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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Programme Committee

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO THE

PROGRAMME COMMITTEE MEETING TO BE HELD BEGINNING 7 FEBRUARY, 1950

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RESOURCES AND ALLOCATIONS

Unallocated Resources

1. At the end of January 1950 the unallocated resources of UNICEF, including contributions and pledges from all sources, amount to approximately \$2.8 million (in US dollar equivalents) as is shown in the following table:

	(In U.S. Million \$ Equivalents)
Contributions and pledges from all sources (Annex I)	\$ 143.9
Executive Board Allocations to date	<u>141.1</u>
Total Resources Unallocated	\$ 2.8

New Contributions and Pledges

2. Since the last statement on contributions to UNICEF (21 November) there has occurred a net increase equivalent to U.S. \$2,350,100 in the cumulative total of contributions and pledges to UNICEF. The sources of this increase are as follows:

New Government Contributions and Pledges, including U.S. matching drawings received and anticipated.	\$2,282,300
UNAC Proceeds	42,200
Miscellaneous Voluntary Contributions	4,200
Additional UNRRA Residual Assets	21,400

Government Contributions and Pledges

3. In the past three months new contributions and pledges, in addition to those from the United States Government matching contribution, have been received from nine governments, as follows:

/(In U.S. \$

		(In U.S. \$ Equivalent)	
Ecuador	.....	\$ 4,000	(First contribution)
Philippines	.....	200,000	(First contribution)
Finland	.....	50,000	(Additional contribution)
France	.....	500,000	" "
Greece	.....	1,800	" "
Sweden	.....	9,000	" "
Switzerland	.....	86,600	" "
Thailand	.....	4,000	" "
Yugoslavia	.....	18,500	" "

4. From inception of UNICEF to date, a total of thirty-eight governments have made or pledged voluntary contributions to the Fund. Of these, twenty are governments whose countries are receiving UNICEF assistance.

5. Out of the \$75,000,000 appropriated by the United States Congress, UNICEF has received \$65.5 million and anticipates a further \$6.8 million, against pledges and contributions for which documentation is not complete, thus leaving a balance of only \$2.7 million available to match further contributions of other governments. If the United States Government appropriates the additional \$25 million to complete the \$100 million authorized by the Congress, as the Administration of UNICEF hopes, there would then be \$27.7 million available in the U.S. contribution which, to be drawn down by UNICEF, would require additional contributions from other governments of \$10.8 million.

6. It has been the immediate objective of the Administration in its fund-raising efforts to secure contributions from other governments sufficient to draw down and exhaust the whole of the \$75 million U.S. appropriation and thus be in position to ask for appropriation of the remaining \$25 million authorized. It is encouraging to note that as of 23 January only \$1 million are required for this purpose. It is encouraging, also, to be able to report that unofficial information from several governments would indicate the likelihood of additional contributions in the near future totalling more than the \$1 million required. It should be noted, however, that time is rapidly running out: the present U.S. authorization act under which the \$25 million

/appropriation might

appropriation might be made will expire on 30 June 1950, and there is no assurance it will be extended; moreover, although the U.S. Congress is now in session, past experience would indicate that it would require some time to complete legislative action in the matter.

UNAC Proceeds.

7. The figure shown in Annex I as the cumulative total of UNICEF's share in the proceeds of UNAC campaigns reflects an increase of \$42,200 in the past three months, as follows:

1949 contributions from staff members of U.N. Secretariat and Specialized Agencies	\$ 18,900
New contributions received through U.S. Committee for UNICEF.	22,400
Increase in proceeds to UNICEF from 1948 UNAC campaigns, net after miscellaneous downward revaluations and adjustments of reports*.	900
	\$42,200

8. Since the beginning of 1949 new campaigns in response to the continuing Appeal have been organized in fifteen countries, as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Type of Campaign</u>
Australia)	Campaigns in the name of UNAC, organized solely for the benefit of UNICEF in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 215 (III).
Canada)	
Liechtenstein)	
Pakistan)	
Belgium)	Campaigns under other auspices for funds to be divided between UNICEF and other agencies.
Ceylon)	
Chile)	
Colombia)	
Dominican Republic)	
Ecuador)	
Italy)	
Monaco)	
Switzerland)	
Yugoslavia)	
United States)	

* Annex I shows UNICEF's share of the proceeds of 1948 UNAC campaigns at \$10,765,800 whereas it is shown at \$11,138,900 in the Secretary-General's report on UNAC to the tenth session of ECOSOC (E/1589). The difference between these two amounts is due mainly to the following factors: Annex I excludes under UNAC proceeds a 1948 Canadian government grant of \$200,000 and shows all resources in U.S. dollar equivalent at current exchange rates, whereas the Secretary-General (in E/1589) has reported the 1948 UNAC proceeds without giving effect to currency devaluations in 1949.

9. The timing of these new campaigns is indicated in the following tables:-

Switzerland	-	held early in 1949
Australia	}	launched during latter months of 1949 and in full activity at the date of this report
Belgium		
Canada		
United States		
Dominican Republic			-	launched in January 1950 and expected to be of short duration
Ceylon	}	- to be launched at various times during the next few months
Chile		
Colombia		
Ecuador		
Italy		
Liechtenstein		
Monaco		
Pakistan		
Yugoslavia		

Miscellaneous Voluntary Contributions

10. Since the last statement of resources was presented to the Board, the principal insurers of UNICEF cargoes have made voluntary contributions to the Fund and have pledged for 1950 further contributions, payable quarterly, in an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of all premiums paid to them by UNICEF, exclusive of premiums covering war risk insurance. Contributions have also been received from several of the United States shipping lines which have carried UNICEF cargoes. Contributions received from these sources to date amount to approximately \$4,000.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

11. Current approved plans of operations provide for over 6,700,000 children and nursing and pregnant mothers to benefit by UNICEF food supplies in 20 country programmes and in the Palestine refugee programme. In addition, approximately 1 million children are benefitting by UNICEF cod-liver oil in the anti-rickets campaign in Germany. This figure represents the peak to be reached gradually during the first six months of 1950. In Europe and the Middle East where over 6,500,000 will be fed, account is taken of the increase made possible as a result of the recent fortunate large-scale purchases of skim milk from the United States. In addition, it is expected that feeding operations in Asia will be at least trebled as a result of the skim milk purchase. The figures for this, however, have not been included in the table below but will be included when individual country plans have been finalized.

12. The bulk of the beneficiaries - two thirds - are school children, including pre-school children fed in kindergartens. Nine percent are infants and nursing and pregnant mothers and the remaining 26 percent are children in various types of institutions, orphanages, nurseries, sanitarium, hospitals, etc.

13. As of December 1, 1949 the Joint Enterprise had tested over 15,200,000 children in eight European countries and vaccinated over 7,500,000 against tuberculosis. In the Middle East 265,000 children had been tested and 175,000 vaccinated and in India and Pakistan 385,000 tested, and 200,000 vaccinated.

14. Preliminary reports indicate that approximately 3000 beds were available for treatment with UNICEF streptomycin in 11 countries at the end of 1949. From incomplete beneficiary reports it is estimated that over 350 per month have been receiving treatment in 8 countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia).

15. Preliminary reports from six countries receiving UNICEF penicillin (Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Yugoslavia) show that approximately 5000 patients per month have been receiving UNICEF penicillin.

A larger total number will be shown when final reports are available from these countries and when reports come in from Czechoslovakia, where the campaign began in December, and from Italy, where an enlarged campaign began in the early autumn.

a/

Chief Categories of UNICEF Food Beneficiaries
According to Plans of Operations for Europe and Mid-East,
Asia and Latin America (First half of 1950).

(Figures in Thousands)

Country	Total Included In Plan	No. of Infants	No. of School Children	No. of Other Children	No. of Nursing & Pregnant Mothers
Austria	300.0	-	300.0	-	-
Bulgaria	550.0	50.0	250.0	242.0	8.0
Czechoslovakia	620.0	22.5	555.5	42.0	-
Greece	900.0	61.0	629.0	203.0	7.0
Israel	161.7	10.0	95.7	56.0	-
Italy	1400.0	31.0	795.0	550.0	24.0
Palestine Refugees	520.0	50.0	45.0	375.0	50.0
Poland	780.0	100.0	650.0	-	30.0
Yugoslavia	1290.0	30.0	870.0	260.0	80.0
Total Europe & Mid-East (Per cent of total)	6521.7 <u>b/</u> (100%)	404.5 (6%)	4180.2 (64%)	1728.0 (27%)	199.0 (3%)
India	18.0	-	-	18.0	-
Indonesia	23.2	3.2	20.0	-	-
Philippines	19.1	6.8	2.5	8.3	1.5
Japan	62.3	2.3	60.0	-	-
Pakistan	3.2	-	3.2	-	-
Hongkong	0.9	0.8	-	-	0.1
Total Asia (Per cent of total)	126.7 <u>c/</u> (100%)	13.1 (10%)	85.7 (68%)	26.3 (21%)	1.6 (1%)
Costa Rica	6.2	0.2	5.0	0.5	0.5
Ecuador	45.0	-	45.0	-	-
El Salvador	14.1	-	12.5	1.4	0.2
Guatemala	12.0	-	11.0	1.0	-
Honduras	1.5	-	1.5	-	-
Nicaragua	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.1
Total Latin America (Per cent of total)	30.3 <u>c/</u> (100%)	0.4 (0.5%)	76.5 (94.5%)	3.1 (4%)	0.8 (1%)
GRAND TOTAL Percent	6729.2 (100%)	418.0 (6%)	4352.4 (65%)	1757.4 (26%)	201.4 (3%)

a/ Figures for Europe include additional feeding plans made possible by skim milk bonus and excess stocks on hand 31 December 1949. Germany, where approximately 1 million beneficiaries are receiving cod-liver oil is excluded. In most cases figure represent peak to be reached gradually through period.

b/ Figure represents an increase of approximately two million over the estimated number fed in same countries during December, 1949.

c/ Additional plans for Asia and Latin America have not yet been formulated. It is expected, however, that in light of recent purchases of skim milk, the number of mil beneficiaries in Asia will be at least trebled.

SUPPLY OPERATIONS

16. As of 1 January 1950 approximately 180,000 metric tons of supplies had been procured from 35 different countries and had been shipped by UNICEF to 24 recipient countries. Included were the following major items:

	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Value</u> (Dollar Equivalents)
Milk	97,000	\$ 36,500,000
Fats	18,000	9,300,000
Meat and Fish	19,000	9,000,000
cod liver oil	5,500	3,700,000
Pulses and Grains	25,000	3,200,000
Cotton and Wool	4,000	4,700,000
Leather and Hides	1,000	1,200,000
Soap	2,000	600,000

17. In addition the value of medical supplies and equipment firmly procured as of 1 January 1950 was approximately \$3,568,000, including the following major items:

	<u>Value</u> (in Dollar Equivalents)
Penicillin	\$ 600,000
Streptomycin	400,000
DDT	400,000
Sprayers	100,000
Drugs and Chemicals	400,000
Laboratory and Hospital Equipment	500,000
Transportation Equipment	300,000

18. Procurement of milk conservation equipment continues at an accelerated pace, and to date contracts have been firmly let for equipment from the following countries. (See Report of Executive Director on Progress of Milk Conservation Programme,

E/ICEF/140):

<u>Supplying Country</u>	<u>U.S. \$ Equivalent</u>
United Kingdom	1,060,000
U.S.A.	230,000
Sweden	283,000
Switzerland	821,000
Holland	55,000
Germany	77,000
	<u>\$2,526,000</u>

/19. The particularly

19. The particularly advantageous purchase from the U. S. Department of Agriculture of surplus dried skim milk was reported to the Executive Board early in December (E/ICEF/138). A part of this purchase has already been shipped and the rest is now being readied for shipment to recipient countries, which have plans for its use.

An initial shipment from this purchase sailed from the United States on December 29, fifteen days after the signing of the contract. Twelve thousand tons of dried skim milk are now booked for late January and early February sailings to enable the receiving countries in Europe and the Middle East to initiate their expanded feeding programmes. In addition, it is expected that by mid-February skin milk shipments will be on the way to the Philippines, Japan, Pakistan and Central America.

20. I am glad to report that UNICEF has been able to secure from Conference shipping lines a lower ocean freight rate on skim milk movements from United States Gulf ports to the Mediterranean and Baltic ports; also from West Coast United States ports to Japan and the Philippines. These new rates will permit UNICEF to move the bulk of this large skim milk purchase at the preferential rate.

21. The tempo of medical procurement continues to increase, involving a multiplicity of individual items. Approximately \$800,000 in medical supplies was procured in the last quarter of 1949. Wherever possible, advance procurement has been made against programmes with a view to insuring that there shall be no delay in implementing them after final approval, and also to take advantage, where possible, of price reductions for quantitative buying.

22. As an example, 255,000 vials of streptomycin were bought at one time to cover estimated European requirements for the first quarter of 1950. This constitutes the largest single purchase of this commodity yet undertaken by the Fund, and as a result it was possible to effect a reduction in price of approximately two cents per

/vial.

vial.

23. Another example in the advance procurement of DDT formulations and related equipment for the second year requirements of the Asian anti-malaria Programmes. In view of the shipping time involved and the seasonal nature of the operation, advance procurement before finalization of programmes was considered to be of importance in order to ensure that supplies would be available in India, Pakistan and Thailand in time for operations to commence by the due date.

24. Initial steps have been taken for procurement of supplies for the Latin American programmes and procurement will begin on a substantial scale in a short time.

Comparison of UNICEF 1949-50 Target Budget and Allocations

25. It will be recalled that at its session in Paris last June the Board adopted a target budget for the period 1 July 1949 - 30 June 1950 based upon potential resources of \$42 million; and, in addition, a plan of expenditure based upon potential resources of \$72 million (E/ICEF/128, paragraph 21). The tabulation below compares these two budgets with allocations made to date:

<u>Area & Item</u>	<u>Target Budget</u>	<u>Plans of Expenditures</u> (in millions of U.S. dollar equivalents)	<u>Allocations to date</u>	<u>Deficit Against Target Budget</u>	<u>Withdrawn Against Plan of Expenditures</u>
Europe	\$13.00	\$25.00	\$11.30	\$ 1.70	
Asia	15.00	25.00	6.60	8.40	
Latin America	2.00	4.00	1.84	.16	
Palestine Ref.	2.00	5.00	2.95	-	.95
Freight	4.00	6.00	1.80	2.20	
Training	1.00	2.00	1.05	-	.05
Administration & Operational Serv.	2.50	2.70	1.33	1.12	
Reserve	2.50	2.30	0.25	2.25	
Total:	\$42.00	\$72.00	\$27.17	\$15.83	\$1.00

Amounts necessary to complete the target Budget \$15,830,000

Amounts necessary to complete the minimum plan of expenditures of \$72,000,000. \$44,830,000

ASIA

26. Pending the selection of a successor to Dr. M.H. Watt who retired from the position of Director of the Far East Regional Headquarters at Bangkok, his deputy, Mr. Ralph Goodwin has been Acting Director.

Plans of Operations.

27. New programmes approved since my last report include a scheme for child care training and for tuberculosis control in the Philippines, a feeding demonstration for Pakistan, provision of equipment for children's wards in Hongkong, and programmes for the local training of child care personnel in Sarawak and Malaya. Certain other plans have been under discussion for some time. In particular a plan for tuberculosis diagnostic equipment in India is in an advanced stage of preparation.

28. It will be recalled that allocations hitherto made to Indonesia have been divided into two parts, one for Netherlands-controlled Indonesia and the other for territory controlled by the Republic of Indonesia. In view of the recent establishment of a single government and administration for the whole of Indonesia, this division of the allocation to Indonesia has now been consolidated and will be administered as a single allocation to Indonesia as a whole.

29. A summary of all plans of operations as of 25 January, 1960 is presented to the Board in a separate document (E/ICEF/132/Rev.1).

Malaria Control Demonstrations

30. The five demonstrations mentioned in my last report (E/ICEF/129, paragraph 46) - one in Pakistan, one in Thailand and three in India - have been increased to six by the initiation of a fourth project in India. This last project, costing \$45,000, is charged against the country allocation for India.

31. Funds being used for these projects from the regional anti-malaria allocation of \$300,000 at present are:

/For Pakistan

For Pakistan \$52,000
For Thailand \$32,000
For India \$135,000

32. Discussions are under way between the malariologist attached to UNICEF's Far East Headquarters and Governments as to the best use of the \$32,000 remaining in the regional malaria control allocation.

33. As of December 1949 the fellowship status was as follows:

Country	Number Approved	Number Awarded	Field of Study	Actual Number Studying	Awarded but not Started	Number Completed
India	15	14	TB Control 5 VD Control 2 Nutrition 1 M.C.E. 4 Polio Rehab. 2	8	2	4
Thailand	7	7	Malaria 2 P.H. Nursing 2 Nutrition 1 M.C.H. 2	5	0	2
Philippines	10	6	Orthopedics 1 P.H. Nursing 1 Nutrition 3 Plastic Surgery 1	3	3	0
Indonesia	9	2	Malaria 2	0	0	2
Pakistan	5	0	--	0	0	0
Singapore	7	0	--	0	0	0
Malaya	13	0	--	0	0	0
Hong Kong	6	0	--	0	0	0
Sarawak	1	0	--	0	0	0
TOTAL	73	29		16	5	8

34. A number of applications and appointments are in process and the execution of this programme should show a steady improvement during the coming months.

/Yaws control proposals.

Yaws Control proposals

35. It will be recalled that the UNICEF survey of the Far East conducted in May/June 1948 (E/ICEF/72) called attention to the seriousness of the disease yaws amongst children of Southeast Asia, particularly Indonesia. Plans for a campaign to eradicate yaws with use of penicillin from UNICEF were drawn up by local Indonesian officials and discussed with Dr. Watt, the Director of FEHQ, and Mr. Bergithon the UNICEF Chief of Mission to Indonesia, in June 1949. Acting as WHO Consultant, Dr. George M. Leiby visited Indonesia during the first week in December, 1949, and in anticipation of receiving suitable yaws control proposals and in order to expedite operations, the Fund has made an advance shipment to Indonesia of 10,000 vials of penicillin with necessary syringes and needles. A similar shipment is being made to Thailand where yaws is also a serious disease among children in rural areas. Dr. Leiby also visited Thailand to advise the government on a proposed anti-yaws programme.

Training of Child-care Workers

36. Need for many more local child-care workers, particularly rural mid-wives and public health nurses, who, in the main, would have to be lay people, partially trained and working under supervision, has come to be recognised as an essential first step without which it would be difficult to contribute permanently to the improvement of child health and welfare. UNICEF material assistance in training such workers has been recommended by the Joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy, and on the basis of recommendations by Dr. Watt, UNICEF is drawing the attention of Governments in the area to the possibility of giving assistance in this field.

37. The Government of India has in an advanced stage of preparation and technical discussion with WHO, a proposal by which UNICEF and India would jointly contribute

/financially to the

financially to the expansion of training facilities for professional personnel in the field of maternal and child health and welfare. These facilities would be based on the All-India Institute of Public Health and Hygiene at Calcutta. A feature of the proposal of major interest to UNICEF is the making available of the training facilities for personnel from outside India in the South-East Asia region.

China.

38. My last report on operations in China (E/ICEF/129, paragraph 52 and 53) was supplemented by the personal report of Dr. Leo Eloesser to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/SP.59, paragraphs 26-39). Since that time, UNICEF offices have been maintained in Nanking, Shanghai, and Peking and the training of child health workers has continued at the UNICEF-assisted center near Peking, which is now being administered by the Ministry of Health. \$300,000 worth of supplies procured some time ago will shortly reach Tientsin for use in this project. This shipment brings to about \$430,000 the supplies provided by UNICEF for the training scheme out of the \$750,000 allocated to North China. There is an outstanding request for supplies for kala-azar for which a plan of operation is not yet available.

39. As from December 31, the informal understanding between UNICEF and the local relief authorities which dealt with the training scheme has been suspended on the initiative of local officials, and the question of a more comprehensive agreement relating to all aspects of UNICEF operations is now being explored.

Korea.

40. A Chief of Mission for Korea, Dr. C.W. MacCharles, will leave for Seoul in February. Together with WHO staff members Dr. MacCharles will help the Korean Government develop plans of operations for the use of the Korean allocation.

LATIN AMERICA

41. Since the last session of the Board Agreements have been signed with British Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. It is expected that all agreements will be signed by the time the Executive Board meets.
42. As of 1 January 1950, over 37,000 children were receiving UNICEF milk and fat in the Ecuadorian post-earthquake feeding programme and the number was expected shortly to increase to 45,000. In the Central American countries demonstration feeding is expected to begin in March with the opening of the schools. The participating governments are in process of setting up central coordinating committees for the programmes on which will be represented government agencies and interested voluntary groups. The Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama has worked closely with the countries concerned and is now conducting preliminary studies of nutrition conditions prior to the initiation of the feeding operations. The Food and Agriculture Organization has assigned a nutritionist to the Institute on loan to work particularly on this UNICEF programme. UNICEF and WHO representatives have been visiting the Central American countries for the purpose of finalizing administrative arrangements for insect control programmes; procurement has started and it is anticipated that spraying will begin in some of the countries in February.
43. It will be recalled that an important aspect of UNICEF assistance to Chile and Columbia for diphtheria and whooping cough immunization programmes is the provision of supplies and equipment to enable local production of the vaccines. Technical assistance for this programme is being provided by the regional office of WHO which has engaged Dr. Pearl Kendrick, an outstanding authority in this field. Dr. Kendrick will be leaving for these countries in February. UNICEF will reimburse WHO for the cost of Dr. Kendrick's services.
44. The WHO Technical Director for the Haiti and Dominican Republic yaws eradication and anti-syphilis programmes is expected to be in these countries shortly

/and will develop

and will develop detailed supply requirements after which procurement of penicillin, transport, and related supplies will be initiated by UNICEF.

45. It is expected that procurement of supplies for the anti-typhus campaign in Peru and Bolivia will be initiated during the course of this month after detailed requirements have been developed by the Governments with the help of WHO Technical Advisor.

46. The mobile dental and maternal and child health units for Uruguay are now under procurement.

47. Specification for equipment for maternity hospitals and day-care nurseries have now been prepared by the Ecuadorian Government with the help of the U.N. Social Affairs Advisor, and will be under procurement during the course of the month after approval by WHO.

48. Dr. Johannes Holm, Technical Director of the Joint Enterprise, visited Mexico to negotiate final arrangements for the development of a BCG production center and inoculation campaign. A report on this trip will be made to the Programme Committee by Dr. Holm.

49. The Board will recall that of the total allocation of \$3,240,000 to Latin America, \$2,228,000 remains unapportioned (E/ICEF/L36, paragraph 45). In separate papers I am making recommendations to the Board for further apportionments for insect control in Central America (E/ICEF/L2), for a yaws eradication and rural syphilis control programme in the Dominican Republic (E/ICEF/L41) and for a programme in Brazil.

EUROPE

50. Revisions in feeding plans of operations in European countries are reported in a separate document (E/ICEF/114/Add.2). A country by country summary of all medical supply assistance to European countries is annexed to the Report of the Medical Sub-committee to the Programme Committee. A very active collaboration has been carried on with WHO to secure technical approval for country child health programmes including medical supplies and detailed lists of items for procurement. The various programmes for processing UNICEF textile and leather materials in children's shoes, clothing, etc. are coming into full fruition this winter. By the first of the year processing was about 75 percent complete and distribution 50 to 60 percent complete. The progress of the milk conservation project is being presented to the Board in a separate document (E/ICEF/140). As of 15 January, 1950, the total amount remaining uncommitted for programmes in Europe (i.e. unprogrammed balances) stood at \$275,000 (not including the amount in suspense in the Romanian allocation).

51. The Agenda of the Programme Committee contains items on Albania, Germany, Hungary, Malta and Romania. Separate papers regarding each of these items will be submitted to the Programme Committee. In addition a report and recommendations are being presented on carryover stocks of milk and fats in the European receiving countries.

MIDDLE EASTPalestine Refugee Programme

52. At its November session the Executive Board approved allocations to permit the UNICEF participation to continue for the first three months of 1950. This allocation, prior to General Assembly action on the problem, was made "subject to the continuance after the first of the year of the UNRPR or some substitute, and other voluntary agencies"-(E/ICEF/136, paragraph 33).

(a) General Assembly Action

53. On 8 December the General Assembly established the "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" and continued UNRPR until 1 April 1950, or until such time thereafter as it is transferred to the new agency. The major elements in the Resolution directly related to UNICEF operational plans are as follows:

(1) Financial Requirements:

Direct relief 1950	\$20,200,000
Works Programmes 1950	13,500,000
First half 1951	<u>21,200,000</u>
Total	\$54,900,000

(2) Direct relief should be terminated not later than 31 December 1950.

(3) The Secretary-General in consultation with the operating agencies is to continue to endeavor to reduce the number of rations by progressive stages in the light of the findings and recommendations of the Economic Survey Mission.

(4) UNICEF, IRO, WHO, UNESCO, FAO and other agencies and private groups are urged to "furnish assistance within the framework of the programme".

54. The Resolution commended UNICEF "for the important contribution it has made toward the United Nations Programme of assistance". A detailed report on "Assistance to Palestine Refugees" including the role played by UNICEF was before the Assembly in a special report of the Secretary-General (A/1060).

55. In the light of the decisions of the General Assembly recommendations are being presented separately to the Programme Committee and the Board.

(b) Number of Beneficiaries and Distribution Centers

56. The number of UNICEF beneficiaries reached a high of 547,000 in September 1949 and dropped gradually to about 508,000 in December. For the last four months of 1949 the figures for the estimated number of beneficiaries being fed by voluntary agencies on behalf of UNRPR, UNICEF beneficiaries, and various types of feeding centers were, as follows:

Month (1949)	UNRPR Beneficiaries	UNICEF beneficiaries	Recipients of UNICEF Milk	No. UNRPR Milk Centers	UNICEF Milk Centers	UNRPR Soup
Sept.	1,030,150	547,150	484,550	782	359	44
Oct.	1,010,300	540,000	432,200	599	371	46
Nov.	985,000	517,450	461,200	602	381	52
Dec.	976,650	507,000	463,450	613	380	55

Month (1949)	Infants 0-1	Children 1-15	Pregnant & Nursing Mothers	Total UNICEF Recipients
Sept.	50,100	467,750	29,300	547,150
Oct.	48,950	452,800	38,250	540,000
Nov.	48,500	421,400	47,550	517,450
Dec.	48,550	411,050	48,200	507,800

57. Of those receiving UNICEF milk, over 90% received it in liquid form in December. Soup and milk kitchens have increased in number. Distribution in schools has increased mainly in the Gaza area, but also to a certain extent in the camps of Northern Palestine. Extensive field trips by UNICEF representatives enable the Mission to keep familiar with the distribution of UNICEF supplies and

/to cooperate with the

to cooperate with the representatives of the Voluntary Agencies for the improvement of the milk centers.

(c) Ration Level

58. The daily ration level in December varied from about 1400 to 1650 calories. All UNICEF supplies, except the milk and sugar, have been pooled with UNRPR supplies since the 1st November 1949.

(d) Health

59. Winter again has brought great hardships to the refugees. Camps located in mountain areas have been moved to the coast and to the Jordan valley to take advantage of milder winter climates. In spite of very unsatisfactory living conditions, resulting from lack of fuel, very little clothing and footwear, few blankets and a real minimum of vital food rations, there have fortunately been sufficient medical supplies to ward off epidemics.

BCG Campaigns in Middle East

60. The BCG campaign for Palestine refugees was terminated just before Christmas. The final results, subject to a re-check by Joint Enterprise representatives, were, as follows:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Number 1-18 yrs. tested</u>	<u>Total Positive Cases</u>	<u>Total Vaccinated</u>
Lebanon	16,616	1,521	11,092
Syria	21,723	2,214	10,011
Jordan	23,490	3,414	13,510
Palestine	85,263	9,712	62,908
Southern Palestine	<u>74,586</u>	<u>9,650</u>	<u>53,873</u>
	221,678	26,511	151,394

61. Regarding other BCG campaigns in the area, it is expected that the campaign in Beirut will terminate at the end of March 1950. The campaign in Israel began in early November and is progressing satisfactorily. The Egypt campaign began

/in early December.

in early December. The agreement with Syria was signed on the 18th December 1949 and it is expected that the Syrian campaign will begin in February 1950.

Israel Programme

62. Following upon the allocation of \$250,000 by the Executive Board to Israel (E/ICEF/136 paragraph 35) the Administration through its Mission in Israel negotiated an amended agreement with the Government in December 1949 to encompass a new plan of operations. The principle of non-discrimination was recognized as implying that UNICEF assistance would be given to children and mothers in Israel regardless of national allegiance and that Government matching would similarly be provided.

63. The plan of operations originally presented by the Government of Israel to the Executive Board has been amended in two senses,

a) the reserve of \$50,000 in the allocation will be used to provide more skim milk, and b) the number of child-beneficiaries for skim milk will be increased from 38,000 to 152,000 partly because of action noted in (a) and partly because of the recent fall in the price of dried skim milk purchased by the Fund. The revised plan of operations is included in E/ICEF/114/Add 2. The feeding programme started in January and should be in full swing by February.

64. Progress has been made in obtaining WHO approval for the medical side of the Fund's programme in Israel involving use of \$30,000 of the allocation. Supplies to be provided by the Fund include diphtheria vaccine, streptomycin, DDT, sulfa drugs and cod liver oil.

/Medical Subcommittee

Medical Subcommittee

65. The Medical Subcommittee met in Paris on 14 January 1950 with the following agenda (a) Meeting on streptomycin therapy of tuberculosis in children and adolescents (b) BCG Campaign in the future (c) WHO Report on Paris Pilot Station (d) International Pediatric Congress (e) Training Programmes (f) BCG progress report (g) Summary and progress report on medical programmes in Europe. The report on this session is presented separately. 2.10

New Requests for BCG

66. It will be recalled that Dr. Holm at the November Session of the Board reported that the Scandinavian associates of UNICEF in the Joint Enterprise were unwilling to have the Joint Enterprise extended to further countries outside Europe, apart from those for which commitments had already been made, namely, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, China, Mexico, and one other country in Latin America, and a group of countries in North Africa (E/ICEF/136, paras. 94-96).

67. The question, therefore, arises how any further requests for BCG campaigns from new countries should be handled. UNICEF without the Scandinavian partners cannot take any responsibility for the conduct of campaigns, cannot recruit and furnish teams, and cannot enter into agreements with governments with respect to campaigns.

68. After informal discussions with Dr. Eliot, Assistant Director-General WHO, I wrote to Dr. Chilholm asking what functions WHO is prepared to carry out in any further countries desiring international assistance with BCG campaigns. I have suggested that consideration might be given to the following functions:

"1) The handling of inquiries. For example, it would be useful for us to know that inquiries which we receive could be referred to the WHO regional offices.

/2) The provision of expert-

- 2) The provision of expert advice. In this connection, it has been suggested informally that a BCG advisor to the Tuberculosis expert in the WHO regional offices might be recruited from among those who have had experience under Dr. Holm.
- 3) UNICEF would be prepared to continue furnishing supplies for BCG campaigns on the same basis as other national programmes involving medical supplies, that is, on approval of the plans of operations by WHO.
- 4) The furnishing of international teams. The personnel of these teams has been largely Scandinavian and they have been paid by the Scandinavian partners. I gather from Dr. Eliot that WHO would not be in a position to finance the provision of teams. This also would be a new activity for UNICEF and if any country makes such a request it would have to be considered by the Board on its merits. As far as can be foreseen now, however, it appears that interested countries in South-East Asia might well arrange to send national teams for training in the campaigns now being conducted on the Indian Peninsula, and that interested countries in Latin America might well arrange to send teams for training in Mexico, and later in the one other Latin American country in which the Joint Enterprise proposes to assist a campaign."

CHILDREN'S CENTER IN PARIS

69. Following the last session of the Board the Agreements envisaged in the Board resolution with the French Government and with WHO (E/ICEF/136, para. 82-83) were concluded on the basis of the Board resolution by exchange of correspondence between myself and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Robert Schumann; and myself and the Director-General of WHO, Dr. Brock Chisholm. This exchange of correspondence is being issued as a separate document.

CONTINUING NEEDS OF CHILDREN

70. An Administration paper on "Continuing Needs of Children" is being issued separately in conformity with the Board resolution of last June (E/ICEF/128, para.28).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION ON UNICEF

71. The following resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949 (318 IV):

"The General Assembly,
Having considered the report of the Economic and Social Council to the General

/Assembly and.....

Assembly and the report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund,

Recognizing the important role which the Fund has been playing in the structure of the United Nations,

1. Notes the steps taken by the Fund with respect to the United Nations Appeal for Children pursuant to General Assembly resolution 215 (III) of 8 December 1948.
2. Appeals to the various official and private international organizations interested in child welfare to collaborate with the Fund in every possible way;
3. Congratulates the Fund, now in its third year of operations, for its great humanitarian effort in Europe and in the Middle East, now being extended to Asia, Latin America and Africa, in bringing substantial aid of lasting value, through feeding, medical and related programmes to millions of mothers and children;
4. Notes with concern the existence of children's emergency needs arising out of war and other calamities as well as the great needs which the Fund's experience has demonstrated as existing in under developed countries;
5. Notes with approval the decisions of the Executive Board of the Fund to devote henceforth a greater share of the Fund's resources to the development of programmes outside Europe;
6. Expresses gratification at the continued generous support of the Fund by Governments and individuals, amounting to forty million dollars in the past year;
7. Draws the attention of Members to the urgent necessity of further contributions to enable the Fund to carry out its programme."

COOPERATION WITH U.N. DIVISION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

72. In accordance with an agreement previously reported to the Board the Division of Social Activities has now made available one child welfare consultant to the UNICEF regional office in Paris and one to the regional office in Bangkok. These consultants will give technical advice to the regional offices, to the field missions, and as requested, to Governments receiving UNICEF assistance, to help them obtain maximum advantage for child welfare made possible by UNICEF supplies. The consultants will also give particular attention to developing an effective relationship between UNICEF programmes and the U.N. Advisory Social Welfare activities.

/Cooperation with International...

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

73. A meeting of the Advisory Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations was held in New York on 14 November. It will be recalled that this Committee had been formed at the invitation of UNICEF pursuant to a resolution adopted in April 1949 by a conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations under the auspices of the United Nations Department of Public Information.

The following organizations were represented at the 14 November meeting:

International Union for Child Welfare
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 International Council of Women
 World's Young Women's Christian Association
 World Jewish Congress
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 International Conference of Social Work
 World Federation of United Nations Associations
 International Alliance of Women
 International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues.

74. As a result of this meeting, the participating organizations have subsequently addressed communications to their respective national affiliates, transmitting various informational material supplied by UNICEF and urging the national affiliates to lend every possible support and encouragement to UNAC campaigns and other efforts to raise funds for UNICEF.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

75. The Committee on Administrative Budget will be meeting prior to the Executive Board session to review the 1950 administrative budget and operational expenditures.

COMBINED OPERATION - UNICEF/ASE IN GREECE

76. The Executive Board policy on combined operations with Government supported international relief agencies was stated at the December 1947 session: (E/590/Add.1 para. 9)

"The Board discussed the question of the use of additional Swiss contributions through arrangements by which the government-financed Don Suisse Pour Les

/Victimes de la Guerre.....

Victimes de la Guerre programme would be administered in certain countries as part of the ICEF programme and in accordance with ICEF policies, as outlined in the Executive Director's Report (E/ICEF/38, paragraphs 12-13). Recognizing that certain administrative questions need to be worked out in detail by agreement between the Fund, the Swiss Government, and the Don Suisse, the Board authorized the Administration to enter into this arrangement as well as similar arrangements which may be worked out with other governments. This approval is based upon the understanding that all such arrangements will be compatible with the responsibility of the Executive Board for allocations".

77. In October 1949 the organization Aide Suisse a l'Europe proposed to UNICEF a joint enterprise in Greece, based on the same principles as the joint enterprises in Austria and other countries in 1948, and in the Soviet Zone of Germany in 1949. The value of the supplies to be provided by the ASE would be about 300,000 francs. Supplies to be provided would be raw materials for clothing, cotton cloth and shoes to be bought and processed in Greece for the benefit of refugee children and mothers in Western Macedonia, where UNICEF food is already being distributed. Some of these supplies were already stored in Greece and the balance would be bought from new cash advances.

78. The Administration accepted this proposal, subject to limiting beneficiaries to children under 18 and nursing and pregnant women, non-discriminatory distribution, the right to supervise operations, the obligation of ASE to provide accounts, joint collaboration in drawing up a plan of operations and adequate publicity as to the sources of the supplies. In turn, the ASE agreed to these conditions.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS IN U.S.\$ EQUIVALENT - 23 January 1950

	TRANSFERRED TO UNICEF			PLEDGED	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
	Received and Matched	Not Yet Matched	Total Transferred		Transferred and Pledged	
<u>Governments</u>						
Australia	\$ 9,889,280.00		\$ 9,889,280.00		\$ 9,889,280.00	
Austria	21,307.21	\$ 10,000.00	31,307.21	\$ 3,692.79	35,000.00	
Belgium	9,895.20		9,895.20	26,400.00	36,295.20	
Bulgaria	6,016.71		6,016.71		6,016.71	
Canada	6,095,818.18		6,095,818.18	81,454.55	6,177,272.73	
Costa Rica				10,000.00	10,000.00	
Cuba				15,000.00	15,000.00	
Czechoslovakia	1,000,000.00	100,000.00	1,100,000.00		1,100,000.00	
Denmark	416,740.00		416,740.00		416,740.00	
Dominican Republic	120,000.00		120,000.00	150,000.00	270,000.00	
Ecuador				4,000.00	4,000.00	
Finland	36,764.70	25,974.03	62,738.73	24,025.97	86,764.70	
France	1,071,806.78		1,071,806.78	500,000.00	1,571,806.78	
Greece	10,000.00		10,000.00	1,800.00	11,800.00	
Guatemala				10,000.00	10,000.00	
Hungary	16,110.29	412.50	16,522.79		16,522.79	
Iceland	78,742.54		78,742.54		78,742.54	
India	60,450.00		60,450.00		60,450.00	
Israel	25,000.00		25,000.00		25,000.00	
Italy	110,072.95	765,217.40	875,290.35		875,290.35	
Luxembourg	8,000.00		8,000.00		8,000.00	
Netherlands	5,849.06		5,849.06		5,849.06	
Newfoundland	100,050.00		100,050.00		100,050.00	
New Zealand	1,213,000.00		1,213,000.00		1,213,000.00	
Norway	91,208.62		91,208.62		91,208.62	
Pakistan		3,022.50	3,022.50		3,022.50	
Philippines				200,000.00	200,000.00	
Poland	750,000.00	282,500.00	1,032,500.00		1,032,500.00	
Singapore	9,403.33		9,403.33		9,403.33	
Sweden	13,159.54		13,159.54		13,159.54	
Switzerland	1,735,196.35	407,160.00	2,142,356.35	86,580.00	2,228,936.35	
Thailand	85,475.00		85,475.00	4,000.00	89,475.00	
Union of S. Africa	443,275.00		443,275.00		443,275.00	
Carried forward to Page 2.	\$23,422,621.46	\$1,594,286.43	\$25,016,907.89	\$1,116,953.31	\$26,133,861.20	

ANNEX I

Governments (continued)	TRANSFERRED TO UNICEF		PLEDGED	TOTAL Transferred and Pledged	GRAND TOTAL
	Received and Matched	Not Yet Matched				Total Transferred
Brought forward from Page 1.	\$23,422,621.46	\$1,594,286.43	\$25,016,907.89	\$1,116,953.31	\$26,133,861.20
United Kingdom	403,000.00		403,000.00		403,000.00
U. S. A.	65,484,428.56*		65,484,428.56		65,484,428.56
Uruguay	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
Venezuela	100,000.00		100,000.00		100,000.00
Yugoslavia	558,242.49	16,629.90	584,872.39	3,836.56	588,708.95
TOTAL	\$90,973,292.51	\$1,610,916.33	\$92,584,208.84	\$1,120,789.87	\$93,709,998.71

UNICEF Share in UNAC Campaigns	Transferred to UNICEF		Anticipated further Transfers (subject to adjust. in plus or minus)		TOTAL
	Campaign 1948	Campaign 1949/50	Campaign 1948	Campaign 1949/50	
Lake Success & N.Y.	\$ 149,900.72	\$ 21,024.14			\$ 170,924.86
Afghanistan	1,200.00				1,200.00
Australia	1,855,529.09				1,855,529.09
Belgium	131,183.63				131,183.63
Bolivia			\$ 500.00		500.00
Canada	1,140,638.67	12,493.15			1,153,131.82
Ceylon			10,000.00		10,000.00
Chile	12,031.05				12,031.05
Cuba	53,839.60				53,839.60
Czechoslovakia	310,801.97				310,801.97
Dominican Republic	11,041.58				11,041.58
East Indonesia	12,605.26				12,605.26
Ecuador	13,110.39				13,110.39
Ethiopia			500.00		500.00
Finland	12,987.01				12,987.01
France	89,075.03		40,372.18		129,447.21
Greece	9,000.00				9,000.00
Guatemala	6,211.63				6,211.63
Honduras	11,428.00				11,428.00
Iceland	499,609.90				499,609.90
	\$4,320,243.53	\$ 33,517.29	\$51,372.18		\$4,405,133.00
					\$93,709,998.71

UNICEF Share in UNAC Campaigns (continued)	Transferred to UNICEF		Anticipated further Transfers (subject to adjust. in plus or minus)		TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
	Campaign 1948	Campaign 1949/50	Campaign 1948	Campaign 1949/50		
Brought forward from Page 2.	\$4,320,243.53	\$ 33,517.29	\$51,372.18		\$4,405,133.00	\$93,709,998.71
UNAC-						
Italy	35,102.34				35,102.34	
Liberia	1,000.00				1,000.00	
Liechtenstein	2,720.33				2,720.33	
Luxembourg	3,000.00				3,000.00	
Monaco	3,148.03				3,148.03	
Mozambique	73,056.96				73,056.96	
Netherlands	26,792.42				26,792.42	
New Zealand	1,578,120.77				1,578,120.77	
Nicaragua	3,609.23				3,609.23	
Norway	215,815.45				215,815.45	
Pakistan	4,913.68				4,913.68	
Panama	2,500.00				2,500.00	
Peru			4,000.00		4,000.00	
Philippines	60,320.98				60,320.98	
San Marino	910.12				910.12	
Sweden	340,340.00				340,340.00	
Switzerland	149,862.73	23,400.00			173,262.73	
Thailand	30,387.00				30,387.00	
Union of S. Africa	1,551,785.30				1,551,785.30	
United Kingdom	1,456,100.79				1,456,100.79	
Brit. Col. Territs.**	120,690.00		7,883.09		128,573.09	
U. S. A.	618,356.78				618,356.78	
U.S. Comm. for UNICEF	21,762.60	42,846.25			64,608.85	
Uruguay			5,000.00		5,000.00	
Venezuela	17,044.75				17,044.75	
Yugoslavia	60,000.00				60,000.00	
TOTAL	\$10,697,583.79	\$99,763.54	\$68,255.27			10,865,602.60

\$104,575,601.31

	<u>Transferred to UNICEF</u>	<u>Anticipated further Transfers (subject to adjust. in plus or minus)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
Brought forward from Page 3.				\$104,575,601.31
<u>Other Contributions</u>				
UNRRA	\$31,372,118.02	\$500,000.00	\$ 31,872,118.02	
U.S. Emergency Food Collection	486,149.95		486,149.95	
Misc. Voluntary Contributions	147,429.83		147,429.83	
TOTAL	<u>\$32,005,697.80</u>	<u>\$500,000.00</u>		32,505,697.80
				<u>\$137,081,299.11</u>
<u>Further drawings made against U. S. Government's contribution on \$1,185,812.40</u>				3,049,231.86
			Contributions & drawings	<u>\$140,130,530.97</u>
<u>Anticipated drawings against U. S. Government's contribution on \$1,120,789.87 pledged and \$342,603.93 transferred - total \$1,463,393.80 when complete documentation is available.</u>				3,763,012.63
				<u>\$143,893,543.60</u>
			Actual transfers	\$135,392,253.97
			Estimated transfers and pledges	\$4,738,277.00
			Anticipated further drawings against U.S. Govt's contribution	<u>3,763,012.63</u>
				<u>8,501,289.63</u>
				<u>\$143,893,543.60</u>

*) Matching not applicable. \$100,000,000 authorized: \$75,000,000 appropriated on 72% - 28% matching basis.

**) Colonies, protectorates and High Commission territories: Aden, Bermuda, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Kenya, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Saint Helena, St. Vincent, (Windward Islands), Seychelles, Singapore, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland.

S. SROKA
Comptroller