been well organized and carried out. The Government intends to continue its work to control endemic syphilis, and the expansion of the control network with national resources, and plans next to carry out resurveys and further field work in four provinces. Equipment and transport originally provided by UNICEF will find continual use in support of these activities.

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Jordan School Feeding

52. An allocation of \$30,000 was made in 1956 to cover freight on milk. Actually, the programme was started in 1953 when distribution of milk, consigned to the emergency and to the border village programme was made available through schools. In that year some 6,600 children were reached. In successive years the number was increased until in the 1957/58 school year 35,000 were receiving a cup of re-constituted milk daily. About that time a number of difficulties occurred, including the interruption of classes owing to internal disturbances. When the schools re-opened teachers showed little interest and did not in general put forth an effort to continue the project. Lack of nutrition education and of an understanding of the importance of nutrition was an important factor. Beneficiary figures dropped markedly and an effort was then made to integrate distribution into the work of the voluntary agencies which are assisting the "economic" refugees, on the border area. This did not succeed and during the 1959/60 school year the government abandoned the project. The balance of milk remaining was transferred to new centres and the border villages feeding project.

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UNICEF MICROFICHE INPUT CONTROL AND INSTRUCTIONS RECORD

No. 309 (1)

(15\*) STRIPE COLOUR: White Blue Grey - Yellow - Green - Brown - Pink - Red

Date 23. Jun. 1977 (2)

(3) 77.CF.0205 + E/ICRF/409/Add 4 Through E/ICRF/409 Add 17



A (17\*) ENGLISH Ex. DIR.'S GEN. PROG. REPT. ~~RE~~ E.N.I.E.D. ADDENDA-CORRIGENDA ~~RE~~ EUROPE ~~RE~~ THE AMERICAS UNICEF

(6)(7)(8) → "NR" MARCH-may/1961 Add 5 (D2) Add 6 (D12) Add 7 (F1) 55 (9)

B (12)	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	B-6	B-7	B-8	B-9	B-10	B-11	B-12
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C	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	C-6	C-7	C-8	C-9	C-10	C-11	C-12
	ADD START	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	Add 4 Corr. 1 22	Add 5 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Add 6 33
E	E-1	E-2	E-3	E-4	E-5	E-6	E-7	E-8	E-9	E-10	E-11	E-12
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F	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	F-10	F-11	F-12
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(13) Code "NR", appearing in any location of Row A MUST NOT be reproduced on microfiche

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

(19\*) ENVELOPE COLOUR: White - Blue - Yellow - Pink - Green - Grey

TRAILERS YES( ) NO (14)

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