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UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Executive Board

DIGEST OF UNICEF-AIDED PROJECTS*

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

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(82 p.)

UNICEF aid to countries in the Eastern MediterraneanIntroduction

From the inception of UNICEF in 1946 up to the present, aid has been given for 117 child care projects in 16 countries and territories of the Eastern Mediterranean. UNICEF is currently assisting 71 projects in this area. The number of projects aided in each programme category are as follows.

Table 3 Projects assisted by UNICEF in the Eastern Mediterranean1947 - June 1963

	<u>Currently Aided</u>	<u>Previously Aided</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Health</u>			
<u>Health Services</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>23</u>
Basic MCH	13	2	15
Environmental sanitation	2	1	3
Handicapped children	-	2	2
Care of prematures	-	2	2
Vaccine production	1	-	1
<u>Disease Control</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>51</u>
Malaria	5	5	10
BCG vaccination	2	12	14
Tuberculosis control other than BCG	8	2	10
Syphilis	1	1	2
Bejel/syphilis	-	3	3
Leprosy	2	-	2
Trachoma	6	1	7
Other disease control	2	1	3
<u>Nutrition</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>22</u>
Maternal and child feeding	1	8	9
Applied nutrition	6	-	6
Milk conservation	6	1	7
<u>Welfare</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>
Social services	8	-	8
Community development	1	-	1
<u>Education</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Emergency Aid</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
GRAND TOTAL	71	46	117

Co-ordination with other branches of the United Nations

The United Nations Secretariat, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, and WHO provide technical and consultative services in connexion with certain UNICEF-assisted projects -- at the planning stage, during the operation of the projects and in evaluation of the results. The role of these agencies is a key factor in the successful development and implementation of the projects.

Programme Allocations to Eastern Mediterranean, 1960 - 1963

Allocations (including freight) approved for Eastern Mediterranean over the past three years are shown below, by year and by type of programme:

Table 2 Summary of UNICEF allocations to the Eastern Mediterranean 1960 - 1962

	by type of project					
	1960		1961		1962	
	US dollars	%	US dollars	%	US dollars	%
<u>Health</u>	3,363,015	84	2,621,000	81	2,997,157	71
Health services	349,581	9	479,000	15	1,035,654	25
Disease control	3,013,434	75	2,142,000	66	1,961,503	46
<u>Disease control</u>						
Malaria	2,816,934	70	1,855,000	57	1,535,000	36
Tuberculosis	113,500	3	65,500	2	252,003	6
Leprosy	-	-	63,000	2	-	-
Yaws and VD	32,000	1	-	-	14,500	-
Trachoma	-	-	138,500	4	91,000	2
Other	51,000	1	20,000	1	69,000	2
<u>Nutrition</u>	266,500	7	345,500	11	56,000	1
Applied nutrition	132,000	3	97,500	3	56,000	1
Milk conservation	134,500	4	248,000	8	-	-
<u>Welfare</u>	53,240	1	73,100	2	236,000	6
<u>Education</u>	-	-	-	-	460,000	11
Total long-range aid	3,682,755	92	3,039,600	94	3,749,157	89
<u>Emergency aid</u>	324,082	8	199,000	6	483,000	11
Grand total programme aid	4,006,837	100	3,238,600	100	4,232,157	100

As shown in the table on the following page programme allocations approved for Eastern Mediterranean from the inception of UNICEF to the present total over \$51 million or approximately 14 per cent of UNICEF aid to all regions.

Table 1

UNICEF ALLOCATIONS TO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Allocations approved by the Executive Board from 1947 to the end of June 1963 by country and type of project
(in thousands of US dollars)

	Health Services ^{a/}	Disease Control			Nutrition		Family & Child Welfare Services	Education	Emergency Aid ^{a/}	Freight	Grand Total
		Malaria erad. & DDT Prod.	BCG Vacc. & Other TB Control	Other Diseases ^{c/}	Applied Nutrition & Child Feeding ^{a/}	MILK Conservation					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Aden, Colony & Protectorate	175.2	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.7	210.2
Cyprus	69.6	-	52.6	-	-	-	47.8	-	-	12.6	182.6
Ethiopia	623.1	44.2	272.2	376.9	196.6	85.8	23.0	-	-	263.2	1,885.0
Iran	577.1	6,439.2	348.4	32.0	46.1	544.9	21.2	207.8	150.0	1,082.0	9,448.7
Iraq	184.8	1,108.4	77.4	126.6	168.5	426.0	-	97.5	33.6	566.2	2,789.0
Israel	192.8	-	85.4	62.3	113.2	735.8	29.7	-	326.8	149.7	1,695.7
Jordan	127.2	147.7	130.0	40.2	-	-	23.0	-	2,364.2	433.0	3,265.3
Lebanon	47.4	67.4	22.1	-	-	-	50.9	51.4	-	14.8	254.0
Libya	145.5	-	154.7	-	190.2	-	-	71.6	-	140.9	702.9
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.4	-	-	6.6	139.0
Somalia	83.1	264.3	67.0	-	7.3	-	-	-	360.1	122.9	904.7
Sudan	139.9	209.5	41.3	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	44.9	446.1
Syria	135.1	954.3	81.6	71.1	-	500.0	-	-	-	174.9	1,917.0
Turkey	552.8	5,392.4	366.6	323.2	536.5	225.1	88.6	-	44.2	1,099.5	8,628.9
United Arab Republic	787.8	412.1 ^{b/}	325.0	132.6	80.2	245.8	35.0	-	304.9	229.5	2,552.9
Yemen	25.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	28.0
Regional BCG Assessment Team	-	-	46.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.6
Regional TB Survey Team	-	-	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	34.7
Palestine Refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,586.5	1,747.5	16,334.0
	3,866.8	15,039.5	2,109.7	1,175.4	1,338.6	2,763.4	451.6	428.3	18,170.3	6,121.7	51,465.3 ^{d/}

^{a/} Includes large quantities of skim milk powder provided free of cost, UNICEF paying only ocean freight.

^{b/} DDT production.

^{c/} Includes assistance for control of syphilis, bejel, leprosy, trachoma, bilharziasis and mycosis.

^{d/} The Executive Board has also approved commitments for projects in the Eastern Mediterranean region totalling \$416,100. Commitment figures for the respective projects are shown in project descriptions.

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE ^{1/}

Population: 1,210,000	Area: 287,490 sq. km.
Child population: 499,000	Population density: 1,085 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 24,600	Population per physician:
	Aden town: 2,300
	Rural areas: 28,000

Total UNICEF aid: \$210,200 including freight
 First allocation: 1951

Basic health/MCH

Allocation: \$24,900

First: April 1957

Latest: June 1962

Aden town

The objective of this project is to build a network of mother and child care facilities to meet the needs in Aden town where rapid urbanization and congestion have created many acute problems. In 1958 UNICEF provided teaching and training equipment for a nurse training centre, but progress has been slow: only 15 male nurses and 5 female nurse/midwives have passed final examinations; currently only 19 students, including 2 girls, are enrolled in the three-year course. Additional efforts will be made to recruit girls for health work.

Health services are meanwhile being expanded with expatriate staff. A 60-bed maternity in Crater has been reorganized and expanded to 100 beds. Four MCH centres have been opened and are backed up by an extensive home visiting service.

Under the five-year health plan (1960-1964), a new 24-bed maternity/MCH centre is being completed in Sheik Othman township (population over 50,000) where UNICEF equipment will be installed. UNICEF is also providing standard equipment for twenty medical inspection rooms and for three dental clinics in the recently established school health service which cares for over 20,000 children.

^{1/} Now Aden and the Protectorate of South Arabia.

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE (continued)

Allocation: \$150,300

First: October 1956

Latest: June 1962

Rural areas

UNICEF is participating in an organized and coherent effort to build up a generalized decentralized self-contained health service. A special feature has been the creation and gradual expansion of integrated mother and child health care.

Since the first assistance in 1956 the base hospital training centres for auxiliary health personnel have increased from one to three, rural district hospitals from three to eleven and health units from 54 to 84. A total of 211 health workers underwent in the same period training, including 21 girls who received UNICEF stipends.

With UNICEF assistance approved in June 1962, the training facilities will be qualitatively improved, parallel to an up-grading in the standards of trainees to be recruited. In July 1962, 82 trainees started a one-year course. Audio-visual aids for a broad health education campaign will be produced locally. Furthermore, efforts will be intensified to expand control of the more serious communicable diseases, particularly those affecting children.

Allocation: \$7,300

UNICEF aid completed

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

UNICEF provided supplies and equipment for a BCG vaccination campaign which was carried out in Aden town from 1952 to early 1956. The Government has since combined and expanded this effort as an integral permanent function of the public health service.

CYPRUS

Population: 578,000	Area: 9,251 sq. km.
Child population: 235,000	Population density: 62 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 81,359	Population per physician: 1,400

Total UNICEF aid: \$182,600 including freight
 First allocation: June 1962

Basic health/MCH

Allocation: \$69,600
Approved: June 1962

Comprehensive, integrated public health and medical services are being developed throughout the country, with health centres and sub-centres as front line units and district hospitals and their laboratories at the intermediate level, supported by specialized hospitals and institutions. The immediate objective is to intensify rural health services, including maternal and child health services, through the establishment of additional health centres, augmenting staff where possible and providing effective supervision. An estimated 75 per cent of the total population live in rural areas.

UNICEF is providing equipment, drugs and kits for 25 rural health centres and 12 sub-centres, supplementary teaching aids for a training school for medical auxiliaries of several types, expendable supplies for distribution through the health centres and transport for field training and supervisory services.

Tuberculosis control (pilot project)

Allocation: \$52,600
Approved: December 1962

UNICEF is assisting the establishment of a national pilot area project for the control of tuberculosis, located in the city and district of Nicosia, where conditions range from urban to rural. The intention is to use all modern methods of tuberculosis control including tuberculin testing, BCG vaccination, mass chest surveys and domiciliary treatment with drugs. An assessment is to be made at the end of 1965 to determine the effectiveness and the cost of the combined methods. The Government could then plan for extension of modern tuberculosis control methods throughout the country. Personnel specialized in tuberculosis work and members of the regular health services are to be trained in all aspects of modern tuberculosis control.

CYPRUS - Tuberculosis control (continued)

UNICEF is providing a mobile X-ray unit with generator, plus films and chemicals; diagnostic laboratory equipment; tuberculin testing and vaccination equipment and supplies; health education and training equipment; drugs; record cards and forms and one supervisory vehicle. WHO is providing a medical officer and a tuberculosis nurse for at least one year.

Social services training

Allocation: \$47,800

Approved: December 1962

The Government is planning to upgrade the training of child care personnel in welfare institutions and day-care centres, both governmental and private. Training courses are planned for family and child welfare agency workers, and for a small group of senior staff members and refresher courses will be offered for those working in child care institutions and day-care centres.

UNICEF is to provide teaching aids, duplicating equipment and books and publications and will provide stipends for the trainees, salaries for a supervisor and an assistant for two years, and honoraria for lecturers. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is providing a social welfare adviser.

ETHIOPIA

Population: 20,600,000	Area: 1,184,320 sq. km.
Child population: 8,390,000	Population density: 17 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 251,000	Population per physician: 150,000 (outside Addis Ababa)

Total allocation approved:	\$1,885,000 including freight
Additional advance commitments:	\$ 73,100
Total UNICEF aid	\$1,958,100
First allocation:	1952

Allocation: \$584,000

First: March 1954

Latest: December 1962Basic health/MCH

A generalized decentralized public health service is being developed. The training of health workers is stressed. The Public Health College and Training Centre at Gondar, Begemdir province, which is the main source of health workers, has an enrolment of 187 in the current academic year (39 health officers, 79 community nurses, 59 sanitarians and 10 laboratory

ETHIOPIA - Basic health/MCH (continued)

technicians). With UNICEF assistance, a training programme in Addis Ababa has been extended to include X-ray technicians, dressers, laboratory technicians and assistant pharmacists.

As personnel emerge from the training institutions, a network of service health centres is growing up in rural areas, and referral hospitals are being upgraded in the provinces. Sub-stations, known as health stations, have been established and are in operation throughout the country. Forty-eight health centres have been established in 12 of the 14 provinces. Three training health centres have been established in Begemdir under the direct control of Gondar Public Health College. More than 230 health stations have been established. There is as yet no service health centre in Eritrea.

Nine provincial medical officers have been appointed. Regular and satisfactory supervision of the health services remains to be established. A United States demonstration and evaluation team was established in February 1962 and a WHO Supervisory Team in September 1962. Health centre personnel are supervised by the teams and by the provincial medical officers. Health stations are supervised by health centre personnel. Inadequate roads, difficult terrain and a long rainy season make it difficult to service the health stations. Decentralization is the obvious solution, but it has not been possible to establish provincial warehouses or workshops qualified to service and maintain the vehicles.

The aims for the foreseeable future are: to establish regular supervision of the public health service; to install a decentralized supply line in two or three of the provinces; to establish provincial laboratories and improve environmental sanitation, first in institutions such as schools near the service health centres, and later in villages as a whole.

Environmental sanitation

Allocation: \$39,100

Approved: September 1955

In the environmental sanitation training project attached to the Gondar Public Health College and Training Centre, attention has been concentrated on maintenance and repair of water supply systems, wells and latrines already installed. A review of methods and an assessment of results has indicated that health education requires more attention. Participation and support of the rural population was noted in all communities assisted.

ETHIOPIA (continued)Malaria eradication (pilot project)

Allocation: \$44,200

UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF has assisted a four-year pilot project in the Awash Valley to determine whether malaria eradication is possible under local conditions. UNICEF has provided insecticides, drugs, transport and laboratory equipment. In spite of a severe epidemic in October 1958 affecting the entire country and particularly two areas adjacent to the project at Awash Valley, the pilot area remained free of infection. In 1959, the pilot project was extended into adjacent lowlands, and 135,000 persons were protected. A.gambiae is the principal vector; no resistance to the insecticides DDT and dieldrin has been found. Although population movements are a problem, malaria eradication is considered technically feasible. Serious financial and administrative problems remain to be solved. However, an eradication plan has been adopted, to be carried out under the technical auspices of WHO with substantial aid from the United States Agency for International Development. UNICEF equipment provided for an earlier phase of the attack will be used to continue work in the Awash Valley under the supervision of the WHO-staffed Malaria Eradication Training Centre in the pilot zone.

Allocation: \$272,200

Additional advance

commitment: \$73,100

First: April 1952

Latest: December 1962Tuberculosis control, including BCG

The training and demonstration centre in Addis Ababa has extended its coverage to include supervision of St. Peters Tuberculosis Hospital, which was opened in February 1963. The hospital has 200 beds; wards have been remodelled to accommodate men, women and children.

A survey of Addis Ababa was started early in 1963. The survey team includes a doctor, two assistant X-ray technicians, two assistant laboratory technicians and a computer-statistician on loan from the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as clerks and dressers. UNICEF has provided a mobile X-ray unit.

One BCG vaccination team is continuously at work outside Addis Ababa in the rural areas; another team covers the schools of Addis Ababa periodically. BCG vaccination in the rural areas has been greatly facilitated by the availability of freeze dried vaccine.

ETHIOPIA - Tuberculosis control, including BCG (continued)

A National Tuberculosis Conference, held in Addis Ababa in March 1963, and attended by provincial doctors and health centre personnel, stimulated great interest. Integration of tuberculosis control work into the public health service is under study by the Tuberculosis Centre and the WHO supervisory team. The work of the Tuberculosis Centre at Fiche, in Shoa province, is to be directly and regularly supervised by the WHO Senior Adviser for purposes of evaluation.

A second pilot project area is now to be developed in Eritrea. The remodelling of an existing building for the centre has been completed, and arrangements are under way for the training of the doctor and technical personnel for the centre.

Allocation: \$119,200

First: October 1956

Latest: June 1962Venereal disease control

UNICEF has provided penicillin, equipment for laboratories and clinics and transport for a pilot project in venereal disease control, with the aim of determining the best method for control. A WHO evaluation in 1959 concluded that the pilot project had been effective and that the control level could be maintained if a follow-up service were established. The maintenance operation was not successful however, and a re-survey in 1961 showed that the infection rate, which had been considerably lowered as a result of the mass campaign, had again risen. It has been decided that VD control must be integrated into the functions of the health centres. Special VD teams were disbanded at the end of 1961 and service health centres are beginning to take over the control work, supervised by the VD Control Centre.

Allocation: \$59,500

First: September 1955

Latest: June 1961Leprosy control

UNICEF is providing drugs, transport and laboratory equipment for a leprosy control project with its main spearhead in Godjam Province in north-west Ethiopia where leprosy afflicts perhaps 10 per cent of the population. About 60,000 patients have been registered since the inception of the campaign in 1956; 20,000 patients were under regular treatment at the end of 1962.

ETHIOPIA (continued)

Allocation: \$198,200

First: September 1957

Latest: December 1962

Trachoma control

The prevalence of trachoma has dropped appreciably in the northern part of Ethiopia since the start of this project in 1958. All school children in this part of the country are examined regularly and active trachoma cases treated. A supporting mass campaign with blanket treatment was carried out in 1961/1962 in one administrative division. In the current year, anti-trachoma work continues, based on individual follow-up of some 58,000 school children and mass treatment of about 300,000 population in selected areas of high prevalence.

A WHO survey in 1959/1960 revealed a relatively milder type of communicable eye disease in other parts of the country; in these areas trachoma control is carried out as an integral part of the service health centres. In the first phase of integration in 1963, attention will be focused mainly on the treatment of school children.

Allocation: \$196,600

First: March 1955

Latest: June 1962

Applied nutrition and child feeding

Since early 1955 UNICEF has provided skim milk powder, utensils, transport, teaching materials, garden implements and seeds for a child feeding scheme which includes nutrition training for school teachers, training of home economists and school gardening.

By early 1963, milk was being distributed regularly to 156,000 school children in 310 schools and 26,000 toddlers were covered in a pre-school feeding service which has developed into a comprehensive MCH service under the competence of the health authorities. About 155 school gardens have been started, 440 school teachers have attended vacation courses and 90 lady teachers have received post-graduate training in home economics subjects. Basic nutrition education has been introduced into 70 elementary schools and practical demonstrations initiated for three mothercraft classes and a number of adult women's groups.

By and large the work in the past year has had the character of a maintenance operation as the project is under review. An evaluation made by an FAO nutritionist during two months of 1962/1963 is expected to result in a long-term nutrition plan. In February 1963 an FAO horticulturist arrived to advise and assist on the school gardening programme and a UNESCO expert in rural education has joined in the over-all evaluation.

ETHIOPIA (continued)

Milk conservation project

Allocation: \$85,800
First: March 1960
Latest: December 1961

The objectives of this pilot project are to organize milk collecting centres, establish quality control, train national personnel and stimulate the development of a policy of subsidized low-cost milk to priority groups. Twelve simple collecting centres are to be established in the area around Addis Ababa. Four centres began operation in 1961 and eight others are under construction. Co-operative action has aroused considerable interest among producers and will be further explored with the aim of improving the living conditions and increasing the milk supply for the consumers in the capital.

The milk collected is processed at the Shola Ber Dairy. After alterations to premises, installation of supplementary equipment and other improvements, this is today a fairly good dairy. A milk control laboratory has been installed and regular bacteriological tests have resulted in an improved hygienic quality. In 1963 the processing facilities will be further improved with automatic washing and bottling. Attention to marketing will be given by the establishment of four model distribution points in priority areas of the capital.

An FAO adviser and an expert seconded by the Danish Government will assist in the project. Two nationals have been selected for training abroad in dairy engineering and quality control, and other candidates will be sent abroad for training in milk handling and general dairying.

Training in social services

Allocation: \$23,000
First: January 1961
Latest: June 1962

The School of Social Work, begun in 1959 within the Ministry of Public Health, has been incorporated into the Haile Selassie I University of Addis Ababa. Two-year courses are given to train professional workers for social welfare programmes. The first eleven graduates of the school have been employed in governmental and private agencies. Seventeen students were enrolled in the academic year 1962/63.

A course in social work will be held in 1963 for graduates of the school, affording an opportunity to work towards a degree in social work. In the latter part of 1963 the school intends to conduct a social work seminar for civil servants and other officials.

In-service training for the staffs of children's homes have been organized by the school since 1961; graduates of the school are used as teachers. Three introductory courses for the staff of children's institutions are planned for the academic year 1963/64.

IRAN

Population: 20,678,000	Area: 1,648,000 sq. km
Child population: 8,478,000	Population density: 13 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 1,311,200	Population per physician: 3,800

Total allocation approved:	\$9,448,700 including freight
Additional advance commitments:	<u>225,000</u>
Total UNICEF aid:	\$9,673,700
First allocation:	1950

Basic health/MCH and
environmental sanitation

Allocation: \$577,100
First: October 1952
Latest: June 1962

Following the creation of a Maternal and Child Health Section in the Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health in 1951, and with assistance from UNICEF which began in 1952, the Government has made considerable progress in the development of health services for mothers and children. Eleven training and demonstration centres have been established at the provincial level and are equipped to offer all preventive and curative services. The network of centres now numbers 248 and will increase to 288 during 1963. The Government relies heavily upon para-governmental organizations, such as the Red Lion and Sun Society and the Imperial Organization of Social Services, for physical facilities and personnel, while UNICEF provides certain equipment and soap, drugs, dried milk and other diet supplements for distribution through the centres. At the end of 1962 approximately 450,000 children and mothers were receiving milk through these centres, 18,000 receiving soap and approximately 15,000 vitamin A and D capsules. UNICEF is giving equipment for 263 centres, each has a doctor or a nurse in attendance. Eight maternity homes will have been equipped by UNICEF by the end of 1963.

Training is carried out in part through the provincial centres, where auxiliary personnel are trained on the job, and in part at more formal schools. The National Demonstration and Training Centre in Teheran provides training for maternal and child health work. Students and graduate physicians are trained in collaboration with the University of Teheran. Special courses are organized for health staff in responsible positions or being prepared for such positions. Three-month courses will be given to 30 doctors, 15 nurses and 15 midwives, and six-week seminars have been arranged for 16 nursing and midwifery tutors and 20 instructors of health visitors. A nurse/midwife and a highly qualified paediatrician with a degree in public health will be in charge of training activities. The Red Lion and Sun Society also operate a training centre in Teheran, which provides training for its own personnel.

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IRAN - Basic health/MCH and environmental sanitation (continued)

Nurse-midwives of a higher standard are trained in the High Institute of Midwifery in Teheran. To date, 90 nurse-midwives have graduated from the Institute, and most of them are engaged in supervisory work in hospitals or in active midwifery in the capital city. UNICEF has provided the Institute with training and demonstration material, expendable supplies and a vehicle for field work.

There are now 220 health visitors in training in six schools, UNICEF providing the stipends for the students. Three sets of UNICEF teaching and training aids for health visitors' schools have been supplied so far, and three additional sets will be provided.

In line with the Five-Year Plan, which calls for the training of nurses and midwives, four new training schools will be equipped in towns having medical colleges with a teaching hospital: two for nurse-midwives and two for nurses, with a combined annual intake of 120 trainees. The schools will be supervised by the Nursing Section of the Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health.

The national training centre for sanitarians (the Palasht School in Teheran) will double its capacity. The environmental sanitation work for the health services under the Five-Year Plan requires about 2,200 sanitarians and 132 sanitary engineers. A fourteen-month theoretical and practical course will be offered to 50 college graduates a year to train for posts requiring higher qualifications; and four-month courses will be given to train 150 sanitary aides a year. Two demonstration zones will be established in a rural area and in an area on the fringe of Teheran. Practical work in these zones will be an integral part of the training courses.

To provide a fuller range of teaching material, reference books, extracts from technical periodicals and instructions to field staff, the Public Health Department will establish a publications unit staffed with an editor and the necessary staff to translate and print material in the vernacular. UNICEF will provide reproduction equipment and supplies for the first year's printing programme.

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IRAN (continued)

Allocation: \$6,439,200

First: March 1954

Latest: December 1962Malaria eradication

A malaria control project, started by the Government in 1950, received United States bilateral aid in the following years and a small amount of aid from UNICEF. Approximately 3.9 million people were protected in 1955 in the more malarious rural areas and over 4 million in 1956. In March 1956 the Executive Board of UNICEF approved funds to help the Government convert to a total eradication campaign as part of a regional plan involving several countries in the Eastern Mediterranean area. A five-year campaign began in 1957 with the aim of protecting the entire population living in malarious areas, about 13 million.

By the end of 1962, the campaign had covered the whole country in stages. In 1960, the operational area was divided into a northern and southern zone, and in 1961 the southern zone reverted to a control and pre-eradication phase. The southern zone comprises roughly the southern slopes of the Zagros mountain range and the alluvial plains of the Persian Gulf and is subject to a number of adverse factors, such as resistance of the main vector, A. stephensi, to both DDT and dieldrin, deficient geographical reconnaissance, tribal movements and the outdoor breeding habits of some vectors. These factors made eradication with present means impossible, and a programme of suppressive drug distribution was initiated in order to maintain the gains achieved and to control malaria mortality. Extensive field research is being carried out by the Institute of Malariology in its main pilot zone of Kazerun, and similar research going forward elsewhere in the world may, in the long run, point to methods of eradication in this area, which has a population of about 2 million.

UNICEF continues to assist the Government's eradication efforts in the balance of the malarious areas. Although various operational and administrative difficulties have been encountered and overcome, a number of problems have still to be solved. One of the greatest problems is the lack of integrated rural health services. Eleven million people of the rural communities are now being protected in the eradication zone. The northern and central provinces, with a population of 6,500,000 in 21,500 villages, have reached the consolidation phase. Attack operations are being carried out mainly in the eastern province of Khorassan and the western province of Kermanshah. Some endemic foci where malaria has reappeared are also included in the spraying programme; the population in such areas is about 4,500,000, living in 25,000 villages. Spraying operations in 1962 protected over 5 million persons.

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IRAN - Malaria eradication (continued)

The Institute of Parasitology and Malariology is pursuing its researches through two research stations and eleven field units in order to find a solution to the technical problems confronting malaria eradication, and has continued its important training programme for professional and auxiliary field staff. In the past ten years 4,179 workers have been trained here.

The Government's budgetary expenditure now averages \$9 million a year as compared with UNICEF's assistance, averaging about \$1 million a year since 1957. UNICEF's most important contributions have been insecticides, transport, laboratory equipment and supplies and sprayers and parts.

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$348,400

UNICEF aid completed

The UNICEF-assisted BCG vaccination campaign, which began in May 1952, was successfully completed at the end of 1962. The over-all goal of the campaign was to test 12,000,000 persons and to vaccinate an estimated 6,300,000. This compares favourably with the actual achievements, which are approximately 11,700,000 persons tested and 6,700,000 vaccinated. The technical standard of the BCG vaccination campaign was considered high and the coverage of the country was excellent.

The future BCG immunization work will be integrated into the basic health services, and local campaigns and systematic vaccination of school-children will be organized by provincial health authorities in conjunction with other anti-tuberculosis measures.

UNICEF has provided 50 utility vehicles, vaccine and equipment. WHO approval was given in 1958 to the BCG vaccine produced by the UNICEF-equipped Pasteur Institute in Teheran and the BCG vaccine, required for continuation of this programme, is now produced locally.

IRAN (continued)

Bejel/syphilis control

Allocation: \$32,000
UNICEF aid completed

This project was initiated with UNICEF assistance in 1956. Following organization and training of personnel in 1957, the campaign went into operation in April 1958 in the province of Khuzistan in the south-west and in seven provincial venereal disease treatment centres established for the project. A total of 192,000 blood tests were analysed in 1960 and approximately 15,000 persons received treatment. In 1959/60, owing to financial problems, the mobile teams operated only during eight months of the year and failed by about 20 per cent to reach the targets of 50,000 to be tested serologically. By the end of 1960, 52,333 had been treated. Meanwhile, the work was turned over to venereal disease treatment centres established in each province. In addition to routine work, the centres trace contacts, perform serological surveys in certain groups in larger cities and provide pre-natal and pre-marital tests which have now been made compulsory. The campaign is continuing under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, and achieved 268,356 examinations and 21,195 treatments in 1961. The figures for 1962 are expected to be considerably higher.

School feeding

Allocation: \$25,500
UNICEF aid completed

Malnutrition among pre-school and school children is a problem in many parts of the country. To encourage the start of a milk distribution scheme to absorb the eventual output of the UNICEF-equipped milk plant at Teheran, UNICEF provided skim milk powder for school distribution in Teheran in 1955 and 1956. School feeding was established as a permanent service in 1957. Supplementary meals are provided in the elementary schools on a gradually increasing scale. Dried milk benefited 150,000 children in 1957/58 and 200,000 in the following year. Vitamin capsules were also provided to supplement the school lunch provided in a pilot project in the needy areas of Kerman, Zahedan and Zabul.

During 1958/59 the school feeding project reached approximately 400,000 children in 3,300 schools for periods ranging from 29 days to 86. In 1959/60 approximately 240,000 school children received milk for an average of 75 days. The full-lunch pilot project benefited 10,000 children in an especially needy area of the country. An FAO nutritionist assisted in the establishment of this project, which is financed jointly by the Ministries of Health and Education. Milk distribution to school children was discontinued at the end of the 1959/60 school year.

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IRAN (continued)Nutrition survey and education

Allocation: \$20,600

First: November 1961

The Food and Nutrition Institute was established in the autumn of 1961 as a joint undertaking of the Ministries of Health and Agriculture. The primary objectives of the Institute are: to survey the medical and agricultural aspects of the food pattern in all parts of the country and to set up courses for different types of personnel for activities in the field and for improvement of diets in hospitals, orphanages and other institutions. The first group of 24 students commenced training in October 1961. The training programme, originally planned to cover a two-year period, has now been extended to cover three years and to be given exclusively to secondary school graduates. A WHO medical nutritionist took up his post in November 1962, and an FAO/UNICEF nutrition expert took up his post in October 1962. UNICEF will provide transport for the survey teams and some equipment for survey and education work as well as stipends for the first group of students for a period of two years.

Allocation: \$544,900

First: November 1951

Latest: March 1960Milk conservation

The UNICEF-equipped dairy at Teheran began operations in November 1957 and is now processing approximately 65,000 litres of milk daily. The plant pasteurizes milk and produces yoghurt, butter and ice-cream. About 8,000 litres of free milk from the plant are distributed daily through schools, centres and institutions in Teheran.

Under an allocation approved in March 1960, supplementary equipment will be provided for a milk plant to be established at Shiraz by the end of 1963 as well as the services of a dairy engineer to assist for one year in the development of the dairy industry. UNICEF will provide about 50 per cent of the imported equipment for the plant; a local corporation is providing the balance. The plant will process upwards of 10,000 litres of milk daily for consumption in the city of Shiraz and surrounding areas. The Government will guarantee free distribution of \$15,000 worth of milk annually to children and pregnant and nursing mothers for ten years, and the Municipality will undertake to provide low-cost milk to low-income families to a value of \$15,000 annually for the same period. The plant is also to serve as a training centre for Shiraz Agricultural College students, dairy workers and milk plant technicians.

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IRAN (continued)

Social services

Allocation: \$21,200
First: June 1962

The aim of the project is, through the Teheran School of Social Work, to increase the number of well-qualified professional social workers to guide and stimulate the social services of the Government and of voluntary organizations. The three-year training course for secondary school graduates has inspired wide interest in social work, and there have been many more candidates than anticipated. UNICEF is assisting the School in its efforts to extend practical field training and set up a demonstration centre, and is providing additional teaching equipment and material as well as two vehicles for transport of trainees and field supervisors.

Refresher courses of two weeks' duration will be offered to professional graduates of the School, who are already employed by public and private social welfare organizations. UNICEF provides stipends and travel allowances for the participants. The stipend programme also includes students from the provinces, ten of whom are already enrolled. UNICEF has also given funds for honoraria for lecturers and for the translation of teaching materials.

Allocation: \$207,800
Additional advance
commitment: \$225,000
First: December 1962

Education (primary teacher training)

Iran has embarked on a 20-year plan for universal compulsory and free education on lines envisaged by the UNESCO Karachi Conference. The first phase of development falls within the framework of Iran's Third Five-Year Plan, in which the length of primary school attendance will be six years. The UNICEF Executive Board has approved a five-year commitment to provide \$449,000 including freight, to help the Government accelerate the training of primary school teachers. An average of 7,000 additional teachers will be needed annually over the five-year period.

In order to expand the teacher training facilities, teacher-instructors will be trained in a successive series of five summer courses, each of five weeks' duration. The first course will take place in the summer of 1963 for 290 candidates. Apart from stipends and honoraria for the summer courses, UNICEF will provide teaching and demonstration materials for 44 teacher-training centres, for the summer school for instructors and for 14 provincial supervisory units. UNICEF will provide equipment and supplies for teaching science and health subjects, sports equipment, carpentry tools, gardening tools, building tools, chicken-breeding equipment, sewing machines and other material for the teaching of practical subjects. Utility vehicles will be provided for the 31 rural teacher training centres located throughout the country.

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IRAN (continued)

Emergency aid for earthquake victims

Allocation: \$150,000 ^{a/}

The severe earthquake which occurred on 2 September 1962 affected an area of 8,000 square miles in north-western Iran, where nearly total destruction was reported. In response to an appeal from the Government, the UNICEF Executive Board, polled by mail, approved an allocation to cover local costs of labour and materials for reconstruction of housing. A plan involving self-help techniques in reconstruction has been under consideration, but it has not yet been possible to implement it, nor, therefore, to use the allocation. Meanwhile, considerable assistance from other resources has been made available to Iran for housing in the affected areas.

a/ Approved by mail poll vote in October 1962.

IRAQ

Population: 7,263,000	Area: 448,742 sq. km.
Child population: 2,985,000	Population density: 16 per sq. km
Primary school enrolment: 642,700	Population per physician: 5,600

Total UNICEF aid: \$2,789,000 including freight
 First allocation: 1950

Allocation: \$184,800

First: March 1953

Latest: June 1962

Basic health/MCH and environmental sanitation

The Government's programme for basic maternal and child health services originally included the establishment of regional para-medical training centres at Baghdad, Basrah and Mosul. Training of health visitors and local midwives started at Baghdad in 1954. The Mosul training centre, serving the northern region, was opened in June 1956 under the supervision of a WHO public health nurse. The regional centre for the south, at Basrah, has been integrated into a public health programme with the help of United States bilateral aid; it was closed, however, in 1958.

UNICEF has provided clinical and teaching equipment for the three training centres, and drugs, diet supplements and soap for distribution to mothers and children through the main regional centres. For 150 smaller centres, UNICEF had agreed to provide basic equipment, but only 48 maternal and child health centres have been established so far. Such centres are opened in towns and rural areas as personnel become available. Approximately 30,000 mothers and children receive milk and other diet supplements.

Progress in training has been slower than foreseen. A large number of advisory personnel is required for the development of the health services, and steps have been taken to improve their remuneration. This step has made it possible to expand the training programme. Six schools for health visitors' aids and assistant midwives had 107 students in training at the end of 1962. Training facilities will be expanded to 18 schools in 1963 and the aim is to increase the number of students to 250. UNICEF is providing teaching equipment and supplies for the 18 schools. A College of Nursing was established in November 1962 for which WHO is providing faculty advisers and UNICEF essential teaching equipment and transport for the students.

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IRAQ - Basic health/MCH and environmental sanitation (continued)

A special service/education programme has been planned in the field of environmental sanitation. The School Health Department has taken on 14 sanitarians who have received special training in teaching sanitation and will in turn train schoolboys as they overhaul the sanitary facilities of the schools. UNICEF has provided transport for these provincial school sanitarians, who will soon take up their duties, one in each province.

Allocation: \$1,108,400
First: April 1952
Latest: December 1962

Malaria eradication

Iraq is one of the malarious countries in the Eastern Mediterranean area. Malaria is responsible for more sickness and, directly or indirectly, for more deaths than any other single disease. Prior to the beginning of UNICEF aid, it was estimated that there were from one to two million cases yearly, with 50,000 to 75,000 resulting deaths.

A malaria control project, started with UNICEF help in March 1954, protected 2,110,000 persons in 1956. With additional aid voted by the UNICEF Executive Board in October 1956, the Government converted the control project into a full eradication campaign to be co-ordinated with the regional malaria eradication plan, covering seven countries. While UNICEF's share of import requirements has increased, the total requirements have decreased. For 1957 and 1958 UNICEF provided 10 per cent of the required imports of insecticides, transport and sprayers, and the Government provided the balance. For 1959, UNICEF gave only 18 per cent of total import requirements. For 1962/63, UNICEF aid was increased to approximately 100 per cent of the import requirements which, as a natural consequence of the progress made, have been decreased year by year. WHO has provided a team of specialists in the different fields pertaining to malaria eradication.

The malaria eradication work has progressed steadily. Of the rural areas at risk, with 4.5 million population, only areas with a population of 500,000 are still under spraying, however, with some interruption due to civil unrest in the northern part of the country. In 1962 spraying operations protected over 300,000 persons. In areas under consolidation, it is now possible to shift about 50 per cent of the area to maintenance services, where such services exist. Unfortunately, regular coverage of the rural areas by health services is still to be planned and implemented. Meanwhile use will be made of the 716 dispensaries.

IRAQ (continued)

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$77,400
UNICEF aid completed

A mass BCG vaccination campaign which started in 1952 was completed in June 1955, having tested 657,000 persons and vaccinated 234,000, chiefly in urban areas. The Government is continuing the campaign and will later merge the BCG vaccination work with a general tuberculosis control programme.

Bejel/syphilis control

Allocation: \$112,400
UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF provided penicillin, transport and laboratory equipment for this campaign which started in October 1950. By May 1954, when UNICEF assistance ended, approximately 110,000 persons had been treated. The Government has since continued the project with its own resources.

Trachoma control

Allocation: \$14,100
First: June 1961
Latest: June 1962

This project has been conducted as a pilot scheme. After the arrival of the WHO team, a senior adviser in communicable eye diseases (CED) and a public health nurse in January 1961, the Communicable Eye Diseases Advisory Board was formed. A morbidity survey of 10,000 persons of all age groups carried out from March to July 1961, confirmed the need for mass CED work over extensive areas of the country. At the beginning of the school year 1961/62 a thorough examination of 10,000 schoolchildren was started. These children are still under a treatment; and this phase of the programme was completed by March 1963.

In order to acquire comprehensive data throughout the thirteen provinces, and to try out a field work approach in all provincial capitals, Communicable Eye Diseases centres have been set up in all provinces. The Government/WHO teamwork in this connexion has been outstanding, and credit is also due to the exceptional understanding of the provincial authorities which have formed local Communicable Eye Diseases committees. By the end of 1962, 131,294 children had been examined and 41,510 treated, exceeding the target set for mid-1963. In addition, 35,600 adults had been examined and 13,000 treated.

IRAQ (continued)School feeding

Allocation: \$163,500
 First: March 1953
Latest: April 1957

UNICEF has provided milk and vitamin capsules to help expand a Government school feeding project, started in 1951/53 with a simple daily meal provided for 20,000 children. The project developed steadily in all provinces, and by 1960/61 241,000 received school lunches and 194,000 received milk rations, about 5,000 children were receiving sterilized milk from the UNICEF-assisted dairy. In 1961/62 rations were distributed to 230,000 children through 1,450 schools but administrative difficulties reduced the school feeding in the scholastic year 1962/63 to a very limited distribution.

According to an FAO survey, the expanded school feeding scheme has brought about significant improvements in school enrolment and attendance and in academic performance.

Milk conservation

Allocation: \$426,100
 First: October 1952
Latest: June 1961

Iraq has considerable possibilities for developing milk production. UNICEF is providing equipment for a milk sterilizing plant at Abu Ghraib on the outskirts of Baghdad with a capacity to process 40,000 litres of milk daily. The plant started operation in June 1960, and the daily intake has since varied between 10,000 and 30,000 litres. The over-all plan is unique in that an area adjoining the plant has been established as a cattle compound with the necessary facilities and housing for herd owners so that the buffalo can be removed from the city. This aspect of the project is expected to be implemented during 1963.

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IRAQ (continued)

<u>Primary education</u>	Allocation: \$97,500
	<u>First: June 1962</u>

When practical subjects (nutrition, health and sanitation, handicrafts, gardening and chicken breeding) were to be introduced into the primary schools at the beginning of the school year 1961/62, it was necessary to find ways of instructing the teaching staff of the teacher-training colleges and primary schools. Courses were, therefore, given to teaching staff and members of the teacher-training mobile teams during the summer of 1962. The teams will visit rural primary schools and introduce the practical subjects to the teachers in service and at the same time try to raise the standard of the teachers by introducing modern methods of teaching. UNICEF provides transport for the mobile teams and printing equipment and supplies for the production of guide books and periodicals. The fundamental education programme will also receive transport and supplies provided by UNICEF in order to facilitate training of fundamental education workers and expand their coverage.

<u>Emergency aid</u>	Allocation: \$33,600
	<u>UNICEF aid completed</u>

In April 1954, UNICEF provided food, soap and insecticides to aid 40,000 children and mothers who were victims of a severe flood in areas north and east of Baghdad.

ISRAEL

Population: 2,185,000	Area: 20,700 sq. km.
Child population: 771,000	Population density: 106 per sq.km.
Primary school enrolment: 388,400	Population per physician: 400

Total UNICEF aid: \$1,695,700 including freight
 First allocation: 1948

Basic health/MCH

Allocation: \$172,300
 First: November 1951
 Latest: March 1955

UNICEF first gave assistance to Israel's expanding programme for maternal and child welfare in 1951 by providing transport and equipment and supplies for existing MCH centres. In more recent years the Fund has provided soap, vitamin A and D capsules and other expendable supplies for distribution through 500 MCH centres. The network of centres has steadily expanded - from 200 in 1951 to 518 now in operation. During 1959 the national budget for this purpose was increased by 50 per cent. During 1958/1959 the project plan was somewhat revised particularly with respect to the type and location of centres. UNICEF has provided equipment for two public health laboratories and vehicles for transport of supervisory personnel. UNICEF has provided assistance for 41 rural health centres.

Premature care

Allocation: \$1,900
UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF has provided equipment for the establishment of three premature infant care units. A 20-bed unit, established at Tel Aviv in 1957, has a capacity of thirty beds. In 1959, on completion of the maternity ward at the new Poria Government Hospital, a premature care unit was established. With two units now in operation, plans are being made for the establishment of the third unit at Haifa.

ISRAEL (continued)

Rehabilitation of handicapped children

Allocation: \$10,600

UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF airshipped iron lungs to Israel to combat polio epidemics in 1950 and again in 1951. In 1954 the Fund provided special equipment for the polio wing of a general rehabilitation centre at Sarafand General Hospital. An out-patient department follows up all cases dismissed from the hospital, training parents and the child patients in walking exercises and brace application and determining when orthopaedic surgery is required.

Care of handicapped children is now well developed in Israel; good facilities exist in hospitals, special centres and workshops. A school of physiotherapy was opened in 1953 and forty physiotherapists have been graduated to date; 30 students are enrolled in the course which commenced in October 1958. A hydrotherapy wing was opened at Sarafand in 1957. Two wards have been established of forty beds each for in-patients who receive individual physiotherapy, occupational therapy, group gymnasium, post-operational treatment, hydrotherapy and educational training. The wards are occupied to capacity at all times.

UNICEF provided tools and raw materials for a prosthetics workshop located in Sarafand Hospital, where 350 braces are manufactured annually, the Government paying 50 per cent of the cost of the braces for individual cases.

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$85,400

UNICEF aid completed

A UNICEF-aided BCG vaccination campaign carried out by the Government in 1949 and 1950 tested 365,000 young people and vaccinated 209,000. The Government has since continued BCG vaccination with its own resources.

ISRAEL (continued)Mycosis control

Allocation: \$62,300

Approved: December 1962

The purpose of this project is to attempt to eradicate ringworm of the scalp, which particularly affects children. Some 5,000 new cases are reported each year and there are about 26,000 cases at the present time. Recent experimental work has established that oral treatment with griseofulvin, a new fungal antibiotic, is safe and effective, and the Government now proposes to reorganize its mycosis control work on this basis, aiming at eradication of ringworm of the scalp within three years. The project will be carried out through the regular health services. Case finding, home visiting, treatment and follow-up of cases will be the responsibility of the six district health offices and nine sub-district offices, each under the supervision of a medical officer of health and a public health nursing supervisor. In each health district or sub-district, an experienced public health nurse attached to the school health services will be assisted by treatment teams which will work in rural areas and in localities with no fixed health services. Treatment with griseofulvin will be administered daily for sixty days. UNICEF will provide laboratory equipment and 1,950,000 tablets of griseofulvin for the first 18 months. The Government will provide the drugs for the last 18 months.

Child feeding

Allocation: \$89,200

UNICEF aid completed

From 1948 through early 1952, UNICEF provided milk and other foods for a project that reached 50,000 children and 4,000 infants.

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ISRAEL (continued)Nutrition education and related activities

Allocation: \$24,000

Approved: March 1959

UNICEF has provided stipends for a doctor and student workers to carry out a survey to determine the food habits and nutritional deficiencies of immigrants residing in rural areas and nutritional problems among certain rural groups. The food consumption survey, which began in July 1959, has been completed, and the results are now being analysed. Six hundred rural families were interviewed to determine their dietary practices and normal food consumption. In November 1959, the medical part of the survey was begun by two doctors and a nurse. The work on the medical survey, which is to cover four regions in the country (again 600 families), was completed in two regions by the end of 1959 and the work in the remaining two regions is still in operation. The mothers, children and pregnant women of the 600 families examined are undergoing clinical examinations and blood tests and the laboratory work is being done at the Medical School of the Hebrew University.

UNICEF has also provided supplies and equipment to strengthen training work in the College of Nutrition and Home Economics, and to augment school gardening activities. Part of the equipment has arrived in the country. Stainless steel provided by UNICEF will be used to manufacture kitchen equipment.

Three UNICEF vehicles have been put to use in supervisory and training activities of the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Education and gardening equipment is used for the extension of school gardening activities.

Milk conservation

Allocation: \$735,800

First: April 1952

Latest: September 1959

Six dairies in this country have been strengthened by UNICEF's provision of milk pasteurization, bottling, and sterilization equipment. By the end of 1959 the five operating plants have reached a monthly output of almost eight million litres. Bottled milk has found general acceptance in Israel, and 92 per cent of all milk sold commercially in the country is

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ISRAEL - Milk conservation (continued)

now sold in bottles. A new plant was officially opened at Haifa in January 1960.

Milk processed in these dairies benefited 130,000 children receiving daily school meals in 1960, about half receiving skim milk with cocoa, and half receiving pasteurized whole milk in one-fifth-litre bottles.

Social services

Allocation: \$29,700

Approved: December 1961

Rapid expansion of child welfare services has resulted in their being staffed with workers and supervisors of a great variety of ethnic backgrounds, training and experience. A course for supervisors and senior child welfare workers was offered in 1962/63 for 30 workers of the Ministry of Social Welfare or of local welfare departments who will receive a two-year training course beginning with a twenty-day residential seminar including lectures and group discussions. Closely supervised field work will follow with weekly meetings for discussion of problems and progress. The course will conclude with a residential seminar lasting three weeks. A course will also be given for 75 workers in children's institutions and day-care centres. A one-month intensive residential seminar will be followed by 11 months of close supervision on the job, stressing observation and analysis of methods and group care techniques. The supervision will be completed by bi-monthly group discussions. Teaching personnel will be drawn from the professional staffs of the Hebrew University, the administration of the Ministries of Social Welfare, Health and Labour and from other qualified sources. Supervisors will be carefully selected. The Government will set up a co-ordinating committee for child welfare services consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Social Welfare, of Health and of Education, of the School of Social Work of the Hebrew University, and of the voluntary and semi-public organizations directly concerned with child welfare. UNICEF will provide 2 vehicles for teaching and supervisory staff, training and demonstration material, and stipends for 30 supervisors and 75 child care workers. The Bureau of Social Affairs provided the services of a family and child welfare adviser. WHO has been consulted with respect to the medical aspects of this project.

ISRAEL (continued)

Emergency aid

Allocation: \$326,800
UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF provided relief supplies from 1948 to 1952 for needy immigrant children and mothers. At the peak of distribution in 1951 some 200,000 were receiving UNICEF milk rations. Leather was provided for shoes for 33,700 children. UNICEF also gave medical supplies, primarily drugs, vaccines and insecticides to combat epidemics.

JORDAN

Population: 1,690,000	Area: 96,610 sq. km.
Child population: 673,000	Population density: 17 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 210,800	Population per physician: 5,800

Total allocation approved:	\$3,265,300 including freight
Additional advance commitments:	<u>31,000</u>
Total UNICEF aid	\$3,296,300

First allocation: 1952

Basic health/MCH

Allocation: \$127,200
First: October 1952
Latest: September 1958

With assistance from UNICEF, WHO and the United States Government, the Government has provided a large central demonstration and training centre at Amman, and a number of district MCH centres. A 64-bed maternity hospital, a midwifery-mothercraft training school and a 40-bed paediatric hospital in Amman have received UNICEF equipment. Triple vaccine has been provided to enable the Government to introduce routine vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus through its maternal and child health centres. Milk and vitamins are distributed to bedouin children in the southern districts. WHO advisers assisted in the training and organization of health services from 1954 through 1958. During 1962, the demonstration and training centre at Amman rendered services to approximately 26,000 mothers and children, made visits to 3,930 homes and participated in approximately 330 home deliveries.

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JORDAN - Basic health/MCH (continued)

Training at the midwifery-mothercraft school is one of the main activities. In 1962, a new group of 10 trainees completed the course which has now been extended to 24 months for trainees who have no background in nursing. A second group of 10 girls were expected to graduate in mid-1963.

UNICEF has also helped in the establishment of a strong central MCH administration through the provision of vehicles for supervisory work and equipment for ten new rural MCH centres. The UNICEF vehicles are used to organize a systematic country-wide inspection schedule to which four public health nurses trained by the United States Aid and two senior public health supervisors are assigned. In August 1959, two mobile health units were put into the field in the border areas of Jerusalem and Hebron; the Lutheran World Federation operates the units for which UNICEF gave the vans and equipment. The Amman paediatric hospital, to which a WHO public health nurse has been assigned since December 1960, is used as a training ground for nurses and midwives. Five new MCH centres were opened in 1961 bringing the total of UNICEF-aided centres in Jordan to 40, including 33 district MCH centres, four centres run by voluntary societies, the two mobile health units and the demonstration and training centre in Amman. Activities of the British Commonwealth Save the Children Fund, which operates a number of centres in Ma'an and Irbed districts, are co-ordinated with those of the national MCH programme.

	Allocation:	\$18,200
<u>Vaccine production (diphtheria and tetanus)</u>	Approved:	<u>June 1961</u>

Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis constitute serious public health problems in Jordan, especially in the West Bank area. A diphtheria flare-up in the autumn of 1959 in the Hebron district caused 65 cases, four of them fatal. WHO experts visited Jordan in 1959 and 1960, and a plan of operations for a new laboratory in Amman to produce the needed toxoids has been worked out by the Government, WHO and UNICEF and in consultation with the United States Aid. The toxoids produced would be made available in due course at low cost to the neighbouring countries by the Jordanian Government. UNICEF is providing various essential equipment and the laboratory is expected to

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JORDAN - Vaccine production (diphtheria and tetanus) (continued)

be completed in 1963; production would start about the end of the year. Production of pertussis vaccine is foreseen at a later time.

Allocation: \$147,700
First: March 1956
Latest: December 1962

Malaria eradication

The Yarmuk/Jordan Valleys were hyperendemic until 1954 and constituted a permanent reservoir of malaria infection, complicated by the continuous movement of nomadic tribes in the area and the consequent spreading of the disease to all parts of the country. In certain villages, almost all infants contracted malaria in the first year. In 1949, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency undertook control measures among refugees in the Jordan Valley, UNICEF providing the insecticides. In 1954, United Nations Relief and Works Agency and the Government joined forces in a malaria control project in the Valley, and in 1956, UNICEF aid was authorized for a country-wide eradication campaign to be assisted by UNRWA, WHO and the US/AID. However, administrative and other difficulties prevented full-scale operations until 1958 when the project was extended beyond the Yarmuk/Jordan Valleys. The country-wide campaign is now operated by a National Malaria Eradication Department with headquarters in Amman.

The population at risk is now estimated at 938,052. During 1962, residual spraying and larvicidal measures together with surveillance and chemotherapy were the major eradication activities. Epidemiologically, the country is divided into three main parts: West Jordan, now protected completely by surveillance activities; the Jordan Valley, protected by a combination of attack measures and surveillance; and East Jordan, including the most highly endemic area of the country south-east of the Dead Sea where the malaria transmission season runs from eight to twelve months and DDT residual spraying is carried out in two cycles. This area was also placed under surveillance during 1962. Spraying operations in 1962 protected over 265,000 persons.

Geographical reconnaissance has been completed. Both active and passive surveillance operations have been intensified and additional laboratories facilitated the examination of blood slides. Entomological activities have been strengthened by the creation of two mobile teams.

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JORDAN - Malaria eradication (continued)

Co-ordination of anti-malaria activities with Syria is carried out through regular meetings between the Governmental authorities. On the Jordan/Israeli border, co-ordinated operations are achieved with the assistance of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. Advisory services are provided by a WHO malariologist and by a malaria technician of the US/AID. The services of the WHO Inter-Country Malaria Evaluation Team stationed in Beirut are also available.

Tuberculosis control

Allocation: \$69,100
First: March 1959
Latest: June 1962

In 1957, WHO provided the Government with an X-ray unit and related equipment and with experts for the establishment of a tuberculosis diagnostic and training centre at Amman. A second centre, similarly equipped, was established in Jerusalem early in 1959 and centres at Ma'an and at Nablus started operating in 1961. The Government hopes to establish a national tuberculosis control project emphasizing ambulatory and home treatment.

In March 1959, UNICEF provided a mobile X-ray unit and related equipment, field laboratory equipment and transport for a tuberculosis prevalence survey to determine the scope of the problem. The survey was conducted early in 1960 under the UNICEF-assisted WHO Regional Tuberculosis Survey Team. Later, Jordanian personnel trained by the Regional Team completed the survey, following WHO-approved survey procedures. A pilot project is now being initiated in sections of Amman city and the southern part of Amman district, UNICEF providing transport, tuberculin and freeze-dried BCG vaccine, drugs, diagnostic laboratory supplies, X-ray and darkroom equipment and statistical and office equipment.

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$61,000
UNICEF aid completed

A mass vaccination campaign assisted by UNICEF was completed at the end of 1955, having tested 623,680 persons and given 317,758 vaccinations. There are now six permanent BCG centres administering tests and vaccinations systematically to pre-school and school children.

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JORDAN (continued)

<u>Trachoma control</u>	Allocation:	\$22,000
	Approved:	<u>December 1962</u>

Trachoma and other communicable eye diseases are wide-spread in the Hebron and Jerusalem districts of West Jordan. A survey conducted by the WHO regional adviser on communicable eye diseases in 1960 revealed that almost 38 per cent of the population of Hebron had active trachoma. UNICEF has provided transport and antibiotics for trachoma control activities among school children in a pilot area. Intermittent treatment is given to infected children and their contacts. Following an evaluation at the end of the first year, trachoma control is to be extended to the Jerusalem district and, eventually, to the Nablus district of West Jordan and other parts of the country. WHO is providing an ophthalmologist and a nurse for the project.

<u>Social services: training</u>	Allocation:	\$23,000
	Additional advance	
	commitment:	\$31,000
	Approved:	<u>June 1963</u>

The aim of this project is to train family and child welfare workers of public and voluntary services and child care workers of residential institutions, day-care centres and other facilities for the care of children away from their families. The project is designed primarily to train 180 workers in the first two-year period and eventually to lead to the establishment of a permanent institution for social work training in Jordan. An Advisory Committee, representing government departments and voluntary groups concerned with social services will help to ensure effective working relationships among the respective agencies and to develop policy and services for families and children. The plan also calls for studies of family and child needs, with a view to co-ordination and orientation of the available resources and services. Jordan has a total of 156 residential institutions and day-care centres for children, most of them operated by voluntary agencies. While voluntary leadership and services are not lacking, there is a shortage of personnel suitably trained for social work.

A one-year course for 30 family and child welfare workers will be given in each of three districts, beginning with an intensive one-month course of lectures and discussions, and field practice in case studies of individual and family needs and of community welfare services, followed by 11 months of careful on-the-job supervision of the regular work of the trainees. Refresher courses are also envisaged. UNICEF will provide equipment and materials for

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JORDAN - Social services (continued)

the training courses to be conducted in Amman, Jerusalem and Nablus, and for ten demonstration centres and institutions, as well as 3 vehicles, training, stipends, honoraria for instructors and funds to cover the salaries of a project director and a training supervisor for two years. UNICEF will also help in the production and translation of basic training materials. A family and child welfare adviser is being provided in 1963 by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. WHO will be consulted on the health aspects of the content of the training course.

Emergency aid

Allocation: \$2,364,100
UNICEF aid completed

Child feeding

This project was initiated in 1954 as part of the emergency feeding programme for the destitute children of the border villages. It had expanded from the original 4,000 beneficiaries to reach 34,000 school children in 1957/1958 plus 3,500 pre-school children who receive their rations through MCH centres. The Government provided sugar, equipment and utensils for the reconstitution and distribution of the milk and other services and facilities as required. The administration of the project was the joint responsibility of the Ministries of Education and of Social Affairs. A number of non-governmental schools and institutions were added to the distribution plan in 1959. As the Government was unable to provide continued support, the project had to be concluded at the end of the 1959/1960 school year. The balance of skim milk stocks was transferred to the border villages programme and to the MCH centres.

Border villages feeding

Allocation: \$2,361,100
First: April 1952
Latest: December 1962

The armistice which ended the fighting in Palestine in 1948 established borders which cut many villages off from their farmlands and markets, bringing poverty to a group of some 190,000 "economic refugees" living in villages of West Jordan. Early in 1952, the UNICEF Board voted

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JORDAN - Border villages feeding (continued)

a supply of milk for 35,000 children and mothers in these villages and subsequent allocations have extended the feeding to mid-1964. About 45,600 children and mothers received milk, rice, vegetable oil, sugar, dried salted cod-fish and soap from UNICEF in 1962. Voluntary agencies, including the International Christian Council Committee and the Lutheran World Federation, as well as 21 charitable institutions assist in the programme through hot meals schemes and milk centres, while the Government supervises the distribution and the selection of beneficiaries. UNRWA provides warehousing and distribution facilities, and an UNRWA employee is seconded to UNICEF to supervise the programme. Two mobile health units have been put into service in the border areas in conjunction with the UNICEF aided MCH project described above.

At the suggestion of the Jordan Surplus Foods Committee, which co-ordinates the relief operations in Jordan, it was decided that beginning in 1963, the voluntary agencies would receive milk directly from the United States Government, but would continue to rely on UNICEF for other foods and soap.

LEBANON

Population: 1,650,000	Area: 10,400 sq. km.
Child population: 668,000	Population density: 158 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 229,100	Population per physician: 1,100

Total UNICEF aid: \$254,000 including freight

First allocation: 1948

Basic health/MCH

Allocation: \$20,700

UNICEF aid completed

An MCH demonstration and training centre, including a pre-natal clinic and clinics for babies and young children, was established at Beirut in 1952 with assistance from UNICEF and WHO. A WHO team organized a one-week seminar

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LEBANON - Basic health/MCH (continued)

in 1954 for 118 nurse-midwives to study and discuss problems in the field of maternal and child health. According to the initial plan, nurse-midwives attached to the Government's 18 district dispensaries were to be trained. Eleven of the nurse-midwives took the course and have introduced basic health services into their district dispensaries, but due to organizational problems, the remaining nurse-midwives were unable to attend. The facilities of the centre have, however, been put to good use by the National School of Nursing, the American University and the Red Cross Society which regularly send their student nurses to the centre for training. WHO has assisted the Government in developing the services of its district health centres.

Rehabilitation of handicapped children

Allocation: \$26,700
UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF provided equipment for a new national rehabilitation centre at Hazmieh, near Beirut, which commenced operations early in 1956. The first of its kind in an Arab country, this centre serves as a model demonstration and training centre for the care of handicapped children in the other Eastern Mediterranean countries.

The project has been assisted by the Lebanese Union for Child Welfare, the American University of Beirut and the French Faculty of Medicine. WHO experts were assigned from 1954 through 1957 and the project has continued since then with the assistance of local and other international staff. Physiotherapy and hydrotherapy and occupational therapy are provided. A WHO prosthetics engineer helped in 1957 to develop a prosthetics workshop and an engineer permanently employed by the centre has now taken over the responsibility for training technicians. Patients are admitted from outside Lebanon and the aim is eventually to create an international training project.

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LEBANON (continued)

Malaria eradication

Allocation: \$67,400

UNICEF aid completed

Malaria control measures were initiated in Lebanon in 1951 when a WHO team was assigned to the work. The team remained in Lebanon until late 1953 helping to delimit the country's main endemic areas and introducing systematic control measures based on residual spraying with DDT. UNICEF provided insecticides during 1953 and 1954 and resumed its help in 1958 within the framework of the regional eradication effort for the Eastern Mediterranean. Recent data indicate that malaria is at the vanishing point in Lebanon, and the project is now entering the maintenance phase.

The population at risk is estimated at 683,000, located in 1,647 villages situated below 1,100 metres of altitude. Spraying operations have now been discontinued and the entire population at risk is protected by surveillance activities and chemotherapy. During 1961, all 40,790 blood slides collected by surveillance agents proved to be negative. Passive surveillance has been strengthened with the establishment of some 40 stations which collected a total of 9,019 blood slides in 1961. Six positive cases were revealed, but none was autochthonous. Geographical reconnaissance activities covered 1,445 villages with 521,487 inhabitants until the end of 1961.

A Supreme Council of Malaria Eradication, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Medical Associations of Lebanon and representatives of WHO and UNICEF, was established in June 1961 to develop the necessary legislation and organization to prevent the reintroduction of malaria.

Inter-country co-ordination is maintained with Syria. The WHO Inter-Country Malaria Evaluation Team, stationed in Beirut, has provided valuable technical services to the project; regular advisory services are provided by the WHO malariologist assigned to Lebanon since October 1960.

LEBANON (continued)BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$22,100

UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF assisted the Government in a BCG vaccination campaign in 1949/1950. Almost 44,000 children were tested and 28,500 vaccinated.

Social services training

Allocation: \$50,900

Approved: June 1962

During the summer of 1961 two in-service training seminars were conducted under the supervision of the Government's Office of Social Development and with the assistance of the United Nations Adviser in Family and Child Welfare Services. Due to the success of these seminars, the extension of in-service training of the various categories of personnel is being developed as a two-year project beginning in mid-1962. The training programme is offered to three main groups every year for the two-year duration: 60 child care workers in the institutions and day-care centres, 15 Government staff engaged in welfare activities for families and children and some 20 child welfare leaders including voluntary agency board members, directors and supervisors of children's institutions. The training includes one month of intensive teaching followed by a longer period of on-the-job training with appropriate supervision of the trainees. The Government has also set up a pilot project in co-operation with a leading national voluntary agency to demonstrate social services for children living with their own families and the use of community resources in family welfare services as an alternative to institutional care. The pilot project would also provide field practice for some of the trainees. Two of the seminars, one for the child care workers and the other for the child welfare leaders were successfully carried out during the second half of 1962. The trainees are now engaged in on-the-job training and are regularly supervised through monthly meetings and discussions with the project advisory and teaching staff. The third seminar for the family and child welfare workers has been in progress since September 1963. UNICEF assistance to this project includes the provision of transport for the teaching staff and the supervisory personnel as well as training and demonstration equipment and services. UNICEF provides stipends for the trainees, honoraria for the teaching staff and salaries for the project supervisor and assistant supervisor.

LEBANON (continued)Teacher training

Allocation: \$51,400

Approved: June 1962

Until the beginning of the 1960/61 school year, the normal school in Beirut trained teachers for the entire country. To meet the need for qualified teachers in the Government's 1,300 primary and complementary schools, the Ministry of Education, with the help of two UNESCO experts in teacher training, started an accelerated in-service training programme on a trial basis. The programme is now an established and fast expanding activity; in-service training centres are being opened in the five districts of Lebanon, normal schools have been opened in the other districts of Lebanon and a fifth will be opened in the Mount Lebanon district in 1963. The in-service training consists of an intensive 8-week course for groups of eighty trainees each in the five districts of Lebanon during the summer vacation and a course given in three successive sessions a year to groups of 25-40 trainees in each training centre. Adjacent to the training centres there will be primary schools (called application schools) where trainees will get practical field work and training in the various skills and disciplines. A central office has been established for pedagogical research and studies, a technical review is published for the use of the teaching staff and a permanent documentation centre has been set up to strengthen primary and complementary school teaching. UNICEF is providing demonstration and teaching materials for the application schools and for the in-service training centres as well as for the five normal schools, and will reimburse UNESCO for the assignment of the two experts in Lebanon for a six months' period.

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LIBYA

Population: 1,216,000	Area: 1,759,540 sq. km.
Child population: 511,000	Population density: 1 per square km.
Primary school enrolment: 139,600	Population per physician: 5,800

Total UNICEF aid: \$702,900 including freight
 First allocation: 1951

Allocation: \$145,500
 First: May 1961
 Latest: January 1961

Basic health/MCH

With UNICEF assistance since 1951 and with WHO and United States bilateral assistance, the Government is gradually building a system of preventive health services, giving priority to training of health personnel. The project comprises the UNICEF-assisted demonstration and training centres at Suk el Giuma (Tripoli) and Berka (Benghazi), the Tripoli Nursing School, and the Benghazi Health Training Institute. UNICEF has given equipment for the maternity and paediatrics wards of Tripoli Hospital, teaching equipment, vehicles for supervision and training, stipends for trainees, and equipment and drugs and diet supplements for rural MCH centres.

Since its establishment in September 1954, the Suk el Giuma Demonstration and Training Centre has graduated 36 assistant midwives. A new class of 10 started training in November 1961. The Berka Centre established in April 1957, graduated 11 assistant midwives in June 1959, and 12 in June 1961; the centre is currently training 12 students.

The Tripoli Nursing School was opened in 1957. It has graduated 12 assistant nurses in July 1959, one full-fledged nurse in August 1960, and 20 more assistant nurses in July 1961. The training of assistant nurses was suspended in 1961, and the school will concentrate on a single three-year course for fully qualified nurses. Two new classes started training in September 1961.

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LIBYA - Basic health/MCH (continued)

The Benghazi Health Training Institute, established in 1957 as the School for Health Assistants and Sanitarians, graduated a class of 24 health assistants in September 1960. The Institute has so far produced 76 sanitarians. A course for male nurses began in 1963. Thirteen laboratory assistants graduated in January 1962 and a group of 15 commenced training in April 1962.

At the end of 1962, 15 UNICEF equipped MCH centres were in operation in Libya. Seven are to be equipped during 1963 and 7 in subsequent years.

<u>Tuberculosis control</u>	Allocation: \$67,800
	<u>First: December 1961</u>

In a national pilot area, in and around Benghazi, tests are being made of the most effective methods to reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis, with the aim of applying similar methods and procedures in the rest of the country. UNICEF has provided a static X-ray unit, supplies, drugs and vehicles. WHO will provide a team of advisers and some equipment and supplies. The beginning of the project has been delayed owing to administrative difficulties, but it is now expected to start in 1963.

<u>BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination</u>	Allocation: \$86,900
	<u>UNICEF aid completed</u>

UNICEF assisted a mass BCG vaccination campaign in Libya from 1953 to 1955, and continued to provide vaccination to the end of March 1959. 318,070 persons were tested and 132,800 vaccinated. The Government is now continuing the project with its own resources.

<u>Applied nutrition and child feeding</u>	Allocation: \$190,200
	First: September 1954
	<u>Latest: January 1961</u>

Malnutrition and under-nutrition are common among Libyan children. Distribution of food is uneven and the average diet is limited to few items. Both calorie and protein intake are inadequate, and clinical observations indicate other serious deficiencies in the diet of children.

The school feeding service is a permanent programme, designed to reach all primary schools. It is financed by the proceeds of a special 5% surtax on imports. A considerable increase in the school population has been attributed to the feeding service, which started as a pilot scheme in ten

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LIBYA - Applied nutrition and child feeding (continued)

schools in 1954/55 and was extended to all schools benefiting 60,700 children in 1955/56. By 1961/62 it covered 569 schools and 120,000 pupils. School meals are provided six days a week and now include tuna fish, bread, dates, date syrup, halawa (made of sesame seeds and molasses) distributed in various combinations. UNICEF at first contributed skim milk powder, vitamin capsules, utensils for the reconstitution and distribution of milk, soap and vehicles, but is now concentrating on the education aspects of the programme.

The nutrition education side of the programme was launched in 1959, when an FAO nutrition education expert organized a course for 62 teachers. Since 1960, these efforts have been continued, with four-week nutrition education courses for male and female primary school teachers during the summer vacations; one-week refresher courses in the following year for those needing further instruction, and three-day seminars for heads of primary schools to stimulate interest in the nutrition education activities of the teachers who have attended the nutrition courses. Up to the end of 1962, 347 primary school teachers of both sexes had attended the four-week course; 190 teachers participated in the one-week refresher course; and 96 heads of schools attended the three-day seminars. The aim is to train at least one teacher from each primary school in nutrition education. UNICEF is providing kitchen utensils, nutrition texts, teaching aids, vehicles, travel stipends, and tools, seeds and fertilizers for 10 experimental school gardens. Rural demonstration and training classes will be provided to instruct village women in nutrition and mothercraft and handicraft.

The ten school gardens have been established and are supervised by agricultural teachers who received instruction in practical gardening from an FAO expert in 1962. UNICEF provided travel stipends for six of the ten agricultural teachers who attended this course.

The nutrition manual prepared for primary school teachers has received the technical approval of FAO and WHO and has been translated into Arabic; 600 copies have been distributed to all nutrition graduates to test their reactions. Pamphlets and posters on nutrition have also been prepared for eventual distribution to schools, but are presently being reviewed by a UNESCO audio-visual aids expert.

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LIBYA - Applied nutrition and child feeding (continued)

Three male teachers have received 6 months' training in nutrition and nutrition teaching, at UNICEF expense, in the United Arab Republic, while three female teachers will complete similar training during 1963. Their services will be utilized in supervising the school feeding programme and in conducting nutrition education courses for primary school teachers during their annual summer vacations.

Education (teacher training)

Allocation: \$71,600
Approved: December 1962

Of an estimated population of 1.2 million, there are about 200,000 children of primary school age (between the ages of 6 and 12). Primary education is free and compulsory for all. When Libya became independent in 1952, less than 10 per cent of the adult population had attended school. The educational system has in the interim made great progress. Primary school attendance rose from 42,000 in 1952/53 to 139,570 in 1959/60 so that 70 per cent of the children in the primary school age group are now enrolled. The Government plans to give more emphasis to practical training for everyday life and to establish the primary school as a centre for community activities serving children, youths and adults, particularly in rural communities.

With support from UNESCO, a Fundamental Education Centre has been organized at Fuehat, near Benghazi. The trainees at Fuehat are graduates of six-year rural primary schools, and receive four years of training to become rural primary school teachers, who will function outside of school hours as community leaders, teaching literacy, agricultural methods, handicrafts, physical education, sanitation and other practical subjects. It is proposed that 78 graduates working in rural primary schools receive a small salary supplement to be continued by the Government after the first two years.

The practical training at Fuehat Centre will be supplemented by field work in demonstration villages. Graduates will be given simple equipment for fundamental education activities, including construction and carpentry tools, supplies to establish demonstration community gardens, charts, audio-visual equipment and other training aids. The teaching staff at Fuehat will establish a system of field supervision and follow-up visits. The Centre will also offer a two-week orientation course in fundamental education for rural school teachers. A Female Training Centre in Fuehat offers a three-year course for teachers who also will conduct fundamental education activities for women, including cooking, mothercraft, sewing, child care and hygiene. The first ten graduates will be provided with the equipment needed for this purpose.

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LIBYA - Education (teacher training) (continued)

In Fezzan, despite the large distances, 42 fundamental education centres have been organized. Basic literacy classes are conducted by local primary school teachers. The lack of facilities and equipment in the primary schools has prevented practical teaching of general science and hygiene. It is proposed that practical teaching of science be introduced experimentally into selected primary schools as most of the pupils will have no other opportunity for training in science.

UNICEF is providing tools and equipment, including agricultural equipment for 5 community gardens and for the Centre, demonstration and teaching aids for 10 schools, books for 20 centres, supplies and equipment for science teaching, 5 station wagons and one bus, 4 fellowships, stipends for trainees and salary supplements for two years for 78 graduate teachers in rural schools. The salary supplements will later be paid by the Government. UNESCO will provide 8 experts under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and a fundamental education expert under a trust arrangement with the Government.

SAUDI ARABIA

Population:	6,640,000	Area:	1,600,000 sq. km.
Child population:	approx. 2,740,000	Population density:	4 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment:	104,203	Population per physician:	13,000

Total UNICEF aid: \$139,000 including freight
First allocation: 1962

Allocation: \$132,400
First: June 1962
Latest: June 1963

Community development

Six rural community development units were established in 1960-1961, and another five rural units in 1962. The United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs has assisted with the provision of advisory services for the project. The centres promote group initiative through community councils, communities and co-operatives for effecting improvements in the fields of education, agriculture, health and social welfare and for the promotion of local crafts and trades. Personnel are being trained at the Diriyah centre in adequate numbers for the various field activities involved. The Government is now actively planning for the establishment of such units throughout the country.

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SAUDI ARABIA - Community development (continued)

By the end of 1962, some 570 girls and women had learned reading, writing and elementary arithmetic, and had taken practical home and family care subjects in village classes sponsored by social workers, nurse/midwives and teachers. Some 2,100 villagers had participated in literacy classes. Thirty-five acres were set aside for growing vegetables in 1962 as compared with two acres in the previous year. This aspect of the project has been very successful. Attendance at each unit averages about 80 persons daily and the health personnel of the unit also conduct domiciliary deliveries and home visits. Surveys to determine the needs of each area and to devise measures for meeting the needs are carried out with the close co-operation of community councils elected by the local inhabitants. Clubs for boys or for girls and mothers, have been set up and a number of co-operatives are already well established. Three seven-month training courses have been initiated for a total of 92 community development workers in various categories. An FAO home economist organized a three-week orientation course for the women of the project staff in October and November 1962. The Government departments participating in the project are efficiently co-ordinated.

UNICEF provides basic supplies and demonstration equipment (including audio-visual aids) for the health and sanitation aspects of the project as well as for its educational and agricultural extension activities. Transport for supervisory purposes within the community development units is also furnished.

SOMALIA

Population:	2,030,000	Area:	637,661
Child population:	826,000	Population density:	3 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment:	19,400	Population per physician:	24,600

Total UNICEF aid: \$904,700 including freight
 First allocation: 1955

Allocation: \$83,200
 First: March 1958
 Latest: December 1962

Basic health/MCH

The Government's aim in the long run is to establish a national health service with a network of two main centres in Mogadiscio and Hargeisa; six regional referral hospitals and public health services; 34 district dispensaries, six with emergency bed facilities; and some 220 village centres. The first phase of the plan is covered in the 1963-1967 health plan.

The objective of UNICEF assistance is to help bring about a gradual improvement of existing services with emphasis on preventive health measures. This will be achieved by the preparation of health officers, community nurse/midwives and sanitarians to work in turns mainly from regional and district centres.

In Mogadiscio, a new training school was established in 1959 with an urban health centre providing opportunities for practical experience. In 1962 a rural field training area at Balad was developed. The first group of 10 health officers, 15 community nurse/midwives and 11 sanitarians graduated in 1962. UNICEF provided stipends until in January 1963 they became part of the civil service with adequate pay and were assigned to the provinces. A new course with a total of 50 students, 20 health officers, 15 community nurse/midwives and 15 sanitarians was begun in 1962-1963. The training of 88 birth attendants (omolissos) in 1962 proved successful and will be repeated.

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SOMALIA - Basic health/MCH (continued)

In Hargeisa, in-service training for the female literate nursing students started in 1961 with a class of 7 of which 2 have in the meantime dropped out. At the end of 1962, 7 girls and 8 men were admitted. The auxiliary training school in Hargeisa has been extending its facilities in 1962 with a girls' dormitory. The practical training was extended in the same year with a comprehensive MCH activity for Hargeisa town. A WHO Regional MCH Adviser, in early 1963 evaluated this training effort and made recommendations for future developments towards an integrated MCH service.

Malaria control

Allocation: \$264,300
UNICEF aid completed

The area has many of the special problems of malaria control which exist elsewhere in Africa. The major problem is to protect the nomadic population which crosses over international boundaries. With the aim of proving the feasibility of interrupting transmission the first spraying started in 1956 in a pilot area in the south. Gradually the spraying campaign was expanded and protected over 238,000 in 1961. In the north, control measures were limited to larviciding, the use of malaria drugs and residual spraying in a few settled communities.

Operations were decentralized in 1961 with six centres directing spraying operations, epidemiological and entomological surveys and surveillance operations, including intensified and continuous malariometric surveys, notification of fever cases and distribution of drugs. The Government is continuing control work with its own resources and is planning a pre-eradication project with WHO assistance.

Tuberculosis control (pilot project)

Allocation: \$67,000
Approved: September 1958

For a training and pilot project including BCG vaccination, case finding, chemotherapy, home visiting and training of Somali personnel in the techniques of tuberculosis control, UNICEF has provided equipment for mass radiography and a laboratory, supplies for tuberculin testing and BCG vaccination, isoniazid, record cards, health education materials and transport. A new Tuberculosis Centre in Mogadiscio opened in March 1961. Examinations on a systematic scale began soon afterwards and by March 1963 over 50,000 people had been examined and 15,000 were reporting for ambulatory treatment. Another 15,000 had been vaccinated, including 4,000 negative reactors out of some 10,000 school children tested in the neighbouring rural area.

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SOMALIA - Tuberculosis control (pilot project) (continued)

The project has met great difficulties in staffing, with frequent changes in the advisory staff and a serious shortage of national professional counterparts as well as lack of trainees with satisfactory qualifications. The WHO Regional Tuberculosis Adviser reviewed the developments in March 1963 and will make recommendations as to the course of the project.

With German bilateral assistance the Government has taken steps to develop a second tuberculosis centre in the northern region.

Child feeding

Allocation: \$7,300
UNICEF aid completed

This project was started with the objective of developing a supplementary child feeding scheme based on the use of powdered skim milk and nutrition education in schools. By the end of 1958, however, it was accepted that the project must be implemented as a simple milk distribution project. The planned distribution was accomplished in 1959, benefiting 5,000 pre-school children and mothers and 15,000 school children. Following the new policy regarding the use of imported skim milk, the plan was revised to give priority to young children and pregnant and nursing mothers to be reached through the network of health centres.

Emergency feeding and rehabilitation

Allocation: \$360,100
UNICEF aid completed

Somalia suffers generally from food shortages owing to low rainfall, in 1959/60, the shortages became acute in the north where 600,000 people were threatened with famine. By a mail poll the UNICEF Executive Board voted to provide 1,500 tons of rice, 500 tons of pulses and 600 tons of dried skim milk to help feed 250,000 mothers and children for a two-month period.

Following flood and famine in 1961 another emergency allocation was approved in early 1962. This time the assistance from UNICEF was utilized to effectively stop the threat of a malaria epidemic in the flood areas and to rehabilitate and strengthen regional health administrations, particularly in the areas affected by the emergency.

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SUDAN

Population: 12,109,000	Area: 2,505,823 sq. km.
Child population: 4,928,000	Population density: 53 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 288,400	Population per physician: 40,000

Total UNICEF aid: \$361,100 including freight
 First allocation: 1952

Basic health/MCH

Allocation: \$139,900
 First: September 1955
 Latest: June 1962

UNICEF first gave aid to this project in 1955 and has assisted continuously since then in the development of training institutions, demonstration and training centres and MCH work in health centres. By the end of 1962, 43 health centres were providing MCH services, and skim milk and vitamin capsules were distributed through them to 2,500 mothers and children. UNICEF has also provided equipment for 15 training institutions. WHO has helped to establish the Khartoum Nursing College to prepare carefully selected young women to assume leadership in preventive and curative health services including maternity and paediatric as well as medical and surgical nursing. A total of 381 assorted trainees (nurses, auxiliary nurses, midwives, medical assistants, health visitors, public health officers and sanitary overseers) were graduated in 1962 from schools assisted by UNICEF. All have been assigned to work in government institutions.

Assistance is also being provided for a small rural health project in the Managil extension of the Gezira Irrigated Area of Blue Nile Province. The project centre is in the village of El Huda, and provides services for approximately 85,000 people in the surrounding country-side including seasonal cotton pickers. UNICEF has provided equipment, supplies and a vehicle for the main health centre and 5 village sub-centres. A three-man WHO team is attached to the project.

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SUDAN (continued)

Malaria eradication (pilot project)

Allocation: \$209,600
UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF assisted from 1955 to the end of 1961 with a malaria eradication pilot project in the area around Sennar. In 1961, approximately 580,000 persons were protected in the project area by means of residual spraying. The Government is continuing with its own resources the protection offered to the inhabitants of the pilot project area. WHO is completing a country-wide pre-eradication survey.

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$41,300
UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF provided supplies and equipment for a mass BCG vaccination campaign from December 1956 through May 1960. Against a revised target of 530,000 tests and 160,000 vaccinations, 686,784 tests and 245,353 vaccinations were done. The Government is now continuing efforts in this field with its own resources and has established provincial BCG vaccination centres which performed 263,619 tests and 123,251 vaccinations from July 1960 through October 1962.

Control of trachoma and related eye diseases (pilot project)

Allocation: \$10,500
Approved: June 1961

The purpose of this project is to test whether mass treatment of trachoma and conjunctivitis can be carried out successfully by non-medical personnel, with administration and supervision in the hands of regular public health staff of the Ministry of Health. The pilot project will be carried out in an area of high prevalence and will serve to train health personnel from other parts of the Sudan in the public health aspects of the control of eye diseases. Treatment will be administered to approximately 10,000 persons by lay and medical personnel on a paid part-time basis. UNICEF is providing transport, health education materials and antibiotics to treat 10,000 persons during two six-month periods in 1963 and 1964. The commencement of the project was delayed pending recruitment of a WHO adviser, but the project commenced in December 1962.

SYRIA

Population: 4,930,000	Area: 184,479 sq. km.
Child population: 2,037,000	Population density: 27 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 424,000	Population per physician: 4,600

Total UNICEF aid: \$1,917,000 including freight
 First allocation: 1949

Allocation: \$135,100
 First: May 1951
 Latest: September 1957

Basic health/MCH

The Government in 1952 initiated a programme to extend preventive health services to mothers and children and to integrate these services into its public health structure. Maternal and child health services are based on a network of rural centres radiating out from main health centres in Damascus and the provincial capitals.

A total of 30 MCH centres have now been established with UNICEF aid. Fifteen are in rural areas and grouped into five maternal and child welfare "units", each unit consisting of three rural centres related to a main provincial MCH centre and the adjoining hospital. A demonstration and training centre, opened in Damascus in 1952, continues its activities, and the work of four MCH centres run by voluntary agencies in Damascus, Homs, Aleppo and Lattakia is co-ordinated with that of the national programme. Further expansion is planned for 1963 when six new main provincial centres and twelve rural centres will be opened.

UNICEF first provided basic equipment and training aids for the demonstration and training centre at Damascus. In addition to training doctors, nurses and auxiliary workers in health care of the mother and child, the centre has developed health visiting and domiciliary delivery services. A course for health visitors, held in 1958, was followed in 1959/60 by ten months of refresher training for ten of the graduates, with emphasis on midwifery. These graduates were assigned to village centres in the Deraa and Damascus areas.

The training programme was later revised. A fifteen-month course is given for "midwives/health visitors" which was completed by 30 trainees in April 1961. UNICEF provided stipends for nine months for twenty of the trainees. A second group of 55 girls started the course in November 1961 and will complete training in 1963. The project also provides regular training for 28 social workers/health visitors from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Training of traditional birth attendants (dayahs) was successfully initiated in 1959 under the rural health project in the Saqba area, with advisory assistance from WHO, and eighteen birth attendants who completed the course received simple midwifery kits provided by UNICEF.

SYRIA - Basic health/MCH (continued)

Nursing education is making progress, with the advisory services of a WHO nurse-educator who has helped to assess the existing nursing resources and has started in-service training programmes at the Douma Hospital and the Communicable Diseases Hospital in Damascus and a regular training programme at the new Nursing School of Deir-el-Zor. The WHO adviser and her national counterpart are assisting in the training programme now under way at the Damascus demonstration and training centre.

Allocation: \$954,300

First: April 1952

Latest: January 1961Malaria eradication

In 1949, the Syrian Government initiated limited malaria control operations by residual spraying. Progress was at first sporadic, and malaria remained endemic in all regions of the country except in the central desert areas, being particularly serious in the coastal and northern districts.

UNICEF first assisted in control efforts in 1952. In March 1956, assistance was approved for the first two years of a five-year malaria eradication project. Serious administrative difficulties retarded the campaign at first, but by the end of the 1958 campaign, total coverage had been achieved for the first time in virtually all endemic areas.

The project is now largely geared towards consolidation, while attack operations are limited to certain areas of residual endemicity. The residual spraying operations in 1962 covered 1,540 villages and afforded protection to 322,679 persons. Anti-larval operations were carried out in the same period along the Yarmuk River in the South where 2,503 persons were protected by these measures. Budgetary difficulties which had handicapped the project in early 1961 were overcome when the comprehensive four-year Plan of Operations was ratified to provide the project requirements for the period 1961-1964.

Active surveillance measures, initiated in the Damascus and Homs districts late in 1958, did not develop according to plan, owing chiefly to financial limitations. As an alternative, extensive passive surveillance activities were established throughout the country with the help of some 3,115 voluntary collaborators, 207 health establishments and 935 Government and private medical officers whose assistance is proving very valuable.

SYRIA - Malaria eradication (continued)

A Supreme Council of Malaria Eradication was formed in April 1961, consisting of the Minister of Health as President and of Representatives of the Ministry of Health, WHO and UNICEF. Three working sub-committees are related to the Council and are responsible for follow up on the various decisions taken by the Council. A WHO Assessment Team visited the country for four months in 1958. The WHO advisory team assigned to the project consists of one malariologist and one sanitarian. UNICEF has, since November 1959 provided the services of an assistant transport officer. Malaria eradication activities are co-ordinated with Jordan and Lebanon through regular contacts among the authorities.

Tuberculosis control (pilot project)

Allocation: \$32,100

Approved: December 1962

The pilot tuberculosis control project covers a well-defined sector of Damascus city and extends into the southern part of the Damascus district, including suburban and rural areas. UNICEF is providing X-ray equipment and supplies, laboratory items and health education and statistical equipment as well as drugs, transport, tuberculin testing and BCG vaccination requirements. The project will be based on the tuberculosis control centre in Damascus and will include a mobile component to operate in the outlying areas. Use will also be made of existing health facilities in the project area including the socio-medical centre at Harran-al-Awamid jointly sponsored by the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs.

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$49,500

UNICEF aid completed

A BCG vaccination campaign assisted by UNICEF tested 265,000 children and vaccinated 116,000 by the end of 1950. The Government continues the project with its own resources.

SYRIA (continued)Bejel/syphilis control

Allocation: \$41,200

UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF provided penicillin, two small mobile field laboratories, clinical equipment and vehicles for this campaign against bejel/syphilis carried out in the north-east Syria, an area where 25 per cent of the children were estimated to be infected. The campaign began in 1954 and was carried out under most primitive and difficult conditions in the area around Deir ez-Zor on the Euphrates River. Following an exploratory and fact-finding stage, the work was expanded in two strips along the Euphrates River, between Deir ez-Zor and the pilot area of Abu Kamal. The mass campaign was completed in March 1957, 155,000 persons having been examined and 127,800 treated. The five mobile teams have since been disbanded, but work is continuing in the permanent centre in Deir ez-Zor which treats an average of 500 cases each month.

Mycosis control

Allocation: \$29,000

UNICEF aid completed

Mycosis is a fungus infection, in this case ringworm of the scalp affecting primarily children. The disease has serious psychological and social effects since children who are infected are not allowed to enter schools or to mix with others. WHO assisted from 1954 to 1956 in the establishment of two centres for treatment by electrotherapy, UNICEF providing two stationary X-ray units. In 1957 UNICEF provided a mobile treatment unit for operation in other areas. The Government has established and equipped an additional two stationary centres. The campaign started in February 1955 at a treatment centre in Aleppo. By the end of 1957, 10,000 treatments had been performed through the four static centres at Damascus, Aleppo, Homs and Der'a.

WHO advisers (a dermatologist and a radiologist) helped to train three medical officers and twenty-two technicians in advanced mycosis control methods. The training included clinical examination, microscopic examination of the scalps of suspected cases and treatment including X-ray and injection. A system was established for follow-up treatment and measures have been adopted to prevent recurrence of the disease.

SYRIA - Mycosis control (continued)

UNICEF X-ray units were installed in the two main control centres of Damascus and Aleppo. Work continued steadily in 1959, and 28,500 clinical examinations, 6,952 microscopic examinations and 4,426 treatments by X-ray epilations were carried out. The rate of relapse and reinfection has been calculated at less than seven and a half per cent and there are indications that mycotic infection is receding generally under the impact of the control measures. The WHO advisors estimate that the work of the mobile unit, added to that of the control centres should bring the disease under control in Syria within five to seven years.

Allocation: (included in
basic health/MCH allocated
above)

Child feeding: (School health and gardening)

UNICEF aid completed

On the basis of a request from the Syrian Government, a group of WHO/FAO experts accompanied by Government and UNICEF representatives surveyed 27 schools in March 1955. Following the survey, a plan was worked out for the launching of a three-sided programme within the basic health/MCH project, to include school feeding, school health and school gardening. The feeding aspect of the programme was begun when a small plant was established by the Government in Damascus for the reconstitution of UNICEF-procured skim milk powder and for its distribution to some 10,000 children in the Damascus area. Cod liver oil was also issued to the children. The project started in 1954/1955 but had to be discontinued in 1957 for lack of funds in the Government budget.

Allocation: \$500,000
Approved: October 1956

Milk conservation

For two dairies now being established, one in Aleppo and one in Damascus, UNICEF is providing equipment for reception, sterilizing, bottling and refrigeration of milk and for the processing of milk products. Some transport is also provided under the UNICEF allocation. Certain financial and administrative difficulties had delayed the implementation of the project for about two years, but in 1958 the Government, FAO and UNICEF agreed upon a plan of operations which was signed in February 1959. In accordance with this plan, a first milk plant with a processing capacity of 30,000 litres per day is being constructed in Damascus, and a second plant, which has a 20,000-litre capacity, is

SYRIA - Milk Conservation (continued)

being built in Aleppo. Ten per cent of the milk to be processed at each of these two dairies should be distributed free to children and pregnant mothers according to the agreed Plan of Operations. This would be sufficient to benefit 20,000 mothers and children when both plants are operating at full capacity.

A Milk Council has been established within the Ministry of Agriculture with responsibility for planning and implementation of a milk policy for Syria. A dairy plant officer attached to the Office of the UNICEF Resident Director in Beirut is regularly available to the project, which also receives advisory services from FAO.

TURKEY

Population: 29,470,000	Area: 780,576, sq. km.
Child population: 12,165,000	Population density: 37.7 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 3,177,693	Population per physician: 2,974

Total allocation approved:	\$8,664,300 including freight
Additional advance commitment:	\$ 87,000
Total UNICEF aid:	\$8,751,300
First allocation:	1951

Allocation: \$557,000
 First: March 1953
 Latest: December 1961

Basic health/MCH

The first phase of this project (1953-1956) had the objective of expanding maternal and child health services in rural areas. UNICEF gave teaching aids and midwifery kits for ten training schools; equipment for 2 urban and 91 district health centres; drugs and diet supplements for 154 centres; and 5 vehicles. Training at the ten schools for nurses and midwives was improved and reoriented toward public health nursing. At two of the training schools eighteen-month courses were given for untrained birth attendants.

To increase the numbers and quality of supervisory personnel, the Government reopened the School of Public Hygiene at Ankara for the training of public health officers and courses for supervisory rural health personnel were initiated both at Ankara and at the model maternal and child health training centre at Etimesgut. With the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, a Child Health Institute was established at the University of Ankara, as a training ground for para-medical and medical staff.

In 1957, the Government embarked on a twenty-year development plan under which 10,000 rural auxiliary nurse-midwives would be trained to work in rural villages under professional nurse-supervisors.

In the second phase of the WHO and UNICEF-assisted project (1957-1960) UNICEF provided equipment for 16 schools; supplies, equipment and transport for all of the 24 urban MCH centres and 18 district MCH sections opened, as well as equipment to 161 of the 241 village health stations created during the period. The stations are closely supervised and used as sites for field policlinics by the centres and sections, making up an MCH network in the province. 507 midwifery kits were provided for distribution to health units and to schools.

TURKEY - Basic health/MCH (continued)

A three-year plan was then drawn up which called for a yearly addition of 8 MCH centres, 12 MCH sections and 100 health stations, which were opened on schedule in 1961 and UNICEF supplied equipment and vehicles. However, due to the acute shortage of trained staff, it was possible to open only a portion of the planned new establishments in 1962 and 1963, and UNICEF withheld all further supplies pending an evaluation of the over-all MCH situation. The latest Government plans, recommended by WHO, are to first intensify MCH activities in several provinces selected as pilot zones.

Skim milk was distributed to over 200 centres from 1957 to the end of 1962 when this responsibility was taken over by CARE, UNICEF continuing to supply vitamin capsules.

From 1957 to 1962 UNICEF provided teaching equipment and transport to the School of Public Health, the Post Basic Course in Nursing, 5 public health nurse-midwifery and 11 auxiliary nurse-midwifery schools newly opened or reorganized by WHO. Up to June 1963, these schools graduated 19, 70, 590 and 398 students respectively. The Health College of Ankara (now being reorganized and to receive UNICEF equipment and transport) has graduated 353 sanitarians, technicians and nurses in 1962/63 alone.

In 1961, UNICEF provided stipends to 79 doctors for MCH/social paediatrics seminars. By 1962 the training programme was greatly expanded to take in various categories of public health. 202 doctors were trained in that year, UNICEF assisting seminars ranging from 10 days to 4 months. Trainees in similar seminars in 1963 are expected to number 141 doctors, plus 57 auxiliary personnel. UNICEF aid in stipends was also extended to those attending the 26-month long term course at the School of Public Health, the attendants increasing from 5 up to September 1962 to 21 thereafter. Another 25 will be admitted in September 1963.

A decisive step forward in improving health services throughout the rural areas was made when the law for the nationalization of health services was passed, and \$1,111,000 was allocated by the Government in 1962 for the erection of premises in the pilot province of Mus in the east. Special funds to compensate full-time medical personnel were provided in 1963 by the Government which has already secured the recruitment of 28 of the 40 doctors and 104 of the 122 auxiliary personnel needed in that province. The new plan, with emphasis on preventive medicine and public health, is very promising, and UNICEF is expected to aid at least partially by eventually providing equipment and transport to most of the 20 health units (one for each 7,000 to 10,000 inhabitants) and 47 rural health stations to be created in the fall of 1963. MCH services would then be integrated with other health services.

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TURKEY - Basic health/MCH (continued)

Under the direction of the School of Public Health, and with the close collaboration of WHO advisers, the Kazan area in Ankara province with 14,500 inhabitants was turned into a practical field training and research zone in early 1962, and has proved so successful that it has recently been extended to the whole district of Etimesgut with a population of 50,000.

Allocation: \$5,392,400
First: October 1956
Latest: June 1963

Malaria eradication

The eradication campaign in Turkey is part of a regional eradication plan covering seven countries in the Eastern Mediterranean area. Prior to UNICEF participation the Government had an extensive control operation in which 7.2 million people were directly protected in 1956. The population requiring direct protection is between 8.7 million and 9.5 million; in addition 4 to 5 million inhabitants of towns will receive indirect protection.

Since 1957, UNICEF has supplied insecticides, vehicles, sprayers, microscopes and drugs under 8 separate allocations, the latest one covering the operation year 1964. Direct protection was given to 8.8 million persons in 1957; approximately 6.4 million persons were protected in 1962. The percentage of achievement has risen from 85 per cent of planned coverage in 1961 to 96 per cent in 1962.

On the litoral of the Black Sea and a large part of the Anatolian Plain the malarimetric indices were sufficiently reduced so that it was unnecessary to spray these areas in 1958 with the exception of a few residual foci. In the south-east, the custom of spending part of the year in tents or temporary houses necessitated an increase in spraying coverage. It was found necessary to spray old dwellings up to an altitude of 1,600 metres instead of 1,200 metres as originally planned. These factors resulted in increased requirements of DDT. In an area in the south with a population of 600,000 vector resistance to DDT was discovered, and it became necessary to provide dieldrin for re-spraying in this area beginning in 1958.

At the end of 1958, following the near break-down of the campaign, a major reorganization was agreed upon. The main features of the reorganization are: strengthening of staff of the Malaria Directorate; co-ordination of the spraying and surveillance services; redistribution of the administration areas; extensive retraining of the personnel; and the opening of a laboratory for each region and zone. A resident WHO team began a thorough review of the reorganization in the autumn of 1959 and has provided efficient leadership for better planning and execution of the campaign each year.

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TURKEY - Malaria eradication (continued)

The Malaria Eradication Law passed in January 1960, has removed the major obstacles to this campaign and strengthened the financing. The first complete evaluation of campaign results was made at the end of 1960, resulting in a better understanding of the epidemiological situation and in steps to further improve spraying and surveillance operations in 1961 and 1962. The greater part of the country (south-west, south and south-east) was still in the full attack phase in 1962; other areas were in consolidation. Several residual foci have been eliminated or have diminished in importance.

Surveillance activities were extended in 1962 to protect 16.2 million persons. About 1,688,000 slides were taken and 3,594 (final figure) positive cases reported. Most cases are concentrated in residual pockets where special efforts are being made to achieve interruption of transmission.

Considerable attention was given in 1962 to the training of medical and auxiliary personnel working in the campaign, with seminars held in several localities, some of them assisted by UNICEF. A pilot zone of 3 provinces is being used as a training ground in health education for malaria personnel who are then expected to implement it in their own zones.

Four zones, two of which used to be one of the most malarious, passed into the consolidation stage in 1963. The plan for 1963 included the protection of 6.6 million persons by spraying and 16.7 million by surveillance, and there is every indication that the objective will be achieved. By mid-1963 the number of positive cases reported was 552 (against 843 for the same period in 1962).

The Turkish Government provided a large share of the DDT requirements in 1962 and 1963, and will continue to do so in 1964.

Tuberculosis control: National pilot area and BCG vaccination

Allocation: \$366,600
 First: 1951
 Latest: 1962

The Government undertook from 1943 to 1952 various local vaccination programmes against tuberculosis, which is an outstanding public health problem in Turkey and was causing at least 40,000 deaths each year. With the participation of WHO and UNICEF, a nation-wide campaign was launched in 1953. By May 1959, 17 million tests and 6.8 million vaccinations had been completed. Children under 19 years were the beneficiaries of 54 per cent of the tests and 85 per cent of the vaccinations. The second round is now

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TURKEY - Tuberculosis control: National
pilot area and BCG vaccination (continued)

in progress, on a regional basis; with a higher coverage than in the previous period: 15 million persons were tested and 4.6 million vaccinated by mid-1963. The target completion date is 1964; by that time over 22 million persons, (about 80 per cent of the population) will have been tested and about 6.7 million vaccinated. UNICEF has provided 87 vehicles, vaccination and laboratory supplies, public address systems and the necessary supplies to help produce vaccine in the Central Hygiene Institute in Ankara, and more recently, some freeze-dried vaccine.

The Fund has also provided X-ray equipment, vehicles, field laboratory equipment and supplies for a two-province prevalence survey conducted by a national survey team aided by WHO advisers. After preliminary training and sample surveys in two districts of Ankara, the team completed the first phase of the prevalence survey in August 1962 in Yozgat, a representative province of central Anatolia. Almost 12,500 persons, representing 92 per cent of the population in areas selected for random sampling, were examined. An interesting finding was that there was ten times less active tuberculosis in persons previously vaccinated with BCG than in the unvaccinated population. As a result, the Government is giving the highest priority to the BCG vaccination programme, and a third mass campaign is to be launched in 1965.

A comprehensive control programme was launched in November 1962, UNICEF supplying a second X-ray unit, additional vehicles and equipment and drugs. With the exception of infants, the entire population of 76,000 (56,400 rural) will be examined and X-rayed in the next two years. All cases diagnosed will be given ambulatory treatment.

The second phase of the prevalence survey, in Cankiri province, will be launched in November 1963.

Allocation: \$37,300

Approved: December 1961

Leprosy control

Leprosy is endemic in 18 provinces of central and eastern Turkey. Endemo-sporadic and sporadic cases are found in the rest of the country. The total number of cases may be between 15,000 and 25,000. The existing permanent facilities are insufficient and out of date. The Government launched in June 1962 a four-year mass anti-leprosy campaign combined with an intensive health education scheme. A pilot zone was created in Sivas province; case-finding and treatment is carried out mainly by mobile teams of health workers and

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TURKEY - Leprosy control (continued)

nurses; emphasis is placed on domiciliary treatment and chemoprophylaxis of contact children; hospital treatment is provided for acute cases. At the same time, the existing anti-leprosy operations were reorganized in six other provinces of East and South Turkey in co-ordination with over-all health services. UNICEF provided drugs, field laboratory and teaching equipment, and transport (11 vehicles and 16 motorized bicycles) for the initial 2-year project.

Allocation: \$285,800

Additional advance commitment: \$87,000

First: September 1956

Latest: June 1963

Trachoma control

Trachoma affects some two million people in 19 provinces in the south-eastern part of Turkey, an extension of the wide-spread public health problem around the Mediterranean basin. Following a period of preparation in 1957 under the direction of a WHO ophthalmologist, a pilot project was launched in the school year 1957/1958 in the provinces of Gaziantep and Adana, in which 64,000 were examined and 4,400 treated. UNICEF provided antibiotic ointment, diagnostic equipment and transport.

Following initial satisfactory results, the project was expanded progressively each year to one or two additional provinces while coverage was intensified in the provinces already covered. UNICEF continued to provide drugs, supplies, and transport, and gave soap for use in connexion with education. By the year 1961/1962, nine provinces were involved in the project. The assignment of 225 additional auxiliary workers gave considerable impetus to the campaign, and a total of 492,000 examinations and 212,300 treatments were accomplished in that year. In 1962/1963 the project is going forward in 11 provinces, and the latest estimates are that 900,000 will be examined and 359,000 be put under treatment; these figures are well above the planned figures.

The operations, divided into three categories (school and domiciliary examinations/treatment, and total treatment in highly endemic villages), are followed closely by a visiting WHO consultant; the latest evaluation showed that conditions have improved still further since the addition of auxiliary workers who stay close to the villages and ensure thorough treatment.

In the next two years only two more provinces will be added but activities will be stepped up everywhere to ensure as near to complete coverage as possible, with 200 more auxiliary workers bringing the total to well over 500. Some 3 million persons will be examined, and an estimated 773,000 treated. An effort will be made to integrate trachoma control services into the basic health services in the pilot zone of Mus. UNICEF is providing additional drugs and equipment, vehicles, and bicycles, as well as stipends for a special training seminar for 35 ophthalmologists manning the project.

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TURKEY (continued)

(See also Nutrition education
Child feeding and Emergency feeding below)

Allocation: \$294,300

First: March 1956

Latest: March 1959

Malnutrition and unbalanced diet, caused by ignorance and poverty, is common amongst children in Turkey, resulting particularly in protein and vitamin deficiency. To help cope with the situation the Ministry of Education started a School Feeding programme in 1956 with FAO and UNICEF assistance, giving a daily cupful of skim milk and a vitamin A & D capsule. UNICEF also provided initially 300 sets of kitchen equipment, as well as four vehicles for supervision. From a modest 108,000 primary school beneficiaries in four provinces in 1956/1957, the project expanded annually, to 510,000 in 1378 schools in provinces in 1960/1961. Personal hygiene and health education were also not neglected, UNICEF providing toilet soap.

The Ministry, local authorities, and private associations were encouraged to further strengthen the feeding programme with supplementary protein-and vitamin-rich foods from local resources, and this important phase was developed from sporadic efforts in 1958/1959 to a major operation by 1960/1961 in which 20 per cent of milk beneficiaries were also receiving regular local foods. A new law was passed in 1961 providing for the feeding of children in primary schools. With the arrival of the CARE Mission in 1959, a milk feeding like that previously assisted by UNICEF was begun in many other provinces, and imported grain foods have helped to strengthen the Government's feeding operations.

UNICEF reduced its assistance in 1961/1962 to provide milk powder to 19 provinces with 364,500 beneficiaries, as a first step in a new break-down of responsibilities by which CARE took over completely the feeding activities as of July 1962 in a greatly expanded project of its own. UNICEF continued to provide capsules for another year (1962/63) and this was also discontinued thereafter.

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TURKEY (continued)

Allocation: \$247,400

First: March 1959

Latest: June 1963Nutrition education and related activities

To augment the nutrition education aspects of the child feeding project, the Board in March 1959 approved an allocation for a two-year period to provide stipends for 41 nutrition educators to be trained in summer seminars, vehicles for supervision of the project, film projectors, gardening tools and irrigation equipment for nutrition education work in the schools. Soap provided by UNICEF is used for simple health and nutrition education. Nutrition educators are trained, one for each 10,000 to 20,000 children, to teach primary school students and teachers the essentials of nutrition. The primary school teachers will in turn teach basic nutrition to school children and to adults in evening courses.

With more assistance from UNICEF in the form of teaching aids, transport and stipends, the project was expanded to cover 27 provinces in 1961/62 and 30 provinces in 1962/63. Seminars were held each summer with FAO guidance to train new nutrition educators and to give refresher courses to old ones. By 1962/63 there were 120 nutrition educators and 67 provincial inspectors on duty, scattered over most of Turkey. With materials provided by UNICEF, 26,000 copies of a nutrition booklet and 180 sets of film-strips have been locally produced and a new series is under preparation.

With FAO assistance, a complete evaluation of the present nutrition education project is being made. No further expansion is planned. However, to cope with the very large increase in CARE-aided school feeding activities which are co-ordinated with nutrition education, 50 more nutrition educators are being trained in the summer of 1963 with UNICEF assistance under a new allocation. The training programme also provides orientation courses for 67 provincial education directors and 200 primary school inspectors. Many of the latter will work full-time supervising nutrition education and school feeding activities.

A school gardening project was added to the programme in 1961/62 and 44 gardens have been established in 6 provinces. With successful results in most localities, the project has expanded steadily, and by the end of 1963, some 195 gardens will be operating in 17 provinces. UNICEF supplied most of the tools, irrigation pumps and pipes as needed and a few vehicles and motor-cycles for supervision and has also provided stipends for training headmasters of village schools, supervisors and inspectors to teach the techniques of implementation and supervision. Ten supervisors were sent to Israel in March 1963 on a group-fellowship scheme financed by UNICEF. A resident FAO horticulture adviser and his Turkish counterpart collaborate in planning in the choice of sites and in over-all supervision.

TURKEY - Nutrition education and related activities (continued)

The enthusiasm of the villagers with respect to the school gardens is very encouraging, and they often contribute labour and financial assistance to improve the gardens for the children. Some gardens have also undertaken poultry keeping, the cultivation of fruit trees and beekeeping. The produce is divided among the students and staff, and a portion sold to obtain funds for improvements.

The first trials of the acceptability of imported cottonseed flour, provided by UNICEF, have been concluded satisfactorily. Production of this flour was undertaken on a test basis by a local producer, but further refinements will be needed before mass production will be possible for the Governmental feeding programmes and for general consumption. UNICEF has sent an adviser to assist in overcoming technical problems.

Allocation: \$251,200

First: October 1952

Latest: September 1954

Milk conservation

UNICEF has provided pasteurizing and bottling equipment for a dairy of 30,000 litres-per-day capacity located at the Atatürk State Farm near Ankara and equipment for these collecting centres to supply the plant with cooled milk. The plan began operations in May 1957, developed slowly and steadily, and by 1962 had reached a throughput of 6.4 million litres of milk, about 68 per cent of its maximum capacity.

Almost 3.9 million litres (82 per cent of capacity) were processed in the first half of 1963. At this rate the total for the year may reach 7 million litres or 75 per cent of capacity. However, it is felt that the only means to ensure a full-capacity operation is to forbid peddlers in the city of Ankara, a decision which it has not yet been possible to enforce.

The Government's commitment to distribute 10 per cent of the milk processed free over a seven-year period has been met and even exceeded by a few per cent in most years. About 93 per cent of the milk goes to children and mothers in two MCH centres, an orphanage, tuberculosis dispensaries and the Children's Hospital. This free distribution is expected to continue.

A major development in 1963 was the adoption of a law creating the "Milk Industry Association", a State economic enterprise charged with implementing the milk programme included in the Government's Five Year Plan (1963/67). The association has \$8.3 million in working capital. The creation of the enterprise was inspired in great part by FAO and UNICEF recommendations and furnished the necessary legal background for the development of a dairy industry in Turkey.

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TURKEY (continued)

Allocation: \$88,600
First: March 1960
Latest: December 1962

Social services for children

Under a law approved in 1957 for the protection of children, the Social Welfare Institute was created in 1959. UNICEF assisted by providing teaching aids, two small buses, and funds to help support seminars in 1960 and 1961.

In recognition of the importance of social services and the dire need to improve existing conditions, the activities were upgraded in 1960 into a Social Services General Directorate with a far greater budget. The initial task of this directorate is the improvement and standardization of methods and conditions in existing Government institutions dealing with children requiring care, and also bringing all private institutions to the new minimum standards.

Initial and major emphasis is placed on re-orienting personnel already working in the social services field and training new candidates in special seminars financed equally by the Government and UNICEF. Participants, coming from various regions of the country (160 in 1960, 118 in 1961 and 133 in 1962) attended various types of courses ranging from 30 to 55 days in duration. In addition, a specialized four-month training course was introduced in 1961 in which 12 persons were trained to work in the Foster Home Placement Project, an entirely new concept in Turkey. The course was repeated in 1962 and 1963 with 20 participants each. Out of 56 placements, children had to be transferred in six instances. The foster home placement scheme may be extended to two or three other cities after 1964.

In 1963, more emphasis was placed on the administration of services and in-service training. Some 135 participants will have been trained in seminars ranging from 7 days for volunteers to 122 days for personnel of child care institutions. UNICEF continues to bear half of the costs of seminars.

The Social Services Academy, with a 4-year curriculum at the university level, was opened in November 1961. The number of students will reach 95 at the start of the third year in November 1963. The school and the graduates will form the nucleus of a future corps of trainers, administrators and researchers for the greatly expanded social welfare services. UNICEF has allocated three vehicles, teaching aids, films and books for the academy and a printing machine which will turn out training and public information material for other UNICEF-aided projects as well as for this one.

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TURKEY - Social services for children (continued)

The Children's City, in Istanbul, a large complex of home-type centres which will house 600 small children, when completed in 1964, will serve as a permanent site for the training of many social workers.

The United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs advisers are playing a vital role in helping the Government to organize seminars, establish the curriculum of the Social Services Academy and plan the development of social services.

Emergency feeding

Allocation: \$44,200
UNICEF aid completed

In 1951/52 UNICEF provided emergency milk rations for 23,000 mothers and children of Turkish origin who migrated to Turkey as refugees from Bulgaria.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Population: 26,593,000	Area: 1,000,000 sq. km.
Child population: 11,196,000	Population density: 27 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 2,613,700	Population per physician: 2,600

Total UNICEF aid: \$2,855,500 including freight
 First allocation: 1948

Allocation: \$773,400
 First: March 1953
 Latest: December 1962

Basic health/MCH

UNICEF will provide supplementary equipment for 122 urban MCH centres, 1,444 rural health centres and 6 training institutes. Up to mid-1962, 99 urban MCH centres, 737 rural health centres and 5 training institutes were in operation, and had received UNICEF equipment. The Government is energetically engaged in the construction of remaining health centre buildings and the recruitment and training of personnel to staff them. UNICEF will eventually provide expendable supplies for distribution through 1,479 centres; 990 centres have distributed such supplies to date.

Facilities are available to graduate annually about 800 doctors, 150 nurses, 400 assistant nurses, 60 midwives and 750 assistant midwives, 35 sanitarians, 20 laboratory technicians, 14 assistant pharmacists and 15 X-ray technicians. UNICEF has provided assistance for the MCH training of physicians. Training and laboratory equipment has been provided for the High Institute of Public Health in Alexandria and for the training wards of its two affiliated hospitals; also a vehicle for the transportation of trainees and equipment, and drugs, dry milk, vitamins and soap for an urban health centre in Alexandria. Since its inception in the 1957/1958 academic year, the MCH training programme has produced 18 specialists, who are currently employed by the Government as MCH officers. Originally a two-year post-graduate course leading physicians to a master's degree, the course has now been reduced to one year and successful candidates are granted a certificate. Every student of the Institute takes 25½ hours of lectures on MCH. The Institute has also organized a series of refresher courses for MCH specialists which have been attended so far by 82 physicians.

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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - Basic health/MCH (continued)

Under an allocation approved in January 1961, UNICEF has helped to improve the standards of nursing training. Books, equipment and supplies have been provided for the training and demonstration wards of three hospitals in Alexandria, to help in development of courses in nursing, midwifery, public health nursing and mother and child health at the Higher Institute of Nursing, which provides a four-year course to candidates who have completed their secondary education and graduate courses to nurses being trained for teaching and administrative positions in nursing, midwifery and MCH. The Institute had granted up to mid-1962 65 Bachelor in Nursing degrees. A total of 189 students were enrolled in the Institute in the 1962/63 academic year.

UNICEF is providing three vehicles to the Medical Faculty of Cairo University for field training of medical students in villages and for internship training. Further equipment has been approved to strengthen training and paediatric nursing at the Higher Institute of Nursing in Alexandria and at the Ahmed Maher Hospital School of Nursing, which will become a model for other Ministry of Health schools of nursing. UNICEF has also provided 16 vehicles for effective supervision of rural health centres, and equipment for 3 provincial public health laboratories.

Premature care

Allocation: \$14,400

UNICEF aid completed

Equipment for a premature baby care centre has been provided by UNICEF to the Kasr el Aini Hospital of the Cairo Faculty of Medicine. The building for the centre was completed by the end of 1962 and the equipment provided by UNICEF installed, tested and found to be in good working order. The centre is to start operations in 1963 with the arrival of the WHO nurse-adviser. A simpler UNICEF-equipped unit for premature babies has been in operation at the Giza MCH centre since April 1959. Up to the end of 1962, the centre handled 527 cases with 21 fatalities. The centre has given special training in the care of premature babies to 32 nurses and midwives. The Government has requested the services of a WHO nurse-adviser, specialized in the care of premature babies, who will eventually supervise and assist in the training programmes of the two units.

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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (continued)

Malaria control & DDT production

Allocation: \$686,200
UNICEF aid completed

The UNICEF-equipped DDT plant at Kafr el Zayat was officially inaugurated in July 1957.

The Government's efforts to improve operation of the plant by transferring its control from the Ministry of Health to the State controlled Economic Development Organization have brought about considerable improvements. At the end of December 1961, the plant was turned over to the Ministry of Industry, and operations are continuing satisfactorily under the same director. The plant has now reached a production rate of 50 tons Technical DDT per month. A United Nations Production Engineer served with the plant in an advisory capacity throughout its period of development, completing his assignment at the end of 1960. Most of the DDT sold by the plant is being purchased by the Ministry of Health for use in its malaria control project, as well as for the prevention of other communicable diseases.

Tuberculosis control (pilot project)

Allocation: \$31,800
Approved: September 1958

The purpose of this pilot project, which is being conducted in the Qalyub Training and Demonstration Area, is to assess the practicability of integrating TB control measures into the permanent structure of the Public Health Services of the country. UNICEF has provided a mobile photofluorographic unit, a generator and two vehicles; X-ray films and chemicals; equipment for collection of sputum and report cards.

The project was launched in October 1959 with the training of personnel. The prevalence survey started in April 1960, and by the end of 1960, 11,938 persons (five years and over), or a 5% sample of the 3 towns and 39 villages in the area, were tuberculin tested and radiologically examined. The data are being processed by the Statistical Section of the WHO Regional Office.

During 1962, the project entered its second phase, which consists of a community screening programme to detect cases, followed by different control and treatment methods. Methods recommended by WHO are being followed to facilitate evaluation and to permit comparison of the results with similar studies carried out in other countries. If the project proves successful, the Government intends to extend these measures to other areas.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (continued)

BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination

Allocation: \$293,200
UNICEF aid completed

A BCG vaccination campaign tested nearly 4.4 persons from 1949 to the end of 1952 and vaccinated over 1.3 million. UNICEF provided vaccines, vehicles and equipment for the campaign, and helped to establish a BCG vaccine production laboratory at Cairo, which now provides all local requirements, and also sells the vaccine internationally. Since 1953 the Government has continued the campaign with its own resources. By the end of November 1962, a total of 10,939,348 persons had been tested, and 3,117,588 had been vaccinated.

Trachoma control

Allocation: \$86,200
First: March 1954
Latest: March 1959

Repeated infections of acute conjunctivitis and trachoma are the rule rather than the exception for Egyptian children. Partial loss of sight and sometimes total blindness result.

UNICEF provided equipment, drugs and transport for a two-year pilot project started in the Qalyub Training and Demonstration Area at the end of 1954. Interrupted during the national emergency in 1956, operations were resumed in March 1957 and Phase I of the project was completed by March 1958. Phase I established that intermittent treatment of school children with aureomycin ointment was practicable and as a result two new phases were launched in accordance with WHO recommendations.

Phase II began in July 1958 and was completed by June 1960. It was designed to complete studies initiated under Phase I in the Qalyub Area and to undertake new treatment schedules and studies. The extension of Phase II is presently under way, and new methods are being tested for perfecting an approach that will enable the authorities to develop the control of communicable eye diseases in a manner which is within the economic possibilities of the country. WHO is, meanwhile, continuing its efforts to evaluate and interpret the results achieved. The control activities were continued till the end of December 1962 on the basis of improved control and evaluation methods. The statistical evaluation of the 1961-62 pilot control activities is being carried out by the WHO Regional Office. The Government has in the meantime prepared an evaluation report which is to serve as a basis for developing plans for a further extension of the project.

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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - Trachoma control (continued)

Phase III extended field operations to the Sharkia and Minya Governorates, typical respectively of Lower and Upper Egypt, in order to gain technical and administrative experience in the mass treatment of school children. In Sharkia, the programme covered 116 schools with 34,496 pupils between 1959 and 1961. When a sample group of 3,507 pupils in 18 schools was examined at the start of operations, only 0.2% of the children were found free from all traces of trachoma. This sample group was re-examined at the end of 1960, after the first period of treatment, and it was found that 61% of the infected children had been cured, while 26.33% still remained active. The second period of treatment lasted from December 1960 to May 1961. Final examinations were held during the school year 1961-62 and the final evaluation report of the Government is awaited.

In the Minya Governorate, operations started in October 1960, covering 127,705 pupils in 458 primary schools. Operations started with the selection of a sample group of 12,849 pupils in 47 schools. The first period of treatment (6 cycles) was carried out during 1961 and the post-treatment examinations conducted in January-May 1962 showed that the antibiotic intermittent treatment of school children was very successful as active trachoma stages (stages I and II) had practically disappeared. The second period of treatment was carried out in December 1961-May 1962. Final post-treatment examinations were to be carried out during the school year 1962-63.

Bilharziasis control (pilot project)

Allocation: \$46,400
Approved: March 1960

This is the first project for bilharziasis control to be aided by the Fund, following policy approval for such projects given by the Board at its March 1959 session. Bilharziasis is a disease caused by a small parasitic worm carried by snails which inhabit fresh water, particularly irrigation canals. The parasite is easily transmitted to humans and infects children primarily, retarding physical and mental development and greatly diminishing their productive powers as adults.

UNICEF has provided molluscicides, laboratory supplies, field equipment and transport for the first two years (1961 and 1962) of a five-year pilot project, which includes the establishment of a training centre in Beheira Governorate. The project area includes a population of 250,000, 42 per cent of whom are estimated to be infected with the disease. A concentrated effort will determine the most economical and effective means by which the disease

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - Bilharziasis control (pilot project) (continued)

can be controlled under conditions that prevail in the United Arab Republic. The Government hopes that the project will serve as a field demonstration and training base for other countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Project headquarters and several advanced field bases were established in 1961, and staff work, such as the delineation of boundaries, the preparation of maps and the collection of socio-economic and health data, is continuing.

The technical work in the project got under way in January 1962, and during the year cross-sectional prevalence surveys were carried out for obtaining base line data on age and sex and specific prevalence of bilharziasis in the project area. Studies of snail biology and ecology were conducted on which to base a snail control programme. Field trials were conducted with 8 molluscicides and herbicides and data obtained on the efficacy of various herbicides against floating weeds, bank weeds and grasses. Plans are under way for an extended field evaluation of certain molluscicides in interrupting transmission of infection during 1963. The co-operation of villagers was obtained through continued health education, and giving the villagers a proper understanding of the objectives of the project. Health Committees were formed in villages to assist in the programme. WHO has provided the services of a Senior Adviser, a sanitary engineer and a malacologist.

Allocation: \$23,200
First: December 1961
Latest: June 1963

Nutrition survey and home economics training

The general objective of the Government's plan is to improve the levels of nutrition in the United Arab Republic through co-ordinated action programmes of various government services with direct community participation. In Beheira Governorate a survey is to be made of the nutritional and dietary status of representative samples of the population and of related socio-economic and health conditions. Special attention will be paid to the nutrition and health of expectant and nursing women and to infants and young children. The survey phase is expected to last one year. The data obtained will be used in developing practical action programmes and as a base-line for assessing subsequent progress. Five field teams will be used in the survey; two teams exist, attached to the Nutrition Institute. A public health physician will be appointed to direct field operations. UNICEF has provided equipment and supplies for a central field laboratory and for the five field teams as well as teaching equipment and transport.

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UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - Nutrition survey and home economics training (continued)

This project was scheduled to start in January 1962, but its commencement was delayed since it was not possible to obtain physicians for the survey teams because of priority for the staffing of the 400 Rural Health Units which the Ministry of Health is attempting to establish yearly. It is hoped that physicians will be made available to enable the project to commence some time in 1963.

A home economics department is to be established in the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Cairo to help provide a corps of women home economists trained in the elements of agriculture and with specific training in rural home economics. Personnel trained in the new department would be used throughout the country, especially in leadership positions, helping to introduce nutrition education and other family welfare activities into action programmes which would contribute directly to the improvement of child nutrition and welfare. The proposed domestic science courses would be initiated in the academic year 1963/64 when 20 to 25 girls would be accommodated; in the second year, 40 to 50 girls would be admitted. The objective of the revised home economics curriculum is to provide training which would enable the graduate to adapt to changing rural conditions; to develop programmes of social economic improvement in rural areas through extension work; and to conduct training courses for other workers in agricultural extension and community development workers, including nurses, health workers, social welfare workers and community leaders. The training activities would include field studies and field practice under supervision. In July 1964, three fellows would go abroad for three years to study home economics extension, food and nutrition and home management respectively. On completion of their studies, the fellows would return to teach these subjects in the Faculty of Agriculture. UNICEF is providing teaching materials; transport for trainees; and reimbursement to FAO for 2 professors, to be assigned in September 1963 and for three fellowships starting in July 1964. Subject to reimbursement by UNICEF, FAO will provide a professor of home economics extension and a professor in food and nutrition and 3 fellowships, one each in home economics extension, foods and nutrition and rural home management. From 1966, the University would assume all staff costs, whether posts had to be filled by recruitment abroad or by nationals returning from study abroad.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (continued)Milk conservation

Allocation: \$245,700

First: October 1952

Latest: October 1956

UNICEF has provided essential imported equipment for a dried milk processing plant in Sakha, a town in the Nile Delta. This plant which was opened in April 1962 is designed to dry 20,000 litres of milk a day and free powdered milk will be distributed by the Government to 25,000 children and nursing and expectant mothers in the first year of operation and to 40,000 such beneficiaries when the plant is in full production. The management of the plant has been transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Industry. Although this step is expected eventually to lead to its more efficient operation, for the time being it has caused delay in regular production. Towards the end of 1962 the plant was collecting 2½ tons of milk daily and operating on alternate days, producing 400 kilos of dry milk powder at a cost of 40 piastres per kilo, as against 13 piastres per kilo obtainable in the market. The new management is devising means to collect more raw milk and to manufacture cheese and cream milk powder as well, in order to reduce the overhead costs of skim milk production.

Allocation: \$35,000

First: March 1960

Latest: June 1963Social services for children

Four training units have been established in the cities of Cairo, Alexandria, Mansura and Asyut and over 1,300 social welfare workers have attended in-service training courses, designed to improve the effectiveness of services in various types of child welfare institutions. The original goal was to train 900 such persons within two years. Courses continue to be given for administrative and supervisory and specialized personnel, auxiliary workers and volunteers, for which the Government now assumes full responsibility. The broad objectives of the Government are: to develop children's services, both governmental and private, to a well-defined national standard and to promote fuller collaboration between Government and private agencies.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC - Social services for children (continued)

The aim of the present phase of the project is to provide a practical training-ground for child welfare workers in a new demonstration day-care and residential centre for children, in Cairo, which will serve also as a model and will set standards against which other child-care institutions may be measured. A workshop is also planned for the production and testing of suitable play materials, which will be reproduced locally at low cost. UNICEF would provide models for the Cairo Centre play equipment; teaching and training materials; simple medical examination equipment; kitchen and laundry equipment; wood and metal-working equipment for the workshop; a small bus for field training; and three vehicles for supervision of the services for the mothers and children being resettled in the Kom Ombo area. The Bureau of Social Affairs would continue to give advice and guidance as necessary. The matching cost to the Government during 1964-1965 would be equivalent to US\$58,000.

Allocation: \$305,000

Emergency aidUNICEF aid completed

Gaza: From October 1952 until August 1956 UNICEF provided skim milk and other foods for 30,000 destitute mothers and children in this area. The Government took over full responsibility for the relief activities for this group late in 1956. Some 200,000 Arab refugees are crowded into the sandy strip of Gaza in addition to the original population of 104,000. Though the refugees are eligible for rations and services from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, the original inhabitants of this area were in many cases destitute but not eligible for refugee relief.

Port Said: The Executive Board in December 1956 approved an allocation for immediate aid for 40,000 children and mothers who had been evacuated from Port Said to emergency housing in nearby areas. The Fund provided skim milk, vitamin capsules, soap and blankets. By February 1957 all evacuees had returned to their home town.

YEMEN

Population: 5,000,000	Area: 195,000 sq. km.
Child population: 2,000,000	Population density: 26 per sq. km.
Primary school enrolment: 38,653	Population per physician: 100,000

Total UNICEF aid: \$28,000 including freight
 First allocation: 1962

Allocation: \$25,400

Approved: June 1962

Basic health/MCH

With the help of WHO advisers, the Government has set up a health centre in the city of Sana'a. UNICEF is assisting with expendable supplies, equipment, kits, training aids and vehicles. A similar centre is to be started in the port of Hodeida and there will be a total of 9 sub-centres subsidiary to the two main health centres. Young women are being trained in Sana'a as assistant nurses, and men are being trained as sanitarians and laboratory assistants.

PALESTINE REFUGEES

Total UNICEF aid: \$16,334,000 including freight
 First allocation: 1948

Allocation: \$14,586,500

UNICEF aid completed

Emergency aid

In camps and villages in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the Gaza strip, refugees from Palestine have since 1948 existed principally on relief provided by the United Nations, supplemented by private contributions from all over the world. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is charged by the United Nations with responsibility for the care of these groups. Of an estimated total of 922,000 refugees under UNRWA's care during 1956, approximately half were children.

PALESTINE REFUGEES - Emergency aid (continued)

UNICEF was the first international organization to bring relief to these refugees and by October 1948 large quantities of milk, rice, margarine, flour and other foods provided by the Fund were being distributed among them. At the peak of the operation food provided by UNICEF was distributed by UNRWA to more than 500,000 children and mothers. UNICEF provided also medical supplies, soap, insecticides, blankets, clothing and housing, and aided a BCG campaign in 1949 which tested 211,323 and vaccinated 148,137 children and young people against tuberculosis. Medical supplies and equipment provided by UNICEF were used to combat syphilis and trachoma and for prevention of tuberculosis.

Beginning in 1952 UNRWA assumed the responsibility to provide food for mother and child refugees under its own budget. From then until the end of 1956 UNICEF gave only such commodities as were contributed in kind and could be used by UNRWA for the care of refugee children and mothers.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Regional Tuberculosis Survey Unit

Allocation: \$31,500
UNICEF aid completed

UNICEF provided for the costs of a five-man WHO team and of the necessary equipment to initiate tuberculosis surveys and to train counter-part national teams in survey and mobile case-finding techniques. The team began work in Libya in 1959, moving successively thereafter to Tunisia, Jordan, Iraq and Syria. In all of these countries the trained national teams completed the survey after departure of the WHO Survey Team. Surveys were also undertaken in Pakistan, Sudan and the United Arab Republic with more limited WHO guidance. As a result of these surveys, new pilot projects against tuberculosis have been undertaken in three of these countries and in the others work against tuberculosis has been reorganized and improved.

Regional BCG Assessment Team

Allocation: \$46,600
UNICEF aid completed

A BCG assessment team, composed of WHO experts, worked in eight Eastern Mediterranean countries and among the Palestine Refugees from October 1954 to September 1956 to assess the results of BCG vaccination campaigns. Under the technical direction of the WHO Tuberculosis Research Office, the team analysed statistical records kept by the vaccination teams, made comparisons between groups vaccinated and groups not yet reached in the mass campaigns, and carried out tuberculin-sensitivity and vaccine-allergy studies.

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UNICEF MICROFICHE INPUT CONTROL AND INSTRUCTIONS RECORD

No. 351 (1)

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UNICEF MICROFICHE INPUT CONTROL AND INSTRUCTIONS RECORD

No. 352 (1)

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