

1946- 40 Years for Children
1986



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UNICEF PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

**UNICEF HISTORY SERIES
MONOGRAPH III**

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Introduction

The United Nations International Children's Fund, (UNICEF) was created on 11 December 1946, at a time when the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), which had been working to meet the worst of the post-war need, was being phased out. However, there were still millions of seriously malnourished and deprived children.

During its early years, UNICEF's resources were devoted largely to meeting the emergency needs of children in Europe for food, drugs and clothing. Outside Europe, UNICEF began providing aid for health and child feeding, first in China in 1948 and then in other Asian countries. In 1949, UNICEF began extending aid, mainly for BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination, to several countries in the Eastern Mediterranean area and North Africa. Aid to Latin America for child-feeding and health projects was first approved in 1949.

With recovery in Europe well under way, the future of UNICEF was discussed in various United Nations bodies from mid - 1949 to the end of 1950. These discussions culminated in the General Assembly's decision, in December 1950, to extend the life of the Fund for three years, shifting its main emphasis towards programmes of long-range benefit to children of developing countries.

In October 1953, the General Assembly decided to continue UNICEF indefinitely, reaffirming the broader scope for the organization which it had established in 1950. The words "International" and "Emergency" were dropped from the name, which then became the United Nations Children's Fund. However, the acronym "UNICEF" was retained.

Part I: Summary

The first four years of UNICEF's work in Europe was described in November 1950 by the retiring Director of the UNICEF Office for Europe, Alfred E. Davidson, in a statement to the UNICEF Executive Board. A summary of his statement follows:

"In 1947, at the time UNICEF began its operations in Europe, the devastation caused by the war had reduced the production of foodstuffs to a little more than 60 per cent of the pre-war level. In particular, such a large proportion of the cattle had been slaughtered so that milk, the main food of children, had virtually disappeared. In Eastern Europe, drought had reduced millions of people to unprecedented economic distress. Consequently, there had been a pressing need for aid of every kind for the children in Europe.

Immediately after the end of the war, UNRRA had of course tried to aid those countries which had been victims of aggression; but on UNRRA's dissolution, local resources had still been inadequate to meet all the demands and, in particular, to ensure the well-being of children.

The General Assembly's decision in 1946 to establish UNICEF had been in keeping with the sincere desire of all Governments. Promptly, early in 1947, UNICEF had concluded agreements with 14 European governments, and missions had been sent to each country to study, together with the country's Government, the best possible use of the resources which UNICEF could place at their disposal.

Governments and UNICEF had reached an agreement on the most practical method of distribution, namely: to use existing organizations and strengthen them by means of school feeding programmes, some of which had been started by UNRRA. The efforts of the Governments concerned had been the foundation of all UNICEF aid plans: as part of their rationing systems, they provided children with food, clothing and medical care. They were endeavouring to expand their medical services. Local parents' associations had been organized in many countries to form the administrative machinery necessary to meet the needs of hundreds of thousands of children; those associations had helped to distribute aid. Children possessing plates and spoons had brought them to school.

Obviously, UNICEF resources had been quite inadequate to satisfy all requests, but they had been sufficient to meet in large measures some of the more urgent needs of children. It was due to the Executive Board's policy of concentrating efforts that it had been possible to obtain those results.

UNICEF had endeavoured to satisfy whatever needs it could with its comparatively limited resources. If a different policy had been followed, its efforts would have been dispersed and practically nothing would have been accomplished.

As regards foodstuffs, that policy had taken the form of the distribution of cheap but highly nutritive foods most needed by the children of all countries; milk, fats and cod-liver oil had almost become synonyms for UNICEF. With the help of UNICEF, Governments had been able to organize feeding programmes which had benefited some 6 million European children at its peak. Governments, spurred on by that help and as a matching effort, had spared at least an equivalent quantity of foodstuffs from their own meager resources.

In health matters, UNICEF had collaborated closely with the World Health Organization. It had given particular attention to the two diseases which, in the opinion of Governments and WHO, constituted the greatest threat to children after the war: tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The BCG vaccination campaign against tuberculosis, now known throughout the whole world, had been organized under the auspices of UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies. In Europe alone, 20 million children had been examined and half that number vaccinated in less than three years. There had also been a vast anti-venereal campaign by means of penicillin and, although exact statistics were not available, the mortality rate had undoubtedly been reduced by more than half. Governments' contributions towards those campaigns, as towards UNICEF's other campaigns in the health field, had taken the form of the requisite personnel to carry out the programmes.

Clothing had also been critical. In many cases, children had been unable to attend school during the winter months owing to lack of clothing and, consequently, had not received the additional meal which they needed so badly. UNICEF had supplied raw materials (wool, leather and cotton) to enable industrial countries to manufacture the clothing needed.

It was difficult to appraise the effort made by the various European governments to provide a "matching" aid. In carrying out UNICEF programmes, they had spent more than \$240 million, while UNICEF itself had contributed \$80 million .

In addition to the measures taken by UNICEF to meet the most pressing needs, the Governments concerned and UNICEF had been more particularly concerned with setting up long-term plans. In anticipation of the day when UNICEF would no longer be able to supply milk, UNICEF and FAO had aided governments to equip factories for pasteurising and evaporating milk. Those factories would be in operation in time for the larger milk supply in the spring of 1951. Furthermore, under agreements concluded with governments, numerous school feeding programmes would become an integral part of the general child-welfare measures in each country.

As regards maternal and child health, UNICEF had enabled doctors to render more useful service by supplying them with means of transport whereby large-scale programmes to combat contagious diseases became feasible. Different countries had been supplied with the means to manufacture their own vaccines for diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and other children's diseases which often had serious consequences. Equipment for laboratories had also been supplied, in particular X-ray apparatus. With the help of the equipment supplied by UNICEF, government programmes had been advanced by several years.

UNICEF wished to pay a tribute to WHO for its very substantial contribution: it was largely due to the help of its technical personnel that it had been possible to obtain such results.

In conformity with the policy adopted by UNICEF's Executive Board and the General Assembly of the United Nations, UNICEF's work in the future would mainly be concerned with regions outside Europe. However that might be, UNICEF had done something in Europe which would have a lasting effect. Thanks to UNICEF, the United Nations had become a living symbol of what the community of nations could do in the interests of children."

In the period 1947-1950, 80 per cent of UNICEF programme expenditures went to Europe. In the decade of the 1950s this level was reduced to 16 per cent, and in the 1960s, to 2 per cent. During the period 1970-1979, UNICEF expenditures in Europe amounted to only \$691,00, including \$350,000 for emergency relief resulting mainly from natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes. Assistance for all long-term projects in European countries was completed during this period. In the 1980s, UNICEF aid was limited to only token assistance for emergencies (Table 1).

Nearly three-fourths of total UNICEF programme expenditure in Europe from 1947 to 1950 was for 14 countries: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. The largest amounts went to Poland, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece (Table 2).

The start of UNICEF cooperation for long-term projects was made immediately after the beginning of the urgent post-war emergency programmes. The needs of European countries assisted by UNICEF were related mainly to country rehabilitation and therefore, declined progressively as the countries recovered. However, UNICEF cooperation with long-term projects in certain countries in Europe continued for relatively longer periods of time. This included maternal and child health (Spain until 1964; Poland until 1966; Greece until 1969; Yugoslavia until 1972), and milk conservation (Italy until 1962; Yugoslavia until 1967; Poland and Spain until 1968; Bulgaria and Greece until 1969). In addition, UNICEF cooperation with certain categories of projects was started after completion of post-war activities such as primary education (Yugoslavia from 1961 to 1966), pre-vocational training (Malta from 1964 to 1966; Yugoslavia from 1963 to 1967) weaning food production (Yugoslavia from 1964 to 1967), and a pilot project on integrated services for children in Yugoslavia (from 1966 to 1974).

Table 1 : UNICEF programme expenditure:Europe and other regions*

	<u>1947-50</u>	<u>1951-1959</u>	<u>1960-69</u>	<u>1970-79</u>	<u>1980-84</u>	Total <u>1947-1984</u>
	in millions of US dollars					
Europe	81.2	22.3	6.8	0.7	0.3	111.3
Other regions	<u>19.9</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>271.3</u>	<u>886.6</u>	<u>1140.4</u>	<u>2435.2</u>
Total*	101.1	139.3	278.1	887.3	1140.7	2546.5

- in percentages -

Europe	80	16	2	0.1	0.0	4
Other regions	<u>20</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>96</u>
Total*	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Excluding interregional projects and budgetary expenditures for administrative services and programme support services.

Table 2 : UNICEF programme expenditure:
to European countries, 1947-1984

Breakdowns of UNICEF expenditure by individual country are shown in Table 2 and by category of assistance in Table 3.

	<u>1947-50</u>	<u>1951-59</u>	<u>1960-69</u>	<u>1970-79</u>	<u>1980-84</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1947-1984</u>
	in thousands of US dollars					
Albania	325	-	-	-	-	325
Austria	5 882	1 727	-	-	-	7 609
Bulgaria	4 797	719	206	-	-	5 722
Czechoslovakia	4 641	982	-	-	-	5 623
Finland	1 513	555	-	-	-	2 068
France	1 576	1 142	-	-	-	2 718
Germany	2 366	668	-	-	-	3 034
Greece	7 598	2 243	728	2	-	10 571
Hungary	1 760	280	-	6	-	2 046
Italy	15 637	3 432	106	20	115	19 310
Malta	102	73	29	-	-	204
Poland	16 100	3 181	2 200	-	107	21 588
Portugal	-	-	-	123	-	123
Romania	6 415	776	-	89	-	7 280
Spain	-	559	1 440	8	-	2 007
Yugoslavia	<u>1 2 447</u>	<u>5 981</u>	<u>2 122</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>21 075</u>
Total	81 159	22 318	6 831	691	304	111 303
Percentages	73	20	6	0.6	0.3	100

Table 3 : UNICEF programme expenditure:
European countries by project category, 1947-1984^{a/}

<u>Categories of Assistance</u>	<u>Number of countries assisted</u>	<u>1947-59</u>	<u>1960-69</u>	<u>1970-79</u>	<u>1980-84</u>	<u>Total 1947-84</u>
- in thousands of US dollars -						
Child health ^{b/} :						
Health services:	11	4 625	1 855	262	-	6 742
Disease Control:						
Malaria	5	680	-	-	-	680
Tuberculosis	13	4 241	136	-	-	4 377
Syphilis	9	1 031	7	-	-	1 038
Trachoma	2	66	-	-	-	66
Other diseases	3	320	-	-	-	320
Penicillin/ vaccine prod.	6	916	-	-	-	916
Total child health	15	11 879	1 998	262	-	14 139
Child nutrition:						
Milk conservation	12	6 410	3 487	-	-	9 897
Long-range child feeding ^{b/} and applied nutrition	6	1 032	446	34	-	1 512
Total nutrition:	12	7 442	3 933	34	-	11 409
Welfare services for children:	1	-	-	17	-	17
Primary education:	1	-	650	46	-	696
Pre-Vocational training	2	-	114	27	-	141
Emergency aid ^{b/}	15	84 156	136	305	304	84 901
Total	16	103 477	6 831	691	304	111 303

^{a/} Freight costs for shipment of supplies and equipment are distributed among the various categories of assistance. In contrast to this, Part II of this document gives certain freight costs separately for individual countries which were incurred during the early periods of aid; for later periods these costs are included in the relevant projects assisted within each country.

^{b/} UNICEF allocated to these projects large quantities of skim milk powder from United States, surplus stocks provided to UNICEF at token prices with, UNICEF paying the ocean freight charges. These freight costs are also included in health, child-feeding, and emergency relief project expenditures through which the milk was distributed.

UNICEF aid to European countries during the first four years was mainly of five types. In all instances UNICEF aid was used to supplement the Government's own efforts. UNICEF milk, meat, and fats were "matched" with bread, vegetables, potatoes, and other foods from the countries' own limited stocks; UNICEF's raw materials with the labour and other manufacturing costs of the finished garments; UNICEF medical supplies with all other costs of operating the programmes; UNICEF milk-processing machinery with the costs of building, equipping and maintaining a drying or pasteurization plant. Distribution was the responsibility of the governments and the government agreements with UNICEF it was provided that distribution had to be made to children free and without discrimination based on race, creed, nationality or political belief.

a) Food

This took up by far the largest part of the aid. Between 2.5 million and 6 million children received milk and other protective foods as part of a daily supplementary meal.

b) Raw materials

- 1) Nearly 5 million children benefited from goods manufactured from raw materials provided by UNICEF.
- 2) UNICEF provided cotton and wool cloth. That was made into layettes for one million new-born babies and articles of clothing, assembled in beneficiary countries, for several million children.
- 3) Several million children received shoes made from UNICEF-supplied leather.

c) Mass disease campaigns

Over 16 million children were tested, and of that number, approximately 9 million were vaccinated against tuberculosis in a joint enterprise of UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies known as the International Tuberculosis Campaign. In addition the lives of several thousand youngsters with tubercular meningitis and military tuberculosis were saved with streptomycin provided by UNICEF. Thousands of infants were protected against syphilis by treating them and their mothers during pregnancy with UNICEF-supplied penicillin.

d) Equipment for milk conservation projects.

Some 4 million children benefitted each year from milk conservation programme, which received technical advice equipment and training support from UNICEF for drying or pasteurizing local milk supplies.

e) Maternal and child health

UNICEF contributed significantly to the development of maternal and child health services. This aid varied greatly, depending on the needs of each country, and included a wide variety of equipment and supplies, training support, and transport for maternal and child health centres and dispensaries, particularly in rural areas. Incubators were provided to centres for the care of premature babies. UNICEF's provision of microscopes and other technical equipment for clinical laboratories, enabled some countries themselves to produce vaccines and sera. UNICEF aid was also given for the physically handicapped, including blind and deaf children and those affected by poliomyelitis and other crippling diseases.

PART II: UNICEF assistance to individual countries

ALBANIA

UNICEF agreement signed: November 1947
UNICEF mission closed: 1949

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Emergency feeding (post-war)	1948-49	325

UNICEF provided milk, fats, cod-liver oil, meat and fish for a child-feeding project beginning May 1948. Approximately 50,000 beneficiaries were reached at the peak of operations. In April 1949, UNICEF's activities were suspended owing to a disagreement regarding interpretation of the Agreement.

AUSTRIA

UNICEF agreement signed: November 1947
UNICEF mission closed: December 1950

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Handicapped children	1950-60	53
Care of prematures	1958-60	31
Tuberculosis control	prior to 1951	188
Vaccine production	1953	23
Milk conservation	prior to 1951	130
Emergency aid:		
Post-war	prior to 1951	5 760
Hungarian refugees	1957	690
Freight		<u>734</u>
TOTAL		7 609

Summary

More than 75 per cent of UNICEF aid to Austria was spent for food to prevent malnutrition and the spread of tuberculosis during the emergency post-war period. Austria also received UNICEF assistance for milk conservation, premature infants and child disability programmes.

Child feeding

From December 1947 to June 1951, over 16 million pounds of milk, as well as large quantities of fish-liver oils, fats, meat, and other foods, were provided for a supplementary-feeding project, which at its peak reached 400,000 children. Between 200,000 and 260,000 kindergarten and school-age children were fed at some 2,000 feeding centres in the first half of 1950.

Foodstuffs shipped as of December 1950 were as follows:

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Milk and cheese	16,305,000	2,029,000
Fish-liver oil	278,000	309,000
	(plus 69,805,000 capsules)	
Fats	4,522,000	1,017,000
Meat	2,801,000	699,000
Fish	257,000	49,000
Pulses and grains	1,685,000	123,000
Miscellaneous	<u>3,330,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>
	29,178,000	4,628,000
	(excluding capsules)	

The supplies donated by Don Suisse through UNICEF are not included in the above table. The government provided rice and flour.

Milk conservation

UNICEF provided fluid and milk equipment, including pasteurizers, bottling chains and refrigerators, which were used to improve or expand facilities at 14 dairies. This made possible free distribution of milk to more than 60,000 children annually.

Raw materials

Cotton, wool, and leather supplied by UNICEF were made at government expense into diapers, blankets, clothing, and shoes. These were distributed to some 200,000 beneficiaries.

Tuberculosis control

Prior to 1951, BCG vaccination campaign undertaken jointly by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies tested 654,300 children and vaccinated 452,400. UNICEF also provided diagnostic equipment and other aid to a tuberculosis control project.

Child disability

UNICEF supplied equipment for physical therapy and for vocational training workshops at the National Training and Rehabilitation Centre in Wiener Neustadt, which opened in 1953. The Centre served as a model for the training of Austrian personnel and the demonstration of the latest methods of care for disabled children. UNICEF also provided therapeutic tanks and equipment for radiology and orthopaedic surgery to an orthopaedic hospital for children, inaugurated in Carinthia in 1956.

Care of premature babies

UNICEF furnished 24 incubators and three oxygen analysers to three new demonstration and training centres for the care of premature babies and for the training of doctors and nurses.

Other programmes

- Congenital heart defect programme: In 1950 UNICEF provided certain supplies and the costs of a WHO team for a demonstration project. Local medical personnel were trained. Children with congenital heart defects were treated by Austrian doctors using UNICEF equipment.
- Mental health programme: UNICEF contributed supplies and paid expenses for fellows and consultants provided by WHO for a centre in Vienna established for the care of epileptic children.
- Anti-venereal disease: Microscopes and laboratory equipment were donated through UNICEF by Don Suisse.
- Sera and vaccine production: UNICEF provided equipment for the production of whooping-cough, tetanus, and diphtheria vaccines.

Training and fellowships

Three fellowships were included in the mental health programme. Sixty-two persons participated in group-training courses in 1948 and 1949: 18 in France; 9 in Sweden; 33 in Switzerland; and 2 in the United Kingdom. In 1950, 4 auditors attended courses in psychiatry and childhood tuberculosis at the International Children's Centre in Paris; 22 doctors attended the International Pediatrics Congress in Zurich and Geneva; and 6 fellows attended various social pediatrics courses in Sweden.

Hungarian child refugees

In January 1957 UNICEF delivered 20,000 sets of winter underwear, blankets and soap for Hungarian children in Austrian refugee camps.

BULGARIA

UNICEF agreement signed: August 1947

UNICEF mission closed: August 1950

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Basic MCH	prior to 1951	33
Handicapped children	prior to 1951	31
Malaria control	prior to 1951	139
Tuberculosis control	prior to 1951	274
Syphilis control	prior to 1951	37
Vaccine production	prior to 1951	58
Milk conservation	1966-1969	183
Emergency aid:		
Post-war drought	prior to 1951	4 349
Freight		<u>618</u>
TOTAL		5 722

Summary

From January 1948 to the end of 1950, Bulgaria received UNICEF food, textiles, leather, and medical supplies and equipment, including material for the rehabilitation of handicapped children. During 1966-69, UNICEF also assisted milk conservation.

Child feeding

The child-feeding project began on 1 January 1948; more than 550,000 children benefited at its peak. About 50,000 infants up to 2 years of age were reached through baby clinics, foundling homes, and hospitals, and about 13,000 pregnant and nursing women through health stations and maternity homes. Of the schoolchildren, 250,000 received supplementary meals, and 200,000 others received milk through milk stations, children's institutions and day-homes from 1948 to mid-1950.

The foodstuffs shipped as of December 1950 were as follows:

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Milk	17,465,000	2,767,000
Fish-liver oil	297,000	189,000
	(plus 29,103,000 capsules)	
Fats	2,515,000	554,000
Meat	1,516,000	352,000
Fish	859,000	131,000
Misc. foods	<u>2,421,000</u>	<u>171,000</u>
	25,073,000	4,164,000
	(excluding capsules)	

The government provided bread and sugar for school feeding and additional other foods to children's institutions.

Raw materials

Wool: (\$45,000.) From this wool, 12,350 blankets were manufactured and distributed to children's institutions, maternity homes, and children's hospital wards.

Leather: (\$72,000.) By March 1950, 60,000 pairs of shoes had been manufactured and distributed to schoolchildren. Some leather was used for shoe repairing.

Tuberculosis control

UNICEF provided streptomycin, a tuberculosis diagnostic laboratory, and X-ray machines for mobile dispensaries in rural areas. During 1949, streptomycin treatment was provided to more than 700 children. This aid was continued through 1950. By September, 1,100 more children had completed treatment.

Malaria control

DDT, equipment and transport were supplied to assist the Government's anti-malaria campaign which benefited 400,000 persons in 1949 and 1950.

Syphilis control

Penicillin, laboratory supplies and testing equipment for mass screening were provided to a national anti-syphilis campaign.

Handicapped children

Special apparatus and equipment were furnished for the rehabilitation of handicapped children in the Orthopaedic Clinic of the Medical School of Sofia, and for sub-centres inaugurated in other cities.

Miscellaneous

Other equipment provided by UNICEF included incubators for premature babies, obstetrical kits for rural maternity centres, soap, and equipment for the production of diphtheria-pertussis vaccine.

Training

Two fellowships were awarded for training in the use of streptomycin. Forty-one fellows participated in group-training courses in 1948 and 1949.

Milk conservation

During 1966-69, UNICEF provided parts for a spray milk-drying plant, along with equipment needed for handling fluid milk, including pasteurizers and refrigerating equipment for the main collecting centres, as well as storage tanks, pumps, filters, and laboratory equipment for testing purposes. UNICEF also financed observation visits of Bulgarian technicians to other countries where similar projects were under way.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UNICEF agreement signed: October 1947
UNICEF mission closed: February 1951

	<u>Duration</u> 1947 - 51	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Basic MCH		55
Handicapped children		17
Tuberculosis control		496
Syphilis control		83
Vaccine production		20
Milk conservation & weaning food production		385
Emergency aid: post-war		3 984
		<u>583</u>
TOTAL		5 623

Summary

From January 1948 to the end of 1950, UNICEF aided a supplementary feeding project which reached a maximum of 600,000 children. UNICEF also provided equipment for three milk-drying plants and a baby-food processing plant. Raw materials for clothing were also supplied. In a BCG campaign aided by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies, almost 3.5 million children were tested and more than one million vaccinated. UNICEF also assisted syphilis control, sera and vaccine production, and the rehabilitation of handicapped children.

Child feeding

Feeding programmes assisted by UNICEF began on 1 January 1948 and continued through January 1951. During this period, the number of children receiving UNICEF food increased from 230,000 in 1948 to 600,000 in 1950. This included 22,500 infants in well-baby clinics and institutions, 525,000 schoolchildren and over 50,000 in children's and youth homes and nurseries. Altogether, more than 6,000 distribution centres were involved.

Foodstuffs shipped as of December 1950 were as follows:

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>US dollars</u>
Milk	16,238,000	2,315,000
Fish-liver oil	322,000	212,000
	(plus 37,142,000 capsules)	
Fats	2,483,000	543,000
Meat	2,228,000	569,000
Fish	861,000	152,000
Miscellaneous	<u>92,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>
	22,224,000	3,807,000
	(excluding capsules)	

UNICEF supplies, mostly milk, were matched locally with bread or flour and sugar, and in some cases with other food supplies as well.

Milk conservation

UNICEF supplied equipment for three milk-drying plants to provide milk, in the first instance, to 280,000 infants and children in hospitals, and secondly, for schoolchildren. UNICEF also provided equipment for a baby food-processing plant as part of an effort to reduce infant mortality resulting from poor feeding practices.

Raw materials

Cotton: (\$81,000.) Most of the raw cotton was exchanged for 723,185 diapers, which were distributed through well-baby clinics and children's institutions. The rest of the cotton was combined with wool in the manufacture of blankets.

Wool: (\$17,000.) The wool was combined with part of the cotton to make 15,456 blankets for children's homes and nurseries.

Tuberculosis control

In the first nation-wide campaign for the BCG vaccination of children, 3,400,000 were tested and 2,000,000 vaccinated, undertaken jointly by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies. The campaign was completed in July 1949. With UNICEF-supplied streptomycin 3,100 children were treated. UNICEF also provided laboratory and X-ray equipment for diagnosing tuberculosis in the national anti-TB campaign, and equipment for the Central Institute for Childhood Tuberculosis.

Syphilis control

UNICEF supplied penicillin and laboratory equipment for an anti-syphilis campaign which was started in 1949 in Bohemia and Moravia, and later extended to Slovakia. Over 600,000 persons were screened; some 13,000 positive cases were detected and treated with UNICEF penicillin.

Care of premature babies

Incubators and other equipment were furnished for university centres specializing in premature baby care and for the training of doctors and nurses. These supplies made it possible to open nine new centres.

Vaccine production

UNICEF contributed equipment for the manufacture of diphtheria-pertussis vaccine.

Handicapped children

A programme to assist blind and deaf children and those afflicted with polio was aided with UNICEF supplies.

Training

One fellowship for streptomycin therapy study was awarded in 1950. Fifty-five persons participated in group-training courses in 1948 and 1949.

FINLAND

UNICEF agreement signed: August 1947
UNICEF mission closed: February 1951

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Basic MCH	prior to 1951	48
Handicapped children	"	12
Tuberculosis control	"	138
Syphilis control	"	27
Milk conservation	1949-60	334
Emergency aid:		
Post-war	1947-51	1 300
Freight		<u>209</u>
TOTAL		2 068

Summary

From late 1947 to the end of 1949, UNICEF assisted a supplementary feeding programme which reached 138,000 children at its peak of operations and quantities of cotton, wool, and leather for children's clothing and shoes. In addition, UNICEF provided milk conservation equipment. UNICEF also provided aid for maternal and child health and handicapped children's services, and a BCG anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Child feeding

Feeding began in December 1947. The number of children receiving daily supplementary meals in 1948 averaged about 75,000; in early 1949, it reached 138,000 children. Thereafter, with food shipments completed, the number decreased so that by the end of 1949 the daily beneficiaries numbered about 55,000. The feeding programme continued into 1950 on a limited scale in order to exhaust existing stocks. Distribution of fish-liver oil capsules to schoolchildren, and cod-liver oil to well-baby clinics, children's homes and sanatoria continued through the winter of 1949-50.

Foodstuffs shipped were as follows:

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>U.S. dollars</u>
Milk	2,694,000	444,000
Fish-liver oil	251,000	88,000
	(plus 2,414,000 capsules)	
Fats	538,000	135,000
Meat	481,000	102,000
Fish	355,000	96,000
Misc.	<u>158,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>
	4,477,000	878,000
	(excluding capsules)	

The Government provided potatoes, barley, peas, etc. The children were reached mainly through schools, child-welfare institutions, canteens, and hospitals. A small number of infants were fed through Red Cross dispensaries. During the summer UNICEF distributed of 1949, UNICEF distributed dried whole milk in a special effort to combat infant diarrhoea.

Raw materials

Cotton: Flannelette for garments for 65,000 children was distributed in 1949 through children's homes and schools. This material was also used in layettes channeled through the Ministry of Social Affairs in "baby boxes" to pregnant women. About 116,000 were distributed by December 1950, and distribution continued through 1951.

Wool: Raw wool was converted into knitting wool for distribution at the rate of 1/2 kilo per family, to families with four or more children receiving a family allowance. By December 1950, approximately 115,000 bundles, out of an expected total of 132,000, had been distributed.

Leather: About 44,000 pairs of shoes made from UNICEF leather and in 1949 and early 1950, were distributed mostly through schools.

Tuberculosis control

The mass BCG vaccination campaign carried out by UNICEF jointly with the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies was completed in June 1949, with 750,000 tested and 362,000 vaccinated. The Finnish government continued BCG vaccination for infants and conducted re-vaccinations and other follow-up. Streptomycin supplied by UNICEF was used in 16 centres, and by October 1950 nearly 500 children had completed or were under treatment. UNICEF provided X-ray equipment for mass tuberculosis screening.

Syphilis control

Penicillin, laboratory equipment and transport were provided to support a national campaign. By October 1950, nearly 900 cases of congenital syphilis had been treated with UNICEF penicillin.

Handicapped children

UNICEF furnished equipment for the examination and treatment of disabled and mentally handicapped children, for a diagnostic heart station, and a clinic for deaf children.

Milk conservation

Thirty-eight dairies received equipment from UNICEF, including 28 refrigeration plants, 11 bottling chains, and 4 pasteurizing plants. Milk production and consumption was exceptionally high in Finland, but owing to lack of proper facilities for storing, pasteurizing and bottling, milk often failed to meet proper standards, and diarrhoeal diseases were common among children. Every effort was made to control milk quality, and there was a noticeable decrease in children's diseases caused by milk-borne organisms. The government later took over the provision of milk and other food for a national school lunch project previously assisted by UNICEF.

Others

UNICEF provided teaching and training equipment for nurses and midwives, equipment for health centres, special incubators for premature infants, soap, and transport.

Training and fellowships

Fifty-six participated in training programmes in 1948 and 1949: 14 in France, 8 in Sweden, 29 in Switzerland, 5 in the United Kingdom.

In 1950, 4 persons participated in social pediatrics courses in Sweden, 23 in the International Pediatrics Congress in Zurich and Geneva, 4 in courses in psychiatry and tuberculosis at the International Children's Center in Paris. One fellowship on streptomycin therapy was awarded.

FRANCE

UNICEF agreement signed: February 1948

	<u>Duration</u> 1947-52	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Basic MCH		470
Handicapped children		48
Malaria control		13
Tuberculosis control		433
Vaccine production		28
Milk conservation		558
Emergency aid:		
drought		909
Freight		259
TOTAL		2 718

Summary

At the initiation of UNICEF operations, France did not ask for aid in deference to greater needs elsewhere. Subsequently, however, the drought of 1947 setback recovery, and assistance for child feeding was requested. France received over \$900,000 in supplies for emergency child feeding. The greater part of the Fund's assistance from 1948 to 1952 was for maternal and child health and for other health projects including care of premature infants, rehabilitation of handicapped children, malaria control and immunization against childhood diseases. UNICEF also provided milk processing equipment for dairies in 22 cities and assisted a BCG anti-tuberculosis campaign in Algeria.

Child feeding

Feeding was started in March 1948 and the programme reached its peak in July when over 500,000 children were aided through schools and summer camps. From September to December 1948 assistance was limited to a model feeding programme for 55,000 children in the Paris area; a small programme of 21,000 in Marseilles; and, during a 3 month period, to about 85,000 children of striking miners.

UNICEF shipped 5,879,000 lbs. of milk (\$756,000) and 611,000 lbs. of fats (\$153,000). Cocoa and sugar was provided locally.

Milk conservation

UNICEF assistance for a milk conservation programme included bottling chains and related equipment for dairies in 20 cities. This generally made possible regulation of milk distribution quality.

Anti-malaria

DDT was supplied for a three-year campaign initiated in Corsica in 1948.

Poliomyelitis

This aid included equipment for 7 centres for the rehabilitation and re-education of child victims of the disease.

Care of premature infants

Incubators and other equipment was provided for teaching centres specializing in this type of care. UNICEF aid also included the costs of a WHO nurse/instructor.

X-ray services

Equipment was supplied principally for use in screening tuberculosis suspect cases in various types of health centres.

Vaccine production

Various types of laboratory equipment was provided to increase and improve the production of vaccines and sera.

Training

Seventy persons participated in group training in 1948 and 1949: 10 in Sweden, 54 in Switzerland, and 6 in the United Kingdom. In 1950, 6 persons attended social pediatrics courses in Sweden, and 24 participated in the International Pediatrics Congress in Zurich and Geneva.

GERMANY

Assistance started in 1948. Formal UNICEF Agreement signed with Occupation authorities: United States and French Zones, April 1949, and United Kingdom Zone, June 1949
UNICEF Mission closed: May 1952

<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
Handicapped children	1951	28
Tuberculosis control	1949-51	118
Emergency aid:		
Post-war	1948-51	2 568
Freight		<u>320</u>
TOTAL		3 034

Summary

Emergency aid was first given in the winter of 1948 and continued for three years. UNICEF operated in all four Occupation zones at first, and in Berlin. Later UNICEF assistance was confined to the Western zones and to Berlin. UNICEF provided support to an anti-rickets campaign, raw materials for clothing and shoes, equipment for rehabilitation of handicapped children, and antibiotics for the treatment of children with tubercular meningitis.

An outstanding feature of UNICEF aid was that given to the post-war evacuees from the eastern and central European countries. A high proportion of assisted children belonged to these families. Special projects were developed by UNICEF, in cooperation with Swedish relief agencies, for youths. In addition, the processing of UNICEF materials into clothing and shoes provided work for bread-winners and youths. Refugee industries were favoured.

Anti-rickets campaign

Distribution of cod-fish-liver and other oil began in the winter of 1948-49 in all four Occupation Zones. During the period of 1949-50, up to 1,140,000 beneficiaries received cod-fish-liver oil. Some 19,000 distribution centres in the Western Zones and in West Berlin. Priority was given to infants up to three years of age, pregnant and nursing women, and children who had been exposed to tuberculosis. Aid continued on a reduced scale in the winter of 1950-51. In the Soviet Zone, cod-liver oil was distributed for a four-month period, beginning in March 1949, through local public health stations and Vols solidarialat, a semi-official relief organization.

Raw materials

These materials were processed at government expense, and the finished products were distributed in the three Western Zones and Berlin.

Cotton: A total of 100,000 sets of bed linens, (pillow slip, sheet, and eiderdown) was produced and distributed to refugee families and children in apprentice training homes.

Wool: From the wool furnished by UNICEF, 850,000 pairs of stockings, 200,000 overcoats, 110,000 pullovers, 25,000 utility suits, 100,000 sets of underwear, 10,000 pairs of mittens, and 37,000 lbs. of knitting wool were made. The latter was distributed to hand knitters, both in the families and in volunteer groups, and the finished articles were distributed free. An additional 20,000 utility suits and 20,000 blankets were made from the cotton and wool residues.

Leather: 350,000 pairs of shoes and boots were manufactured. About 75 per cent were distributed to refugee children and the rest to schoolchildren, mostly in Berlin.

Tuberculosis control

Starting in November 1949, streptomycin was provided for one treatment centre and 16 sub-centres in the British Zone, one centre and six sub-centres in the U.S. Zone, and one centre and two sub-centres in Berlin. Four thousand tubercular children benefited. UNICEF supplies were exhausted by the summer of 1951. Ten thousand tubercular children in Berlin received milk for a short period in 1950.

Handicapped children

UNICEF provided assistance to five institutions and to children suffering from physical handicaps, particularly victims of poliomyelitis. Fourteen German specialists attended the group-training course given in the United Kingdom in March-April 1951.

Summer camp programme in Soviet Zone

Over 100,000 children in summer camps in the Soviet Zone received food in 1949, and in 1950, 40,000 children in summer camps benefited from joint UNICEF/Aide Suisse a l'Europe supplies valued at \$465,000.

GREECE

UNICEF agreement signed: October 1947

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Basic MCH	1947-69	342
Environmental sanitation	1954-1960	66
Handicapped children	1950-1965	105
Tuberculosis control	prior to 1951	312
Syphilis control	prior to 1951	11
Child feeding (long-range)	1951-1952	75
Milk conservation	1949-1969	527
Emergency aid:		
Post-war	prior to 1951	7 846
Earthquake	1953	191
Freight		<u>1 096</u>
TOTAL		10 571

Summary

The situation in Greece, at the end of the war, was among the most acute in Europe. The ensuing civil disturbance aggravated conditions and added to the already large numbers of destitute and homeless people. Many of the children aided by UNICEF were among these refugee groups. Assistance had to be continued even after the fighting ceased and refugees returned to their homes, for the food situation in the repatriated villages was critical.

Food supplies necessarily constituted the largest share of UNICEF assistance: for a good part of the time, and nearly 1,000,000 children were assisted. Another large item was for material for clothing, shoes, and blankets. A mass vaccination campaign was also supported.

By 1951, recovery was far enough advanced and UNICEF assistance was focused on helping improve maternal and child health and handicapped children services with a milk conservation programme.

Child feeding

Throughout the three-and-a-half-year period starting in February 1948, between 1,000 and 1,000,000 children and mothers received daily supplementary rations. Over 40,000,000 lbs. of milk were provided, along with large quantities of meat, fish, fats, and other items. Most of the beneficiaries were schoolchildren. Sufficient supplies were available to continue the rationing through the summer for 250,000 children in camps. The government provided, bread, raisins, and olive oil.

Raw materials

Seventy-five thousand pairs of stockings were manufactured from UNICEF cotton, as well as 195,000 sq. meters of material for garments. Approximately 7,000 pairs of shoes were produced, and raw wool to the value of \$82,000 was exchanged for material for winter coats, suits and blankets. The beneficiaries were orphans and abandoned children.

Tuberculosis control

An anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaign, assisted by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies tested some 1,500,000 children and vaccinated 1,000,000. The campaign was then continued, using Greek personnel and resources, to reach 2 to 3 million additional beneficiaries. UNICEF supplies and equipment were used to improve tuberculosis diagnostic laboratories and techniques, and to establish streptomycin therapy control laboratories. UNICEF provided streptomycin for use in four hospitals and a fellowship was awarded for the study of streptomycin therapy in France.

Venereal disease control

This project, for which UNICEF supplied penicillin, began in 1950, and concentrated on the diagnosis, treatment and serologic follow-up of pregnant women and children at 17 key polyclinics.

Mobile dispensary units

As a first step in a project for broadening general child health services in rural areas, UNICEF supplied three mobile child-health clinics, which operated in areas where no previous medical facilities existed. The Greek government provided the full-time services of three physicians.

Soap

Nearly 900,000 lbs. of soap were distributed among pre-school children.

Combined operations

A joint UNICEF aid/Suisse à l'Europe project, supplied an assortment of miscellaneous items, including clothing, particularly for children of widowed mothers.

Training

More than 100 persons were trained. One fellowship was provided for streptomycin therapy study, and six for the handicapped children's course in the United Kingdom. Five fellows took part in the course of social pediatrics given at the International Children's Center in Paris from March to June 1950; three fellows, at a course on tuberculosis at the Center from October to December 1950; and one at a course on child psychiatry, from October to December 1950.

In 1948, 1949, and 1950, 80 fellows participated in various social pediatrics group-training courses in France, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Four dairy technicians studied in England.

Long-range assistance

Health services

In a first phase of this project for the development of rural health services, UNICEF provided mobile health units in the Thessaly region. In 1959, the government, with assistance from UNICEF and WHO, established a public health demonstration zone. A network of rural dispensaries set up in the zone, which was located in the city of Larissa, was strengthened by a team of specialists (a paediatrician, a psychologist, a sanitary engineer, a district nursing supervisor, and public health laboratory workers). Referral health services were established in Farsala, where doctors, nurses, and other personnel from all parts of the country receive public health orientation.

During the period 1964-1966, the pattern of integrated basic rural health services was extended to the adjacent departments of Magnesia, Karditza and Trikkala. The objective was to complete the network of services in these departments in 1967-1968.

Twenty-six mobile units were operated by PIKPA (Patriotic Society for the Protection of Children and Maternity in Greece) in Thessaly, Western Macedonia and Western Greece. These were essentially MCH units which also provided general medical care and health education. During 1967, the activities of these mobile units were transferred to static dispensaries so that the mobile units could move on into new areas. An additional seven units started operating in 1967. The Public Health School in Farsala continued its regular training activities, giving priority to the training of personnel to serve in the new project areas.

The last UNICEF allocations, approved in 1968, was used mainly to provide further MCH equipment to complete the services in Thessaly, to replace worn-out vehicles in the demonstration zone and to continue stipends for 150 trainees at the Farsala Health School. WHO provided fellowships and consultants throughout the project.

Environmental sanitation

In sixteen villages of northern Greece, in the provinces of Bella, Kilkis, Serron, and Drama, UNICEF assisted in the improvement of environmental sanitation. It provided water piping and pipe fittings; the Government and local inhabitants supplied the labour and materials for latrines. By the end of 1959, the installation of water pipes had been completed in the sixteen villages and over 1,200 latrines had been installed: 30 in children's homes, 20 in schools, and some 1,700 in dwellings. In each of the affected villages a children's centre was expanded to take on more child-welfare activities.

Handicapped children

In the years immediately following World War II, assistance was provided to Greece to establish rehabilitation services for handicapped children in the Athens area and Leros Island. UNICEF furnished supplies and equipment for three hospitals, for the out-patient departments of two children's clinics and for the national Rehabilitation Centre for Physically Handicapped Children at Voula. The centre at Voula served as a national training and demonstration centre. Equipment was also provided for an orthopaedic workshop at Voula and for the Orthopaedic Survey Hospital at Pendeli, which opened in October 1957.

Under the general impetus of the WHO/UNICEF-assisted scheme, a school of physical therapy was opened and held its first courses in 1957-58. The Athens/Pangrati out-patient centre of the Hellenic Society for Crippled Children, inaugurated in December 1957, was also an active participant in the national programme.

The government created a national rehabilitation council, an important step in the development of a national programme for the care of handicapped children. A centre at Athens University, the PIKPA Voula Rehabilitation Centre, the Children's Neuropsychiatric Hospital at Desu Pendeli, the Athens General Neuropsychiatric Hospital, the House of the Blind, and the National Institute for the Deaf in Athens were created or enlarged to serve as training and demonstration centres. UNICEF provided equipment for physical and occupational therapy, teaching materials and special supplies for the blind and deaf. WHO provided fellowships and consultants on the psychiatric aspects of rehabilitation and on the rehabilitation of the deaf.

Milk conservation

UNICEF-equipped milk-pasteurizing plants at Salonika and Volos ensured safe milk for children in the immediate vicinity. The dairy at Volos immediately suffered several set-backs owing to earthquakes and floods but managed to maintain its production at a level sufficient to provide free rations for at least half of the 1,200 planned beneficiaries. The dairy at Salonika, which began operations in August 1955, produced about 7,500 litres of pasteurized milk daily, making 5,000 litres into yogurt, butter, and ice cream. Milk was also sent to Athens. The dairy became a thriving enterprise and the focal point of a milk producers' co-operative.

In 1961 and 1962, UNICEF provided funds to establish a milk institute and a dairy training centre in Athens, to install milk-pasteurizing plants in Patras and Drama (each with a daily throughput of 20,000 litres), and to add a milk sterilization line to the UNICEF-equipped dairy at Salonika. Each plant marketed whole milk and low-fat milk, with free milk reaching 10,000 mothers and children. The Patras and Drama plants were completed by the end of 1964 and steadily built up their throughput. The installation of sterilization equipment for Salonika was completed in 1967. Beginning in 1963, attention was focused on the establishment of the dairy training centre to initiate and maintain a flow of trained dairy technologists to run the new dairy industry.

HUNGARY

UNICEF agreement signed: August 1947

UNICEF mission closed: September 1949

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Malaria	1947-49	76
Tuberculosis control	1947-48	88
Syphilis control	1947-49	18
Emergency aid:		
Post-war	1947-49	1 645
Floods	1970	6
Freight		<u>213</u>
TOTAL		2 046

Summary

From December 1947 to August 1949, UNICEF assistance was given for child feeding and clothing, and for a BCG campaign which tested nearly 2 million children and vaccinated 772,000 against tuberculosis. The Fund also aided basic maternal and child health services and supplies for the control of malaria, tuberculosis and syphilis. The International Committee of the Red Cross helped distribute UNICEF clothing to more than 163,000 children in Hungary. The Fund also provided blankets, diapers, safety pins, soap, and fabric for infant clothing. (For a description of aid to Hungarian refugees in Austria see section on Austria).

Child feeding

Hungary was one of the first countries to receive UNICEF assistance for supplementary child feeding in December 1947. By the following summer, 100,000 children were receiving UNICEF food daily; thereafter, until the fall of 1949, the number varied from about 200,000 to 250,000.

The following food supplies were shipped:

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>US Dollars</u>
Milk	7,283,000	\$1,187,000
Fish-liver oil	176,000	96,000
	(plus 9,960,000 capsules)	
Meat	575,000	113,000
Fish	242,000	43,000
Rice	34,000	3,000
Misc.	<u>83,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>
	8,393,000	1,458,000
	(excluding capsules)	

Local contributions consisted of sugar, vegetables, bread, and other foods.

Raw materials

Cotton: Seventy thousand pairs of stockings were manufactured, as well as 195,000 sq. meters of material for garments for orphans and abandoned children.

Leather: Approximately 7,000 pairs of shoes were produced for the same categories of children.

Wool: Raw wool was exchanged for material for winter coats, suits, and blankets.

Anti-malaria

DDT, sprayers, and vehicles were supplied for a campaign against malaria.

BCG campaign

Nearly 2,000,000 children were tested and 772,000 vaccinated in a campaign jointly aided by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies. The government later assumed responsibility for continuing the campaign.

Other anti-tuberculosis projects

Streptomycin was supplied for 150 beds for an 8-month period in 1949.

Anti-venereal disease

Penicillin, laboratory supplies and equipment were provided to assist a campaign against syphilis.

Soap

Soap provided by UNICEF was used in crèches, nurseries, hospitals, orphanages, and Green Cross health centres.

Training

Thirty-three persons participated in group-training courses: 14 in France; 2 in Sweden; and 17 in Switzerland.

68811

ITALY

UNICEF agreement signed: September 1947

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Care of prematures	1950-60	102
Handicapped children	prior to 1951	25
Tuberculosis control	prior to 1951	56
Syphilis control	prior to 1951	78
Brucellosis control	prior to 1951	2
Child feeding (long-range)	1951	100
Applied nutrition	1960	40
Milk conservation	1949-62	1 015
Emergency aid:		
Post-war/flood	1947-51	15 683
Floods/earthquake	1968-76-80	155
Freight		<u>2 054</u>
TOTAL		19 310

Summary

Starting in December 1947, assistance was given for large-scale feeding operations which, in terms of numbers reached, made this the largest of all the UNICEF-assisted child-feeding operations. At its peak, in the spring of 1950, 1,400,000 children and mothers were receiving daily supplementary meals. Other large-scale assistance consisted of the provision of leather, from which 800,000 pairs of shoes were made, and children's clothing. Several medical projects, including the care of premature infants and handicapped children, milk conservation and an applied nutrition programme also received UNICEF support. UNICEF aid for long-range projects as well as post-war emergency relief activities were completed in 1962. Subsequently, Italy received assistance for emergency situations caused by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

Child feeding

The feeding programme began on 1 December 1947. By the end of 1948, over 900,000 children and mothers were regularly receiving UNICEF food. In 1949, the number was maintained at approximately 1,000,000, except for the period July to October. At the height of the operation, in the first 6 months of 1950, 1,400,000 were fed, as follows: 795,000 schoolchildren; 31,000 infants and small children in foundling homes and kindergartens; 550,000 children in pre-school messes; and 24,000 pregnant and nursing women at mothers' messes. About 18,000 distribution centres were involved. After a reduced programme

during the summer of 1950, school feeding for approximately 630,000 children was resumed in central and southern Italy and in Sicily. This assistance continued through June 1951.

Food supplies shipped as of December 1950 were as follows:

<u>Pounds</u>	<u>US Dollars</u>	
Milk	58,325,000	\$ 6,523,000
Fish-liver oil	1,050,000	554,000
(plus 70,947,000 capsules)		
Fats	12,769,000	2,846,000
Meat	11,127,000	2,724,000
Fish	8,073,000	1,308,000
Pulses & grains	671,000	82,000
Misc.	<u>2,187,000</u>	<u>457,000</u>
	92,124,000	14,494,000
	(excluding capsules)	

The government provided flour, pasta, sugar, and dried vegetables.

Raw materials

Supplies shipped as of December 1950, totalling \$809,000, were as follows:

Cotton: (\$127,000) from which 700,000 sq. meters of material was manufactured. The cloth was made into garments and distributed to children in institutions and orphanages.

Leather: (\$717,000) from which more than 800,000 pairs of shoes were manufactured for needy schoolchildren and distributed in early 1951.

BCG Campaign

This campaign, aided by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies was conducted between December 1949 and March 1950. It was continued by the Italian health authorities.

Other anti-tuberculosis measures

Streptomycin was supplied for 310 beds in 8 hospitals (1950-51).

Anti-venereal disease

Penicillin and laboratory equipment were provided for demonstration projects against syphilis in a number of cities.

Handicapped children

Three centres for disabled children and clinics in Rome and Naples for hearing-and speech-impaired children received UNICEF equipment and apparatus.

Soap

UNICEF provided 798,000 lbs. of soap.

Training

Ninety-five persons participated in group-training opportunities in 1948 and 1949: 23 in France; 10 in Sweden; 56 in Switzerland; and 6 in the United Kingdom. In 1950, 6 persons attended courses on social pediatrics in Sweden, 25 attended the International Pediatrics Congress in Zurich and Geneva, and 5 participated in courses at the International Children's Center in Paris.

Long-range assistance

Care of premature babies

In the first phase of this project, UNICEF provided incubators for 13 model centres throughout the country. In the first four years of operation, 13,446 infants were cared for in these centres. In 1959, UNICEF provided 35 incubators and auxiliary equipment for the establishment of four new demonstration and training centres for the care of premature infants in the islands of Sardinia and Sicily, thus completing the national network of teaching and demonstration centres.

Milk conservation

UNICEF provided Italy with equipment for a milk-drying plant and for thirteen fluid milk plants, comprising pasteurizing plants in Ancona, Bari, Catania, Florence, Forli, Frosinone (which also produces dried milk), Livorno, Rimini, Rome, Turin, and Viareggio, and milk sterilization plants in Gioia and Ragusa.

Various Italian organizations continue to purchase milk regularly from these and other dairies for their child-feeding programmes. The AAI (Amministrazione per le Attivita Assistenziali Italiane e Internazionali), which was responsible for the nutrition education project, served up to half a million beneficiaries.

Nutrition education

Studies by FAO showed that the level and quality of food consumption in Italy was relatively low as compared with that of other European countries. Rickets, ariboflavinosis and stunted growth were common, particularly in the south. The immediate objective of the UNICEF-aided project was to create and train a corps of national nutrition educators who would be responsible for the

training of schoolteachers. The long-term objective was the improvement of family feeding habits through intensified nutrition education of children and parents by schools, health and welfare organizations, agricultural services and community groups.

The National Institute of Nutrition, the ministries of health, education and agriculture and the AAI participated in the project through a consultative and co-ordination committee formed by their representatives. FAO helped to develop the training curriculum for the nutrition educators, and UNICEF provided stipends and honoraria.

Nine of the twelve nutrition instructors who completed a four-month course in 1961 were assigned to the provinces of Bari, Cosenza, Messina, Perugia, Reggio, Emilia, Savona, and Terni, where courses for elementary and pre-elementary schoolteachers were held at regular intervals. A nutrition education manual, printed jointly by the AAI and a publishing house, and a number of film strips were produced and used in the project. UNICEF/FAO fellows from developing countries benefited from the experience acquired in this project.

An evaluation of the programme was carried out in 1963 by the AAI, with the participation of FAO and the Consultative and Co-ordination Committee. Preliminary results indicated that the schoolteachers who participated in the courses had been quite successful in introducing nutrition education into the curriculum. Effective use was made of the teaching aids prepared by the teachers themselves.

MALTA

UNICEF agreement signed: February 1950
UNICEF mission in Italy acted as liaison
for Malta

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Tuberculosis control	1950	14
Milk conservation	1950	136
Pre-vocational training	1964-66	26
Emergency aid: Post-war	1950	8
Freight		<u>20</u>
TOTAL		204

Summary

Malta received assistance from UNICEF in 1950 for the development of a safe milk supply for children and a BCG campaign as well as skim milk, whole milk and fats for emergency child feeding. The Fund also supported a vocational training project during 1964-1966.

Milk conservation

UNICEF aided the modernization and expansion of the island's only dairy plant, so as to permit distribution by the government of free safe milk to 18,000 school children daily for a minimum period of ten years.

Tuberculosis control

Between March and November 1950, 55,000 children were tested and 38,800 vaccinated in a joint UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies BCG campaign.

Vocational training

In 1964, assistance was approved to assist the government in preparing young people for employment by expanding vocational training for boys who left school after completing primary school, improving the training of girls in home economics in the last year of primary school, starting a new programme of post-primary home economics training for girls, and improving the training of home economics teachers. UNICEF aid consisted of supplementary equipment for various schools and stipends for the training of home economics teachers.

POLAND

UNICEF agreement signed: August 1947
UNICEF mission closed: December 1950

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> (\$000)
Basic MCH	1950-65	1 147
Handicapped children	1950-64	60
Malaria control	1947-51	26
Tuberculosis control	1947-66	1 176
Syphilis control		299
Other diseases		109
Vaccine production	1950-62	335
Milk conservation	1949-62	2 738
Emergency aid:		
Post-war	1947-51	13 373
Earthquake damage (Milk conservation)	1972	107
Freight		<u>2 218</u>
TOTAL		21 588

Summary

At the time UNICEF's operations started in December 1947 Poland, was among the most devastated countries in all Europe. It first received UNICEF assistance for a country-wide emergency feeding programme which, for a considerable period, reached 1,000,000 children and mothers daily. Assistance was also given for large-scale attacks against pre-natal syphilis and tuberculosis, diseases which were out of control because of the war and the breakdown of medical services. The BCG anti-tuberculosis campaign reached 5,500,000, of whom 2,500,000 were vaccinated. At the same time, aid was given for the rebuilding of the country's maternal and child health services which were destroyed in the war; this was perhaps the most important part of UNICEF's assistance to Poland. In this reconstruction effort, a basis was laid for a network of children's services throughout the country. Another contribution of lasting value, and one related to the others, was the aid given for milk conservation projects, from which 1,500,000 infants, children and mothers directly benefited.

Emergency child feeding

A UNICEF-assisted feeding programme, which was started in December 1947, was originally intended for 700,000 children, but this number was greatly exceeded. During much of 1949 and 1950 more than 1,000,000 children received

numbers in other categories also benefited. In 1950, for example, whole milk was provided for approximately 100,000 babies in a campaign against infant diarrhoea; during the winter and spring of 1949-50 approximately 1,400,000 children and mothers were given fish-liver oil in an anti-rickets campaign.

Raw materials

A national programme was instituted to produce 900,000 layettes during an 18-month period starting 1 May 1948; of those 700,000 were distributed free and 200,000 at low prices; UNICEF provided cotton and wool for the knitted and woven cotton material and blankets for 400,000 beneficiaries. Processing and distribution were at government expense. This distribution served the double purpose of providing badly needed clothing, diapers, and blankets, while at the same time encouraging attendance at maternal and child health clinics.

Maternal and child health

The National Institute of Mother and Child was created in Warsaw in 1949 and developed as a model demonstration centre for all types of services for mothers and children. It also carries out research in maternal and child health. UNICEF assisted the Institute in the following ways: (1) with equipment for training and for establishing premature and neo-natal services, a programme under which physicians were trained throughout the country; (2) with laboratory equipment for research on the prevention of rickets; (3) in immunization against childhood diseases (pertussis/diphtheria toxoids); (4) in nutrition, including nutrition education, and other child health projects. In addition, UNICEF equipped an X-ray laboratory and a clinical laboratory.

Transport for health services

Poland lost 50 per cent of its doctors during the war. UNICEF supplied transport for medical and nursing personnel to assist the government in extending to the rural areas health services for children and mothers (including 260 county centres and 3,000 rural centres), in order to make the services of the few remaining doctors and nurses available to large numbers. The health teams, which operated from the rural centres, were engaged in health education, training of local physicians and midwives, child-care demonstrations and conferences, immunization, and anti-rickets campaigns.

During the period 1958 to 1965, UNICEF aided a training project for medical and para-medical personnel in the preventive and social aspects of obstetrics and for post-graduate courses in paediatrics in order to improve the MCH work at the district level. Such courses were organized in four regional training centres at Bialystock, Lodz, Warsaw, and Bydgoszcz. In addition, model demonstration areas were set up in conjunction with the training centres to enable doctors and nurses to observe the functioning of integrated curative and preventive MCH services. UNICEF provided equipment and books for the training centres and vehicles for field work and supervision, as well as supplementary equipment for the Institute of Mother and Child Care in Warsaw, where senior medical personnel are trained. WHO furnished lecturers, consultants, and fellowships.

In 1963, 28 training courses for 596 participants were held at the four regional centres. On the strength of the experience acquired over the years, an international course in advanced social paediatrics was held in Warsaw in May-June 1964 with UNICEF assistance.

School health

UNICEF supplied 1,000 scales and 200,000 thermometers for use by teachers, home visitors, and school health nurses in the periodic examination of schoolchildren during the immediate post-war period.

School dental health

Because of the widespread incidence of advanced caries in young children, particularly in the rural areas, the government in 1960 launched a concentrated school dental health campaign. UNICEF provided dental equipment and vehicles for mobile dental clinics. By the end of 1963, a total of 2,306 school health centres with dental units were in operation. The organization of another 20 mobile units in 1963 brought the total number to 179.

Handicapped children

In the post-war period, UNICEF provided supplies for handicapped children services. In 1959, the Board allocated additional funds to help equip two central training and demonstration centres for the rehabilitation of orthopaedically handicapped children -- at Konstancin near Warsaw and at Poznan in western Poland. Supplies were provided for physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, and occupational therapy and for an orthopaedic workshop. In-service training and specialized courses for doctors, therapists and physical training instructors were offered. Two schools for physical therapists were opened in Warsaw and in Gdansk; a one-year course was organized for occupational therapists in Branice; and two special elementary schools for handicapped children were established near Szczecin and Wroclaw. Subsequently, a new 130-bed rehabilitation ward with a therapy section and a physiotherapy school were opened in Konstancin, as well as a small training centre for physicians, nurses, and social workers involved in rehabilitation. Rehabilitation activities were promoted in different parts of the country by the Polish Society for disabled.

Tuberculosis control

Through a mass campaign jointly assisted by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies, nearly 5,500,000 children were tested, of whom 2,500,000 were vaccinated. This campaign was concluded at the end of December 1949, after which Polish doctors and nurses continued the work on their own.

The government also organized a nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis, involving the establishment of anti-TB centres in all the 317 counties, mass education, X-ray follow-up, laboratory control, and isolation of tubercular cases. UNICEF supplied 140 X-ray machines, as well as bronchoscopic equipment, streptomycin and streptomycin laboratory equipment. In 1949,

UNICEF also provided funds for diagnostic facilities to help control tuberculosis, which was then a major health problem.

In 1960, with the help of WHO, a national pilot area project in tuberculosis control was planned in three sectors in the southern provinces of Katowice, Rzeszow and Krakow, the first with a large urban industrial population, the second chiefly an agricultural area, and the third, a combination of low and high-population density areas. UNICEF provided field supplies, laboratory equipment, mobile X-ray units and vehicles. Preparatory work in the three provinces and in the training of all categories of personnel was completed in August 1964 in Katowice, in December 1964 in Rzeszow and in Krakow in early 1965.

Other disease control

Immunization campaigns: The study carried out on diphtheria and pertussis (whooping cough) toxoids by the National Institute of Mother and Child with UNICEF's assistance led to a large-scale campaign in early 1951. Upward of 300,000 children were reached. Vaccines, including gamma globulin (against measles), were supplied by UNICEF.

Production of diphtheria-pertussis vaccine: The National Institute of Hygiene prepared, on an experimental scale, small amounts of combined vaccine to continue the anti-diphtheria/whooping cough campaign from local resources. UNICEF provided equipment for the production of diphtheria-pertussis vaccines and for the expansion of local facilities for the manufacture of other essential vaccines and sera for children.

Gamma globulin production: To assist the government programme of vaccination and immunization against communicable childhood diseases, UNICEF equipped three gamma globulin laboratories with a combined annual production capacity of over 100 kilogrammes of vaccines. Later, further assistance was provided in the form of freezing cabinets for maternity wards, where placentae (the raw material from which gamma globulin is extracted) were collected. In all, 100 hospitals were equipped with such cabinets. Special collection routes were established and refrigerated trucks provided by the Ministry of Health. The gamma globulin was administered free to prevent measles and epidemic hepatitis among young children, with special attention to the prevention of epidemics in nurseries or other child-care institutions.

Venereal disease control

A national campaign undertaken by the government in 1949 and completed in 1950 treated some 32,000 mothers and children with penicillin supplied by UNICEF and the government continued the campaign with its own resources through health centres and special clinics. As a result of this campaign, venereal disease ceased to be a major public health problem.

Insect control projects

An anti-malaria and fly-control project, for which UNICEF supplied 1,000 sprayers, was part of a nation-wide campaign conducted in 1950. Spraying was concentrated on such establishments as dairies, milk collection centres, slaughterhouses, and crèches. The total wall surface sprayed was 17,000,000 sq. meters.

Training

The 1950 course on social pediatrics at the International Children's Centre in Paris was attended by a Polish fellow; an auditor attended the course on child psychiatry later in the year. A total of 57 fellows attended various group-training courses in child welfare in 1948 and 1949 in France, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Three fellowships for study outside the country were awarded for the study of insect control in June 1949 and three in 1951 on gamma globulin and plasma preparation. One fellow attended a course on dairy technology at Reading, England.

Milk conservation

Until 1959, UNICEF assistance to the milk conservation project consisted of equipment for six milk-drying plants and fourteen fluid milk-processing plants. In March 1959, the Board approved further allocations to equip two major pasteurization plants at Katowice and Sosnowiec with a daily capacity of 160,000 litres; for six fellowships, for the training of dairy personnel abroad had been given earlier. The Katowice dairy, which began processing milk in December 1961, was regarded as a pilot milk-marketing scheme for other cities in Poland. Production at the Sosnowiec plant started in January 1965. The plants' milk-marketing organization dovetailed with that of Katowice, where 25,000 litres of milk were received daily. Together, the two plants processed a third of a million litres of milk daily in an area with a population of about one million.

Between 1961 and 1967, UNICEF provide equipment for two additional dairies for the industrial cities of Lodz (population 750,000) and Poznan (population 450,000). The two plants, which started operating in November and December of 1966 respectively, more than tripled the safe milk supply in the two cities. A total of 244,000 children received the additional benefit of one-fourth of one litre of processed milk daily as a feature of the pre-school and school-feeding programme which was being extended to various parts of Poland.

Equipment was also furnished to the Wola/Mokolow dairies in Warsaw, which were enlarged and renovated, and the new dairy in Praga, which started production in December 1966. As a result of the completion of these projects, the city's obsolescent milk-processing facilities were modernized and considerably expanded.

During 1967-1968, the last phase of the country's milk conservation development requiring direct UNICEF assistance was completed, with an increase in the capacity of the Nowa Hutta milk plant in Krakow from 100,000 to 120,000 litres daily, and the addition of facilities to permit the bottling of 96,000 litres per day, along with the modernization and expansion of the Krakow city dairy to handle 160,000 to 200,000 litres per day. A rural demonstration zone between Krotozny and Poznan was selected. Under the direction of the Central Association of Dairy Co-operatives, methods of increasing milk production and improving milk collection and handling were studied. Two Polish technicians were trained abroad on milk collection procedures in order to develop and expand the pilot zone. The government began to gradually expand the free distribution of milk in quarter-litre bottles for the benefit of 321,000 children of pre-school and primary school age.

PORTUGAL

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Emergency aid: repatriates from Angola	1975	74
Flood	1979	<u>49</u>
TOTAL		123

Repatriates from Angola

UNICEF provided 20,000 woolen blankets at a cost of \$74,000 distributed through the League of Red Cross Societies for the returnees from Angola to Portugal in 1975.

Flood

In early 1979 vast areas in Portugal suffered from the effects of a serious flood. UNICEF provided 15,000 blankets at a cost of \$49,000. These were requested to fill a need for blankets not met from other sources.

The above two emergency relief operations were financed from the Executive Directors Emergency Reserve Fund.

ROMANIA

UNICEF agreement signed: August 1947
 UNICEF mission closed: December 1949

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Malaria control	1949	177
Tuberculosis control		86
Immunization		92
Emergency aid:		
Post-war/drought	1947-49	6 050
Floods/earthquake	1970, 1970, 1977	89
Freight		<u>786</u>
TOTAL		7 280

Summary

The post-war needs in Romania, at the time relief operations started in 1947, had been aggravated by droughts in 1945, 1946, and 1947. UNICEF assistance reached children during the winter of 1947 and continued until December 1949. Food and raw material for clothing and shoes were provided, as well as aid for various medical programmes, including malaria control and prevention of childhood diseases.

Emergency child feeding

Feeding operations began in December 1947. At the peak about 700,000 children received supplementary meals in the spring of 1949. At the end of 1949, 350,000 children were receiving UNICEF food. The government provided sugar, semolina, rice, and other food for infants and young children, and a special wheat biscuit for older children.

Materials for clothing and shoes, etc

Garments, layettes, and bed linen for 250,000 children were made from UNICEF cotton; from UNICEF leather, 75,000 to 85,000 pairs of shoes; and from wool, garments for children in institutions and others in needy areas.

Tuberculosis

Streptomycin was supplied for use in nine centres with a capacity of 316 beds for children receiving this treatment. UNICEF also provided equipment and vehicles for Romania's own BCG campaign. (Romania did not participate in the International Tuberculosis Campaign.)

Malaria control

DDT, sprayers, microscopes, drugs and transport were provided to assist a national anti-malaria and fly-control campaign in 1949. Four hundred thousand mothers and children lived in the malaria zone covered by this campaign.

Other assistance

UNICEF provided yeast and niacin (nicotinic acid), in addition to foodstuffs, to assist a national effort to combat pellagra. Some 30,000 mothers and children benefited from this special programme during the summer and autumn of 1948. An estimated 400,000 children were inoculated in a diphtheria immunization campaign assisted by UNICEF with equipment, vaccines, and drugs. Over 100,000 lbs. of soap were also provided by UNICEF.

Emergency aid

A total of \$89,000 was released from the Executive Director's Emergency Reserve fund to meet relief needs resulting from floods in 1970 and 1975 and an earthquake in 1977. Of the total, \$50,000 was allocated in 1970, \$20,000 in 1975 and \$19,000 in 1977.

SPAIN

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Care of prematures	1954-61	49
Handicapped children	1956-64	45
Syphilis control	1954-64	29
Trachoma control	1954-60	17
Nutrition education	1960-68	315
Milk conservation	1956-68	1 385
Freight		<u>167</u>
TOTAL		2 007

Summary

UNICEF approved its first assistance to Spain in August 1954. It was for the care of premature infants, and for syphilis and trachoma control. A substantial portion of UNICEF aid to Spain went to milk conservation and nutrition education projects.

Care of premature babies

Premature births and associated causes of congenital disability or defects caused approximately 30 per cent of all still-births and infant deaths in Spain in the 1950's. Eight centres providing modern care for premature infants were established with UNICEF aid in Barcelona, Bilbao, Granada, Madrid (2), San Sebastian, Seville and Valencia. UNICEF provided incubators, resuscitators, bronchoscopes, and other equipment. Key personnel for the centres were trained abroad on WHO fellowships. The project stimulated widespread interest in Spain in the organization of new MCH services.

Handicapped children

UNICEF aid approved in 1956 made possible a major expansion of rehabilitation services in Spain. UNICEF provided equipment and supplies for physical, occupational and speech therapy for handicapped children in six training and demonstration centres. Other centres were opened by the government and in view of the shortage of trained rehabilitation service personnel, a much improved and expanded training programme was started, and courses of various lengths in rehabilitation, physical and occupational therapy were conducted with the help of two WHO advisers in Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia. These courses were sponsored by the National Rehabilitation Institute and the National Rehabilitation Board, both bodies having been established in the context of the internationally-assisted project. During the second half of 1963, over 3,400 persons were trained at the six rehabilitation centres.

Syphilis control

Syphilis was a frequent cause of premature births and congenital defects in Spain. UNICEF supplies and equipment were used in three pilot diagnostic and regional reference laboratories at Barcelona, Madrid and Seville, and penicillin was initially provided for infected children and pregnant women. Reasonably successful systematic screening was undertaken for a number of years in the three areas mentioned. Between 1961 and 1963, with UNICEF assistance, this project was extended to an additional twelve provinces.

Trachoma control

Trachoma, endemic in south-eastern Spain, was most prevalent in the coastal provinces of Almeria, Granada and Murcia, where almost the entire population was in coastal towns and villages, where poverty and over-crowding were contributing causes.

The project started in June 1955 with the training of nurses and a preliminary survey of schools in Granada and Almeria. It was later extended to Malaga, Murcia and Alicante. UNICEF provided antibiotics, instruments, soap, and transport. Three types of operation were developed: (a) treatment in schools, (b) "total" treatment in a number of villages with high endemicity, and (c) a home-tracing and treatment scheme in a number of villages of medium endemicity. Active cases not attending school and not visiting dispensaries were traced, and home treatment was introduced under the supervision of visiting auxiliaries. Following the completion of UNICEF aid, and despite the fact that the scheme did spread to the outlying parts of the endemic area as planned, some 10,000 cases were treated in the years following and the methods pioneered in the pilot project were disseminated throughout the health services.

Nutrition education

This project aimed at improving family feeding habits by intensifying nutrition education for children and parents through schools, health and welfare organizations, agricultural services and community groups. A three-month course was held in the spring of 1962 to train a national corps of 92 nutrition educators, including MCH nursing instructors, agricultural extension officers, rural home economics teachers and university graduate school teachers. The trained educators subsequently organized nutrition education activities in their respective spheres of competence and, by the end of 1966, more than 6,900 persons had been trained.

In 1965, the national direction of the programme was reorganized under a new inter-ministerial commission (Comisión Interministerial por Bienestar Infantil y Social - CIBIS), and the major technical direction of the programme was given to a new agency created for the purpose (Oficina Técnica de Educación y Nutrición - OTEAN). SEAN (Servicio Escolar de Alimentación y Nutrición) retained operational control of that part of the programme which was executed through the channels of the Ministry of Education. A major part of UNICEF's aid was linked to the activities of SEAN. UNICEF provided stipends and

vehicles and contributed the local production costs for a number of film strips and nutrition education materials, as well as three manuals (La Leche, Alimentación y Nutrición, Producción de Alimentos), which were used in the training courses and by the schoolteachers themselves. FAO provided two advisers for the nutrition educators' course. By mid-1966, 194 nutrition educators had completed their training and they, in turn, helped train some 6,800 teachers. The supplementary feeding programme reached 2.7 million children -- 72 per cent of those enrolled in primary schools. School canteens served over 260,000 children, while about 14,000 others participated in school gardens, 3,800 in school farms and 23,000 in school clubs. This programme received a final UNICEF allocation for the training of a further 6,800 teachers, mostly from rural areas.

Milk conservation

Beginning in 1956, when UNICEF made its first allocation for milk conservation in Spain, it equipped three milk-drying plants (Granada, Leon, and San Sebastian). Three sterilization dairy plants in Córdoba and Málaga started operations on a limited scale at the end of 1963 and mid-1965 respectively. The plant in Madrid started operations by mid-1967. The Granada drying plant, which began operations in 1959, became a steady supplier of milk powder to the child-feeding programmes. The Leon plant went into production in 1962, and the San Sebastian plant in the summer of 1963. The managers of both plants studied abroad in 1961 on UNICEF/FAO fellowships. The number of children benefiting from the government's free distribution of Spanish milk (in addition to the beneficiaries of United States surplus supplies) reached 660,000 in 1966.

During 1967-1968 UNICEF provided assistance for the following schemes:

- a) The establishment of a new milk-drying plant in Zaragoza, permitting the expansion of child feeding to an additional 160,000 beneficiaries;
- b) The organization of demonstration milk collection areas for Seville and Madrid, to serve as models for similar schemes in other principal towns;
- c) The institution of pilot milk-production scheme north-west of Madrid to increase the quantities of milk available for processing in the city's expanded dairy plants. Together with the milk collection systems, the plan was to eventually induce cattle owners in the city to move their cows out of the city;
- d) The reinforcement of the dairy training programme and enlargement of the Dairy Training School.

By 1968, the programme was regarded as having ended as far as UNICEF was concerned, but the government's role in extending and improving the programme continued.

YUGOSLAVIA

UNICEF agreement signed: November 1947

	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNICEF expenditure</u> <u>(\$000)</u>
Basic MCH	1949-66, 1971-72	1 874
Pre-mature infants	1950-60	40
Handicapped children	1950-64	155
Tuberculosis control	1947-59	500
Venereal disease control	1949-51	365
Trachoma control	1950-60	40
Brucellasis control	1949-51	10
Malaria control	1947-52	182
Mycosis control	1969-66	170
Penicillin production	1951-59	189
Vaccine production	prior to 1951	195
Child feeding	1948-52	265
Weaning food production	1964-67	183
Milk conservation	1949-67	2 284
Primary education	1961-66	335
Pre-vocational training	1963-67	37
Integrated services for children	1966-74	518
Emergency aid:		
Post-war drought,	1947-50	11 322
Earthquakes	1963/71/79	333
Freight		<u>2 078</u>
TOTAL		21 075

Summary

From the start of the feeding programme in March 1948, Yugoslavia received a wide variety of aid from UNICEF. Particularly severe social problems had to be faced at the end of the war, and the slow process of building up maternal and child welfare services in the ensuing years suffered a setback as a result of the severe 1950 drought. Thus, at a time when imported supplementary food for children was becoming less essential to most European countries, in Yugoslavia it became again a matter of primary concern.

UNICEF supplied Yugoslav mothers and children with over 65,000,000 lbs. of milk -- the largest amount shipped to any individual country. This country also received, as an emergency measure, large amounts of material for clothing, shoes, and other supplies. At the same time UNICEF also assisted long-range projects, including one of the largest milk conservation

programmes. A BCG vaccination campaign jointly aided by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies reached 3,000,000 children; other UNICEF-assisted tuberculosis control measures were nation-wide. A population of 5,000,000 was covered in an anti-malaria campaign. Nearly 2,000,000 persons were examined in a campaign to wipe out endemic syphilis.

Emergency child feeding

UNICEF aid to supplementary feeding programmes began in March 1948 for 600,000 children. The number of beneficiaries swelled to over 1,100,000 in the spring of 1950. Following the serious drought that year, UNICEF assisted 1,400,000 beneficiaries for a short period. However, because of the increase in the cost of skim milk, their number was reduced to 660,000 schoolchildren and 90,000 infants on 1 April 1951. The feeding of 500,000 other non-schoolchildren to the end of August was ensured with supplies from CARE (Cooperative American Remittances for Europe). UNICEF provided whole milk powder for 90,000 infants for the period May 1951 through May 1952. Five hundred tons of dried salt fish was sent for use in the summer and autumn of 1951.

Raw materials

Over 1,000,000 items, including diapers and vests for layettes, dresses, shirts, bedding, lining for suits, and overcoats, shoe lining and various other items were made from UNICEF cotton; nearly 140,000 ski suits, overcoats, blankets, and other clothing from UNICEF wool; and 187,000 pairs of shoes, from UNICEF leather. Manufacture was at the expense of the government. Distribution was made through health and welfare institutions and to school children.

MCH services

During the post-war period, UNICEF assisted a comprehensive plan to expand children's dispensaries and health centres and to increase medical and paramedical personnel. Epidemiological services to rural and semi-rural areas were extended through epidemiological stations, with emphasis on control of dysentery, diphtheria, measles, and pertussis. Aureomycin was given for a brucellosis control project. Equipment, including vehicles, was supplied for epidemiological teams and for health centres and children's clinics. Support was also given to a mobile testing laboratory, to improve food-handling techniques.

From the inception of assistance through 1961, UNICEF equipped eight demonstration and training centres (Belgrade, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Zagreb, Nis, Skopje, Titograd, and Novi Sad), 42 schools of nursing and midwifery, 221 major maternal and child health centres, 500 smaller village centres and 180 school polyclinics, and provided vehicles to ensure the mobility of medical workers.

In 1961, the government decided to create intermediate supervisory health centres in order to meet the need for a technical and supervisory echelon between centres. UNICEF supplied equipment and transport for 55 such centres, 34 of which were located in areas with particularly high infant mortality rates. Initially the intermediate supervisory centres concentrated their work on mother and child care, including school health and dental care. Gradually, however, they developed a co-ordinating and supervisory role in all aspects of public health. In the latter part of the 1960s, with UNICEF assistance, the government moved to establish a number of new intermediate supervisory health centres and to provide mobile dental services based in each of these centres.

Post-graduate training in the preventive and social aspects of paediatrics and obstetrics continued at the Institute for Mother and Child in Belgrade in order to prepare highly qualified personnel for supervisory and teaching posts. UNICEF provided supplementary equipment and transport for the Institute. During 1971-1972, UNICEF assisted the complete restoration and improvement of the basic health services infrastructure for maternal and child care in the fifteen communities of the region of Bosanka Karajina, which were affected by the earthquakes in October and December of 1969.

Care of premature infants

In 1951 UNICEF provided incubators for three pilot centres for the care of premature babies at Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, and in 1957 gave incubators, related ward equipment and books for four new demonstration and teaching centres attached to university medical schools and related hospitals at Skopje, Sarajevo, Maribor, and Rijeka. The centres emphasized the training of doctors, nurses, and midwives in modern methods of care for premature infants. WHO had provided fellowships for study abroad for doctors and nurses who were to teach at the centres; four such fellowships were awarded in 1959. The work of the premature centres was closely co-ordinated with that of the MCH demonstration and training centres in each of the republics, particularly on research into the causes and prevention of prematurity.

Handicapped children

Initial small-scale assistance was provided to orthopaedic clinics and schools for the blind and deaf in Belgrade, Ljubljana, Zagreb, and Zemun. In 1957, the government began a nation-wide rehabilitation programme. With UNICEF aid, centres for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped children in four of the six Yugoslav republics were enlarged and upgraded. Modern methods of rehabilitation were demonstrated and rehabilitation teams trained. A national demonstration and training centre for those with impaired hearing and speech was organized at Belgrade, and a similar centre for the blind was established at Zemun. The centre at Belgrade, called the Federal Rehabilitation Centre and Institute, set standards for the entire country and provided the principal training facilities for rehabilitation personnel from all six republics.

In 1961, rehabilitation centres were constructed in the remaining two republics, Macedonia and Montenegro. The centre in Montenegro was used by the Federal Rehabilitation Centre and Institute for in-service training of rehabilitation teams, and it also accommodated patients from other republics. Along with the entire range of rehabilitation services, research is carried out under the sponsorship and supervision of the Federal Institute. UNICEF supplied physiotherapy equipment, diagnostic apparatus, vocational training equipment and transport.

Tuberculosis control

The mass phase of the BCG vaccination campaign by UNICEF and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies ended in December 1950, having completed more than three million tests and 1,555,000 vaccinations. Except for ten additional vehicles provided by UNICEF in 1957, the project continued with government resources, and the BCG vaccination work was gradually integrated into the country's permanent health service.

Under allocations approved prior to 1951, UNICEF also provided X-ray and other diagnostic equipment and drugs for the government's programme of tuberculosis case-finding and treatment.

Trachoma control

UNICEF provided antibiotic ointment, diagnostic and health education equipment, and transport for trachoma control. The number of known cases of trachoma in Yugoslavia had declined since 1949, when 87,000 cases were recorded. By the end of 1960, the figure had dropped to 14,900. In general, mass case-finding was carried out satisfactorily. Approximately one million people were examined in 1960 in the endemic areas of the republics of Serbia, Croatia, and Bosnia. In these three republics, some 4,350 new cases were detected, in addition to 826 new cases in Slovenia.

In connection with trachoma control activities, health education courses organized during 1960 at Novi Sad (Serbia) and Zagreb (Croatia) were attended by 137 doctors, nurses, and schoolteachers.

Venereal disease control

A campaign begun in 1949 to eradicate endemic syphilis in certain regions of Yugoslavia, as well as to control sporadic syphilis, continued through 1951. The government organized treatment teams and carried on the campaign, while UNICEF supplied penicillin for children and mothers, laboratory supplies and transport. In this campaign, over 2 million persons were examined and 156,000 mothers and children treated with UNICEF penicillin.

Mycosis control

The government, with UNICEF's help, launched a campaign against mycosis (ringworm of the scalp) in the endemic areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia in 1950. UNICEF provided X-ray equipment and transport.

The methods employed, however, were impractical for mass treatment and involved the risk of radiation damage. In 1959, a new antibiotic - griseofulvin - became available, and the government decided to initiate a new campaign which is being carried out in three phases -- mass examination and treatment, re-survey and consolidation, and surveillance -- over a six-year period (1964-1969). Health education was an important part of the campaign. UNICEF provided 150,000 tablets of griseofulvin, five vehicles for field teams, and supervision and laboratory equipment in the first year of the programme.

Malaria control

A two-year campaign was begun in 1949 with insecticides, sprayers, and transport furnished by UNICEF, and spraying teams and local costs provided by the government. A population area of more than 5 million was sprayed in 1950.

Brucellosis control

A small project for brucellosis control received UNICEF assistance during 1949-51.

Penicillin production

To help reduce the high number of deaths from pneumonia, scarlet fever, diarrhoea and other infectious diseases susceptible to treatment with penicillin, the government had imported considerable quantities of penicillin for its maternal and child health programme. A penicillin production plant, originally equipped by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), was modernized and expanded with UNICEF help in 1954, to produce 1,200 billion units of crystalline penicillin annually. Additional UNICEF equipment was installed in 1957, bringing production to 3,000 billion units annually. By the end of 1958, the plant was producing enough penicillin to meet all requirements in Yugoslavia. More than half of the production was used for the free treatment of mothers and children.

Vaccine and sera production

To produce enough vaccine by mid-1951 for large-scale vaccination campaigns against various diseases, UNICEF equipped a local vaccine production plant at the National Institute in Zagreb. The government provided the necessary personnel and laboratory facilities.

UNICEF also provided supplies for the production of blood plasma and gamma globulin to minimize the effects of measles.

Milk conservation

To improve child and maternal nutrition, UNICEF provided pasteurizing and sterilizing equipment for fifteen liquid-milk plants and equipment for four milk-control laboratories. By the end of 1963, all UNICEF-aided plants were in operation. The plant in Zajecar, was the last to open, in September 1963. The earthquake which struck Skopje in July 1963 caused slight damage to the dairy plant on the outskirts of the town. However, the milk distribution system suffered severely since seven out of fifteen vehicles operated by the dairy were either destroyed or damaged beyond repair, and 135 of the refrigerated milk shops throughout the city were rendered completely useless.

Towards the end of 1963, the dairy was therefore unable to meet the liquid milk needs of the population living in and around Skopje. With the emergency allocation from UNICEF, processing facilities and transport capacity were restored to the previous level. Reconstruction of the dairy started in August 1966 and was completed by mid-1967, with facilities for cooling, storing and processing 50,000 litres of milk daily, an amount sufficient to supply Skopje and other places in Macedonia.

The status of machinery and equipment in all UNICEF-assisted dairy plants was reviewed in 1965, and final agreement was reached to supply essential spare parts and supplementary equipment as a final UNICEF contribution to this successful joint effort. Attention was given to the study of operations, economics and milk-marketing practices in all plants. The Milk Industry Institute near Belgrade developed the activities of its central laboratory, and a section was established to check milk bottle standards.

The free distribution of whole powdered milk and of liquid pasteurized milk continued. More than 200,000 children received milk through about 1,500 distribution points such as MCH centres, school kitchens, and other child-care institutions.

High-protein food development

In order to extend the availability of milk protein for infants and children, the government of Yugoslavia decided to produce a new, low-cost, cereal-based dry-food mixture, including vegetables and milk. The project was carried out in collaboration with the Jugodietetika factory in Zagreb and the plant at Zupanja, which produces milk powder. UNICEF equipped these two plants and the Institute of Food Technology in Zagreb, enable it to provide over all technical direction and assume responsibility for production and quality control.

Health and nutrition in primary education

In 1961, UNICEF provided assistance to improve health and nutrition education in primary schools as an extension and continuation of the school health services initiated under the MCH project, in 1956. By the end of 1962, 505 demonstration primary schools in the six republics of Yugoslavia had benefited from a comprehensive programme, which featured home economics and environmental sanitation as well as health and nutrition education. In 395 of these schools, 85,000 children received school meals, 100 schools introduced school gardening to supplement school meals and 238 introduced poultry breeding. In addition, 313 wells, 32 stone cisterns and 105 water adduction systems were constructed. In 138 localities, water piping was directly connected with taps in school buildings and 88 schools were provided with latrines, while 3,900 teachers and municipal officials from the towns and villages where the programme was carried out attended special introductory seminars.

In 1962, the project was extended to 20 additional districts in less developed areas. Safe water supplies were provided to 223 schools and shower/baths were installed in 100 schools. School gardening activities and school meal distribution were improved in 100 schools. Poultry was raised in over 150 schools, while home economics courses in sewing and knitting were offered in 20 schools.

These services and their practical demonstration spearheaded the introduction of the programme in neighbouring districts, where schools which did not receive UNICEF aid responded to the stimulus provided by the project.

Pre-vocational training

In 1963, in order to complete the range of practical education activities, vocational preparation was introduced on a demonstration basis in 20 schools for the three terminal classes (children aged 12-14). Wood-working, metal-working, electricity and motor workshops were organized with UNICEF-supplied equipment. In 1965-66, UNICEF provided 18 sets of workshop equipment identical to the 20 sets supplied earlier, thus permitting the establishment of one demonstration school in each of the country's 38 districts.

On the recommendation of an ILO consultant, who made a study of the problem in 1965, a pilot youth vocational training centre was established in each of the six republics during 1965-66. Each centre accommodated 45 students in a six-month course, which emphasized a specific mechanical or electrical craft, according to the needs of the region concerned; some general subjects, such as geography and the Serbo-Croatian language, were also taught. The training consisted of 20 hours of theory and 10 hours of workshop practice per week, and was aimed at preparing young people for apprenticeship in industry or smaller workshops. UNICEF provided hand and machine tools and other technical equipment for the six pilot centres. An additional six centres were established with UNICEF aid in 1967.

Integrated services for children: health education

On the basis of the positive results of earlier action in the fields of health, nutrition, and education, it was considered desirable to UNICEF to participate in 1966 in the establishment of a pilot project for improving child-welfare services in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo-Metohija.

Since then, considerable progress has been made in the fields of health and education as well.

Health education activities were carried out through the home economics centre in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, in co-operation with the provincial Red Cross organization. Twenty courses and seminars for 774 women and young girls were conducted in 1969. This centre was also responsible for nutrition education; 39 seminars concerned with food preparation and preservation were attended by 1,214 women and young girls. Home economics and nutrition education were taught in two teacher-training schools, and two others provided similar training.

A UNICEF-assisted sanitation project provided water piping and pumps to bring safe water supplies to 100 rural primary schools and enabled the development of school kitchens and gardens. Shower baths were installed in fifteen primary schools. An evaluation, in which UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO participated, took place in November 1970. The team concluded that much had been accomplished in terms of improving the quantity of health personnel and buildings, in giving more assistance to the rural population and in better preventive work. Further improvement in quality was needed at this crucial stage of the project to ensure the most beneficial returns from the considerable investments in money and staff.

The government's Five-Year Development Plan, 1971-1975 included, for the first time, a special section entitled "Children and Youth." This granting of formal status to a child-welfare policy was in accordance with UNICEF objectives. It was against this background that a final UNICEF commitment of \$200,000 was approved for the period mid 1971-end 1974, to complete international support to the integrated services programme by setting it up as a model.

This project was the last UNICEF-assisted long-range programme in Europe.

Emergency aid-Earthquakes, 1963-1979

In July 1963, Skopje, the capital of the Republic of Macedonia, was struck by a severe earthquake, which rendered 220,000 persons homeless and without a livelihood. Extensive relief aid, consisting of drugs, tents, blankets, clothing, food and medical services, of medical personnel, was rushed to the destroyed city from all the other republics of Yugoslavia and from many international, governmental and voluntary agencies. The government took immediate steps to provide housing for as many of the homeless as possible. In a second phase of reconstruction, five satellite settlements were created

around the industrial areas near the destroyed capital to accommodate a population of 70,000, while an estimated 50,000 persons are being housed in restored dwellings in Skopje itself. UNICEF provided equipment and transport for the maternity and paediatric clinics and mother and child health centres in the five new settlements, and replaced the transport that had been provided previously for the milk plant.

In October and December 1969, a series of earthquakes caused considerable damage in the region of Banja Luka, the capital. The medical centre in Banja Luka, the focal point of the health services network, was 80 per cent destroyed. UNICEF was able to assist this emergency by providing essential transport for supervision and reconstruction needs.

In April 1979, severe earthquake tremors struck the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro. The quick and generous response from the international community covered the most urgent relief needs for tents, blankets, and water purification equipment. At the government's request, UNICEF provided urgently-needed vehicles, and supplies and equipment for health centres and schools.